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THE

TRIBUNE ALMANAC

AND

POLITICAL REGISTER

1911

NEW YORK:
THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION
1911

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CALENDAR FOR 1911.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	31	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	August	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..
March	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	September	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..
May	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	November	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	December	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
June	..	..	..	..	1	2	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..		31	..	..	..	..	..	..

CALENDAR FOR 1912.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
January	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	July	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	August	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
March	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30	..	..	..	..	..
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	October	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..
May	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	November	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31	..	..	..	..
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

106426

1st Month. JANUARY, 1911. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	Standard Time. D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
First Quarter.	8	2 20	1 20	0 20	11 20*	10 20*	9 20*
Full Moon....	14	6 26	5 26	4 26	3 26	2 26	1 26
Last Quarter.	22	2 21	1 21	0 21	11 21†	10 21†	9 21†
New Moon....	30	5 44	4 44	3 44	2 44	1 44	0 44

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *7th. †21st.

Day of year....	Day of month..	Day of week...	Sun in meridian. Mean local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J. Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash, D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
1	1	S ...	12 3 26	7 37	4 29	5 12	7 28	4 39	5 25	mo.	7 25	4 42	5 31	8 27	7 19	4 48	5 3[illegible]	7 3	5 5	5 57	8 35
2	2	Mo ..	12 3 54	7 39	4 30	6 19	7 28	4 40	6 29	12 20	7 25	4 43	6 35	9 5	7 19	4 49	6 40	7 3	5 6	6 57	9 12
3	3	Tu ..	12 4 22	7 38	4 31	7 2[illegible]	7 28	4 41	7 37	1 0	7 25	4 44	7 41	9 46	7 19	4 50	7 46	7 3	5 7	7 59	9 54
4	4	W ..	12 4 50	7 38	4 32	8 4[illegible]	7 28	4 42	8 46	1 40	7 25	4 45	8 49	10 32	7 19	4 51	8 52	7 4	5 8	9 2	10 35
5	5	Th ..	12 5 17	7 38	4 33	9 51	7 28	4 44	9 54	2 24	7 25	4 46	9 56	11 24	7 19	4 52	9 58	7 4	5 8	10 4	11 24
6	6	Fr ..	12 5 44	7 38	4 34	11 3	7 28	4 45	11 5	3 10	7 25	4 47	11 5	mo.	7 19	4 53	11 6	7 4	5 9	11 7	mo.
7	7	Sa ..	12 6 11	7 37	4 35	mo	7 28	4 46	mo.	4 0	7 25	4 48	mo.	12 20	7 19	4 54	mo.	7 4	5 10	mo.	12 15
8	8	S	12 6 37	7 37	4 36	12 1[illegible]	7 27	4 47	12 12	4 50	7 24	4 49	12 11	1 18	7 19	4 55	12 1[illegible]	7 4	5 11	12 8	1 13
9	9	Mo ..	12 7 2	7 37	4 37	1 3[illegible]	7 27	4 48	1 25	5 46	7 24	4 50	1 23	2 20	7 19	4 56	1 21	7 4	5 11	1 14	2 15
10	10	Tu ..	12 7 27	7 37	4 38	2 4[illegible]	7 27	4 48	2 39	6 45	7 24	4 51	2 35	3 25	7 19	4 57	2 32	7 4	5 12	2 21	3 20
11	11	W ..	12 7 51	7 37	4 39	4 7	7 27	4 49	3 56	7 45	7 24	4 52	3 51	4 26	7 19	4 58	3 4[illegible]	7 4	5 13	3 31	4 24
12	12	Th ..	12 8 15	7 36	4 40	5 27	7 27	4 50	5 14	8 44	7 23	4 53	5 8	5 25	7 18	4 59	5 2	7 3	5 14	4 43	5 24
13	13	Fr ..	12 8 38	7 36	4 41	6 4[illegible]	7 26	4 51	6 28	9 40	7 23	4 54	6 21	6 20	7 18	5 0	6 14	7 3	5 15	5 53	6 20
14	14	Sa ..	12 9 0	7 35	4 43	rises	7 26	4 52	rises	10 37	7 23	4 55	rises	7 15	7 18	5 1	rises	7 3	5 16	rises	7 15
15	15	S	12 9 22	7 35	4 44	5 3[illegible]	7 26	4 53	5 45	11 30	7 23	4 56	5 50	8 7	7 18	5 2	5 5[illegible]	7 3	5 17	6 12	8 6
16	16	Mo ..	12 9 43	7 35	4 46	6 5	7 26	4 55	6 59	ev 22	7 23	4 57	7 3	8 57	7 17	5 3	7 7	7 3	5 18	7 20	8 56
17	17	Tu ..	12 10 4	7 34	4 47	8 7	7 25	4 56	8 13	1 14	7 21	4 58	8 15	9 48	7 17	5 4	8 1[illegible]	7 2	5 19	8 26	9 45
18	18	W ..	12 10 23	7 33	4 48	9 17	7 24	4 57	9 19	2 5	7 20	4 59	9 21	10 40	7 16	5 5	9 2[illegible]	7 2	5 20	9 27	10 35
19	19	Th ..	12 10 42	7 32	4 49	10 2[illegible]	7 23	4 58	10 25	2 55	7 20	5 0	10 25	11 30	7 16	5 6	10 2[illegible]	7 2	5 21	10 26	11 20
20	20	Fr ..	12 11 1	7 31	4 51	11 31	7 23	4 59	11 29	3 48	7 19	5 2	11 28	ev 25	7 15	5 8	11 27	7 1	5 22	11 23	ev 10
21	21	Sa ..	12 11 18	7 31	4 52	mo	7 22	5 1	mo.	4 4[illegible]	7 18	5 3	mo.	1 20	7 15	5 9	mo	7 1	5 22	mo.	1 0
22	22	S	12 11 3[illegible]	7 30	4 54	12 3[illegible]	7 21	5 2	12 29	5 35	7 18	5 4	12 27	2 20	7 14	5 10	12 2[illegible]	7 0	5 23	12 18	1 54
23	23	Mo ..	12 11 51	7 29	4 55	1 4[illegible]	7 20	5 3	1 33	6 30	7 17	5 5	1 29	3 22	7 13	5 11	1 2[illegible]	7 0	5 24	1 15	2 50
24	24	Tu ..	12 12 7	7 29	4 56	2 4[illegible]	7 20	5 4	2 36	7 2[illegible]	7 17	5 6	2 31	4 23	7 12	5 12	2 27	6 59	5 25	2 13	3 45
25	25	W ..	12 12 21	7 27	4 57	3 5[illegible]	7 19	5 5	3 39	8 22	7 16	5 7	3 34	5 15	7 12	5 13	3 2[illegible]	6 59	5 26	3 11	4 40
26	26	Th ..	12 12 35	7 27	4 58	4 5[illegible]	7 19	5 6	4 41	9 12	7 15	5 8	4 35	5 53	7 11	5 14	4 2[illegible]	6 59	5 27	4 9	5 30
27	27	Fr ..	12 12 48	7 26	4 59	5 5[illegible]	7 18	5 7	5 40	9 58	7 14	5 9	5 33	6 32	7 10	5 15	5 26	6 58	5 28	5 5	6 15
28	28	Sa ..	12 13 1	7 25	5 1	6 4[illegible]	7 17	5 8	6 32	10 36	7 14	5 10	6 25	7 5	7 10	5 16	6 18	6 57	5 29	5 57	6 55
29	29	S	12 13 12	7 24	5 3	7 29	7 16	5 9	7 16	11 17	7 13	5 11	7 10	7 40	7 9	5 17	7 4	6 57	5 30	6 45	7 35
30	30	Mo ..	12 13 23	7 23	5 4	sets	7 16	5 10	sets	11 55	7 12	5 13	sets	8 12	7 8	5 18	sets	6 56	5 31	sets	8 14
31	31	Tu ..	12 13 33	7 22	5 6	6 31	7 15	5 12	6 38	mo.	7 12	5 15	6 41	8 48	7 8	5 19	6 4[illegible]	6 56	5 32	6 56	8 55

2d Month. FEBRUARY, 1911. 28 Days.

Moon's Phases. Standard Time.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
First Quarter.	6	11 27	10 27	9 27	8 27	7 27	6 27
Full Moon....	13	6 37	5 37	4 37	3 37	2 37	1 37
Last Quarter.	20	11 44	10 44	9 44	8 44	7 44	6 44
New Moon....	28	8 31	7 31	6 31	5 31	4 31	3 31

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others are a. m.

Day of year.....	Day of month.....	Day of week.....	Sun in meridian. Mean local time...	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun risse.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and risse.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun risse.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun risse.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun riss.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M
32	1	W ..	12 13 41	7 21	5 7	7 42	7 14	5 13	7 46	12 35	7 11	5 16	7 48	9 28	7 7	5 20	7 50	6 55	5 33	7 57	9 34
33	2	Th ..	12 13 49	7 20	5 8	8 53	7 13	5 15	8 54	1 15	7 10	5 17	8 55	10 11	7 4	5 21	8 56	6 54	5 34	9 0	10 20
34	3	Fr ..	12 13 57	7 19	5 9	10 6	7 11	5 16	10 5	1 58	7 9	5 19	10 4	10 58	7 4	5 22	10 4	6 53	5 35	10 3	11 5
35	4	Sa ..	12 14 3	7 18	5 10	11 19	7 10	5 18	11 15	2 44	7 8	5 20	11 14	11 50	7 3	5 23	11 12	6 52	5 36	11 6	11 55
36	5	S	12 14 9	7 16	5 12	mo.	7 9	5 19	mo.	3 30	7 7	5 21	mo.	mo.	7 3	5 25	mo	6 52	5 37	mo.	mo.
37	6	Mo ..	12 14 14	7 15	5 13	12 31	7 8	5 20	12 27	4 24	7 6	5 22	12 24	12 47	7 2	5 26	12 21	6 51	5 38	12 11	12 50
38	7	Tu ..	12 14 17	7 13	5 14	1 53	7 7	5 21	1 44	5 20	7 5	5 23	1 40	1 50	7 1	5 27	1 35	6 50	5 39	1 21	1 54
39	8	W ..	12 14 21	7 12	5 16	3 10	7 5	5 22	2 58	6 20	7 3	5 25	2 53	3 0	7 0	5 28	2 47	6 49	5 39	2 29	3 0
40	9	Th ..	12 14 23	7 10	5 18	4 25	7 4	5 23	4 11	7 24	7 2	5 26	4 5	4 10	6 59	5 30	3 58	6 49	5 40	3 38	4 5
41	10	Fr ..	12 14 24	7 9	5 20	5 32	7 3	5 25	5 18	8 23	7 1	5 27	5 11	5 14	6 58	5 31	5 4	6 48	5 41	4 43	5 10
42	11	Sa ..	12 14 25	7 7	5 21	6 38	7 2	5 26	6 24	9 28	7 0	5 28	6 18	6 14	6 57	5 32	6 11	6 47	5 42	5 52	6 8
43	12	S	12 14 26	7 6	5 23	rises	7 1	5 28	rises	10 27	6 59	5 29	rises	7 7	6 56	5 33	rises	6 46	5 43	rises	7 0
44	13	Mo ..	12 14 24	7 4	5 24	5 41	7 0	5 29	5 48	11 20	6 58	5 31	5 52	7 55	6 55	5 35	5 55	6 45	5 44	6 6	7 50
45	14	Tu ..	12 14 23	7 3	5 26	6 55	6 59	5 31	7 0	ev 10	6 57	5 32	7 2	8 42	6 53	5 36	7 4	6 44	5 45	7 10	8 38
46	15	W ..	12 14 20	7 2	5 27	8 6	6 58	5 32	8 7	12 56	6 56	5 33	8 8	9 30	6 52	5 37	8 9	6 43	5 46	8 11	9 25
47	16	Th ..	12 14 17	7 1	5 28	9 12	6 56	5 34	9 11	1 42	6 54	5 35	9 11	10 15	6 51	5 38	9 10	6 42	5 47	9 9	10 8
48	17	Fr ..	12 14 14	6 59	5 30	10 26	6 54	5 35	10 16	2 27	6 52	5 36	10 15	11 0	6 49	5 39	10 13	6 41	5 48	10 7	10 52
49	18	Sa ..	12 14 9	6 57	5 32	11 25	6 52	5 36	11 19	3 15	6 51	5 37	11 16	11 40	6 48	5 40	11 13	6 40	5 49	11 4	11 35
50	49	S	12 14 4	6 55	5 33	mo.	6 50	5 37	mo.	4 2	6 50	5 39	mo.	ev 30	6 47	5 42	mo.	6 40	5 49	mo.	ev 15
51	20	Mo ..	12 13 58	6 54	5 35	12 32	6 49	5 39	12 24	4 52	6 48	5 40	12 19	1 18	6 46	5 43	12 15	6 39	5 50	12 2	1 0
52	21	Tu ..	12 13 52	6 53	5 36	1 38	6 48	5 40	1 27	5 45	6 47	5 41	1 22	2 20	6 45	5 44	1 16	6 38	5 51	1 1	1 50
53	22	W ..	12 13 45	6 51	5 38	2 48	6 46	5 41	2 34	6 40	6 45	5 43	2 27	3 30	6 44	5 45	2 20	6 37	5 52	2 0	2 50
54	23	Th ..	12 13 37	6 49	5 40	3 44	6 45	5 43	3 29	7 40	6 44	5 44	3 22	4 32	6 43	5 46	3 15	6 35	5 53	2 54	3 50
55	24	Fr ..	12 13 29	6 47	5 41	4 39	6 44	5 44	4 24	8 30	6 43	5 45	4 17	5 20	6 41	5 47	4 10	6 34	5 53	3 49	4 45
56	25	Sa ..	12 13 20	6 46	5 42	5 25	6 43	5 45	5 11	9 20	6 42	5 46	5 4	6 2	6 40	5 48	4 58	6 33	5 54	4 38	5 35
57	26	S	12 13 10	6 45	5 43	6 2	6 41	5 46	5 50	10 3	6 40	5 47	5 44	6 40	6 39	5 49	5 38	6 32	5 55	5 21	6 24
58	27	Mo ..	12 13 0	6 44	5 44	6 34	6 40	5 47	6 25	10 45	6 38	5 48	6 20	7 15	6 37	5 50	6 15	6 30	5 55	6 1	7 6
59	28	Tu ..	12 12 50	6 42	5 45	sets	6 38	5 48	sets	11 25	6 37	5 49	sets	7 50	6 35	5 51	sets	6 29	5 56	sets	7 50

3d Month. MARCH, 1911. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Standard Time.		7 1	6 1	5 1	4 1	3 1	2 1
First Quarter.	7	7 58	6 58	5 58	4 58	3 58	2 58
Full Moon...	14	8 26	7 26	6 26	5 26	4 26	3 26
Last Quarter.	22						
New Moon...	30	8 38	7 38	6 38	5 38	4 38	3 38

The full-faced or black type is p. m., all others a. m.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N, York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North. Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City: So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
60	1	W ..	12 12 38	6 39	5 47	6 39	6 36	5 50	6 41	mo.	6 35	5 51	6 43	8 30	6 33	5 53	6 44	6 27	5 57	6 48	8 30
61	2	Th ..	12 12 27	6 38	5 49	7 53	6 35	5 51	7 53	12 6	6 34	5 52	7 53	9 8	6 32	5 54	7 53	6 26	5 58	7 53	9 15
62	3	Fr ..	12 12 15	6 36	5 51	9 7	6 33	5 53	9 5	12 48	6 31	5 54	9 3	9 50	6 30	5 55	9 2	6 25	5 59	8 58	10 0
63	4	Sa ..	12 12 2	6 34	5 53	10 25	6 31	5 54	10 19	1 30	6 29	5 55	10 16	10 36	6 28	5 56	10 13	6 24	6 0	10 5	10 45
64	5	S	12 11 49	6 32	5 54	11 41	6 29	5 56	11 33	2 18	6 27	5 57	11 29	11 25	6 26	5 57	11 24	6 23	6 0	11 11	11 36
65	6	Mo ..	12 11 35	6 30	5 55	mo.	6 27	5 57	mo.	3 5	6 26	5 58	mo.	mo.	6 25	5 58	mo.	6 21	6 1	mo.	mo.
66	7	Tu ..	12 11 21	6 28	5 56	1 2	6 26	5 58	12 51	4 0	6 25	5 59	12 46	12 20	6 24	5 59	12 40	6 20	6 2	12 23	12 34
67	8	W ..	12 11 7	6 26	5 57	2 18	6 24	5 59	2 4	5 0	6 23	6 0	1 57	1 23	6 22	6 0	1 51	6 19	6 3	1 31	1 37
68	9	Th ..	12 10 52	6 24	5 58	3 26	6 22	6 0	3 12	6 0	6 21	6 1	3 5	2 40	6 20	6 1	2 58	6 18	6 4	2 36	2 44
69	10	Fr ..	12 10 36	6 22	6 0	4 23	6 20	6 1	4 9	7 7	6 20	6 2	4 2	3 58	6 18	6 2	3 56	6 17	5 5	3 35	3 52
70	11	Sa ..	12 10 21	6 20	6 1	5 9	6 19	6 2	4 57	8 14	6 19	6 3	4 51	5 7	6 17	6 4	4 45	6 15	6 5	4 27	4 56
71	12	S	12 10 5	6 19	6 3	5 43	6 17	6 4	5 34	9 17	6 17	6 4	5 29	6 5	6 16	6 5	5 24	6 14	6 6	5 10	5 55
72	13	Mo ..	12 9 49	6 17	6 4	6 11	6 15	6 5	6 5	10 13	6 15	6 5	6 1	6 55	6 15	6 6	5 58	6 13	6 7	.5 47	6 47
73	14	Tu ..	12 9 32	6 15	6 5	rises	6 13	6 6	rises	11 4	6 13	6 6	rises	7 43	6 13	6 7	rises	6 12	6 8	rises	7 35
74	15	W ..	12 9 15	6 13	6 6	6 56	6 12	6 7	6 56	11 52	6 12	6 7	6 56	8 26	6 11	6 7	6 56	6 11	6 9	6 56	8 20
75	16	Th ..	12 8 58	6 11	6 7	8 2	6 11	6 8	8 0	ev 36	6 10	6 8	7 59	9 8	6 10	6 8	7 57	6 9	6 9	7 54	9 4
76	17	Fr ..	12 8 41	6 9	6 8	9 9	6 9	6 9	9 4	1 18	6 9	6 9	9 1	9 47	6 9	6 9	8 59	6 7	6 10	8 51	9 42
77	18	Sa ..	12 8 23	6 7	6 9	10 16	6 7	6 10	10 8	2 0	6 7	6 10	10 5	10 24	6 8	6 10	10 1	6 6	6 11	9 50	10 20
78	19	S	12 8 6	6 5	6 10	11 24	6 5	6 11	11 14	2 41	6 5	6 11	11 9	11 0	6 7	6 11	11 4	6 5	6 12	10 49	10 55
79	20	Mo ..	12 7 48	6 3	6 12	mo.	6 3	6 12	mo.	3 25	6 3	6 12	mo.	11 32	6 5	6 12	mo.	6 3	6 13	11 46	11 32
80	21	Tu ..	12 7 30	6 1	6 13	12 28	6 1	6 13	12 16	4 10	6 1	6 13	12 10	ev 8	6 3	6 13	12 4	6 2	6 13	mo.	ev 12
81	22	W ..	12 7 12	6 0	6 15	1 31	6 0	6 14	1 17	5 0	6 0	6 14	1 11	12 53	6 1	6 14	1 4	6 0	6 14	12 44	1 0
82	23	Th ..	12 6 54	5 58	6 16	2 28	5 58	6 15	2 14	5 54	5 58	6 15	2 7	2. 5	6 0	6 15	1 59	5 58	6 15	1 38	1 56
83	24	Fr ..	12 6 35	5 56	6 17	3 19	5 56	6 16	3 4	6 50	5 56	6 16	2 58	3 35	5 58	6 16	2 51	5 57	6 16	2 30	2 58
84	25	Sa ..	12 6 17	5 54	6 18	3 59	5 54	6 17	3 46	7 45	5 54	6 17	3 40	4 36	5 56	6 17	3 33	5 56	6 16	3 14	4 1
85	26	S	12 5 59	5 52	6 20	4 34	5 53	6 18	4 23	8 36	5 53	6 18	4 18	5 22	5 54	6 18	4 13	5 55	6 17	3 57	4 57
86	27	Mo ..	12 5 40	5 50	6 21	5 0	5 52	6 20	4 52	9 24	5 52	6 19	4 48	6 5	5 53	6 19	4 44	5 54	6 17	4 32	5 48
87	28	Tu ..	12 5 22	5 49	6 22	5 22	5 50	6 21	5 17	10 18	5 50	6 20	5 14	6 43	5 51	6 20	5 12	5 53	6 18	5 3	6 36
88	29	W ..	12 5 4	5 47	6 24	5 42	5 48	6 22	5 40	10 52	5 49	6 21	5 39	7 25	5 49	6 21	5 38	5 51	6 19	5 34	7 22
89	30	Th ..	12 4 46	5 45	6 26	sets	5 47	6 24	sets	11 36	5 48	6 23	sets	8 6	5 48	6 22	sets	5 50	6 19	sets	8 5
90	31	Fr ..	12 4 27	5 43	6 27	8 5	5 45	6 25	8 1	mo.	5 46	6 24	7 58	8 48	5 46	6 23	7 56	5 48	6 20	7 49	8 50

4th Month. APRIL, 1911. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
Standard Time.							
First Quarter.	6	1 55	0 55	11 55*	10 55*	9 55*	8 55*
Full Moon...	13	10 36	9 36	8 36	7 36	6 36	5 36
Last Quarter.	21	2 35	1 35	0 35	11 35	10 35	9 35
New Moon...	28	6 25	5 25	4 25	3 25	2 25	1 25

The full-faced or black figures are p. m., all others a. m. *5th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del. Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M
91	1	Sa ..	12 4 9	5 42	6 28	9 26	5 44	6 26	9 19	12 20	5 45	6 25	9 15	9 31	5 45	6 24	9 11	5 47	6 21	9 0	9 37	
92	2	S....	12 3 51	5 40	6 30	10 47	5 42	6 27	10 36	1 5	5 43	6 26	10 31	10 19	5 44	6 26	10 26	5 46	6 22	10 10	10 27	
93	3	Mo ..	12 3 33	5 38	6 31	mo.	5 40	6 28	11 52	1 54	5 41	6 27	11 46	11 5	5 42	6 27	11 40	5 45	6 23	11 21	11 20	
94	4	Tu ..	12 3 16	5 36	6 32	12 5	5 38	6 29	mo.	2 44	5 39	6 28	mo.	mo.	5 41	6 27	mo.	5 44	6 23	mo.	mo.	
95	5	W ..	12 2 58	5 34	6 33	1 19	5 36	6 30	1 5	3 40	5 37	6 29	12 58	12 1	5 39	6 28	12 51	5 42	6 24	12 29	12 18	
96	6	Th ..	12 2 40	5 32	6 34	2 22	5 35	6 31	2 7	4 41	5 36	6 30	2 0	1 8	5 37	6 29	1 53	5 41	6 24	1 32	1 21	
97	7	Fr ..	12 2 23	5 30	6 35	3 10	5 33	6 32	2 57	5 47	5 34	6 31	2 51	2 28	5 36	6 30	2 44	5 39	6 25	2 25	2 28	
98	8	Sa ..	12 2 6	5 28	6 36	3 48	5 31	6 33	3 37	6 55	5 32	6 32	3 32	3 47	5 34	6 31	3 27	5 38	6 26	3 11	3 37	
99	9	S	12 1 49	5 26	6 37	4 16	5 29	6 34	4 8	8 2	5 31	6 33	4 4	4 55	5 32	6 32	4 0	5 37	6 26	3 49	4 40	
100	10	Mo ..	12 1 32	5 24	6 38	4 39	5 27	6 35	4 34	9 4	5 29	6 34	4 31	5 52	5 30	6 33	4 29	5 36	6 27	4 21	5 37	
101	11	Tu ..	12 1 16	5 23	6 40	4 58	5 26	6 36	4 56	10 0	5 27	6 35	4 54	6 42	5 29	6 34	4 53	5 34	6 28	4 49	6 30	
102	12	W ..	12 1 0	5 21	6 41	5 17	5 24	6 37	5 17	10 48	5 26	6 36	5 17	7 26	5 28	6 35	5 17	5 32	6 28	5 17	7 18	
103	13	Th ..	12 0 44	5 20	6 43	rises	5 22	6 38	rises	11 33	5 25	6 37	rises	8 7	5 26	6 36	rises	5 31	6 29	rises	8 0	
104	14	Fr ..	12 0 28	5 18	6 44	8 2	5 21	6 39	7 56	ev 14	5 24	6 38	7 52	8 46	5 25	6 37	7 49	5 30	6 30	7 39	8 38	
105	15	Sa ..	12 0 13	5 16	6 45	9 9	5 20	6 40	9 0	12 53	5 22	6 39	8 55	9 20	5 23	6 38	8 51	5 29	6 31	8 38	9 15	
106	16	S	11 59 58	5 15	6 46	10 16	5 19	6 42	10 5	1 33	5 21	6 40	9 59	9 53	5 22	6 39	9 54	5 28	6 31	9 37	9 47	
107	17	Mo ..	11 59 43	5 13	6 47	11 22	5 17	6 43	11 8	2 12	5 20	6 41	11 2	10 20	5 20	6 40	10 55	5 26	6 32	10 36	10 21	
108	18	Tu ..	11 59 29	5 11	6 48	mo.	5 15	6 44	mo.	2 52	5 18	6 42	11 59	10 52	5 18	6 41	11 51	5 25	6 33	11 30	10 55	
109	19	W ..	11 59 16	5 9	6 49	12 20	5 13	6 45	12 5	3 37	5 16	6 43	mo.	11 25	5 17	6 42	mo.	5 24	6 34	mo.	11 33	
110	20	Th ..	11 59 2	5 7	6 51	1 12	5 12	6 46	12 57	4 24	5 14	6 44	12 51	ev 12	5 16	6 42	12 43	5 23	6 34	12 22	ev 20	
111	21	Fr ..	11 58 49	5 4	6 53	1 57	5 10	6 47	1 43	5 10	5 12	6 46	1 36	1 13	5 15	6 43	1 30	5 22	6 35	1 10	1 16	
112	22	Sa ..	11 58 37	5 2	6 54	2 32	5 9	6 48	2 20	6 8	5 11	6 47	2 14	2 30	5 14	6 44	2 8	5 21	6 36	1 51	2 18	
113	23	S	11 58 25	5 0	6 56	3 0	5 8	6 49	2 51	7 3	5 10	6 48	2 47	3 42	5 13	6 45	2 42	5 20	6 36	2 28	3 22	
114	24	Mo ..	11 58 13	4 59	6 57	3 25	5 6	6 50	3 18	7 55	5 8	6 49	3 15	4 38	5 12	6 46	3 11	5 19	6 37	3 1	4 18	
115	25	Tu ..	11 58 2	4 58	6 58	3 45	5 5	6 52	3 41	8 45	5 7	6 50	3 39	5 27	5 10	6 46	3 37	5 18	6 38	3 30	5 12	
116	26	W ..	11 57 52	4 57	6 59	4 5	5 3	6 53	4 4	9 33	5 5	6 51	4 3	6 12	5 8	6 47	4 3	5 17	6 39	4 1	6 1	
117	27	Th ..	11 57 42	4 55	7 0	4 26	5 2	6 54	4 28	10 21	5 3	6 52	4 29	6 57	5 7	6 48	4 29	5 16	6 40	4 32	6 51	
118	28	Fr ..	11 57 32	4 53	7 1	4 48	5 0	6 55	4 52	11 7	5 1	6 53	4 55	7 42	5 5	6 49	4 57	5 15	6 40	5 4	7 40	
119	29	Sa ..	11 57 23	4 52	7 3	sets	4 58	6 56	sets	11 55	5 0	6 54	sets	8 27	5 3	6 50	sets	5 14	6 41	sets	8 30	
120	30	S	11 57 14	4 50	7 4	9 44	4 57	6 57	9 32	mo.	4 59	6 55	9 26	9 13	5 2	6 52	9 20	5 13	6 42	9 2	9 20	

5th Month. MAY, 1911. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
First Quarter.	5	9 13	8 13	7 13	6 13	5 13	4 13
Full Moon....	13	2 9	1 9	0 9	11 9*	10 9*	9 9*
Last Quarter.	21	5 23	4 23	3 23	2 23	1 23	0 23
New Moon...	28	2 24	1 24	0 24	11 24†	10 24†	9 24†

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others a. m. *12th. †27th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., Utah, Cent. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.: Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
121	1	Mo ..	11 57 6	4 49	7 5	10 47	4 56	6 58	10 37	12 43	4 58	6 56	10 33	10 1	5 1	6 53	10 28	5 12	6 43	10 14	10 12
122	2	Tu ..	11 56 59	4 47	7 6	mo.	4 55	6 59	11 58	1 34	4 57	6 57	11 52	10 5[illegible]	5 0	6 54	11 44	5 11	6 44	11 23	11 7
123	3	W ..	11 56 52	4 46	7 7	12 13	4 54	7 0	mo.	2 27	4 56	6 58	mo.	11 52	4 59	6 55	mo.	5 10	6 44	mo.	mo.
124	4	Th ..	11 56 45	4 45	7 8	1 8	4 53	7 1	12 54	3 25	4 55	6 59	12 47	mo.	4 57	6 56	12 41	5 9	6 45	12 21	12 4
125	5	Fr ..	11 56 40	4 43	7 10	1 51	4 52	7 2	1 39	4 26	4 53	7 0	1 34	12 57	4 56	6 56	1 28	5 8	6 45	1 12	1 6
126	6	Sa ..	11 56 34	4 42	7 11	2 2[illegible]	4 50	7 4	2 12	5 30	4 52	7 1	2 7	2 13	4 55	6 57	2 3	5 7	6 46	1 50	2 10
127	7	S	11 56 29	4 41	7 12	2 45	4 49	7 5	2 39	6 38	4 51	7 2	2 36	3 2[illegible]	4 54	6 58	2 34	5 6	6 46	2 25	3 17
128	8	Mo ..	11 56 25	4 39	7 13	3 5	4 48	7 6	3 2	7 43	4 50	7 3	3 1	4 33	4 53	6 59	2 59	5 5	6 47	2 54	4 17
129	9	Tu ..	11 56 21	4 38	7 14	3 23	4 47	7 7	3 22	8 45	4 49	7 4	3 22	5 3[illegible]	4 52	7 0	3 21	5 4	6 48	3 20	5 17
130	10	W ..	11 56 18	4 37	7 15	3 39	4 45	7 8	3 41	9 38	4 48	7 6	3 42	6 2[illegible]	4 51	7 1	3 43	5 3	6 49	3 46	6 9
131	11	Th ..	11 56 16	4 36	7 17	3 57	4 44	7 9	4 1	10 28	4 46	7 7	4 3	7 [illegible]	4 50	7 2	4 5	5 3	6 50	4 12	6 54
132	12	Fr ..	11 56 14	4 35	7 18	4 15	4 43	7 10	4 22	11 11	4 45	7 8	4 26	7 4[illegible]	4 49	7 3	4 29	5 2	6 51	4 40	7 35
133	13	Sa ..	11 56 12	4 34	7 19	rises	4 42	7 11	rises	11 51	4 44	7 9	rises	8 2[illegible]	4 48	7 4	rises	5 1	6 52	rises	8 12
134	14	S	11 56 11	4 33	7 20	9 10	4 41	7 12	8 57	ev 30	4 43	7 9	8 51	8 58	4 47	7 4	8 45	5 0	6 52	8 26	8 47
135	15	Mo ..	11 56 11	4 32	7 21	10 13	4 39	7 13	9 58	1 6	4 42	7 10	9 53	9 2[illegible]	4 47	7 5	9 45	4 59	6 53	9 24	9 18
136	16	Tu ..	11 56 11	4 30	7 23	11 8	4 38	7 14	10 53	1 43	4 41	7 11	10 46	9 5[illegible]	4 46	7 6	10 39	4 59	6 54	10 18	9 50
137	17	W ..	11 56 12	4 29	7 24	11 58	4 37	7 15	11 40	2 22	4 40	7 12	11 34	10 2[illegible]	4 45	7 7	11 27	4 58	6 55	11 6	10 24
138	18	Th ..	11 56 13	4 28	7 25	mo.	4 36	7 16	mo.	3 5	4 39	7 13	mo.	11 1	4 44	7 8	mo.	4 57	6 55	11 48	11 4
139	19	Fr ..	11 56 15	4 26	7 26	12 31	4 35	7 17	12 19	3 50	4 38	7 14	12 13	11 4[illegible]	4 41	7 9	12 7	4 57	6 56	mo.	11 50
140	20	Sa ..	11 56 18	4 26	7 27	1 1	4 35	7 18	12 53	4 39	4 38	7 15	12 46	ev 4[illegible]	4 43	7 10	12 41	4 56	6 56	12 25	ev 45
141	21	S	11 56 21	4 25	7 28	1 26	4 34	7 19	1 18	5 30	4 37	7 16	1 14	1 4[illegible]	4 42	7 11	1 10	4 56	6 57	12 59	1 43
142	22	Mo ..	11 56 25	4 24	7 29	1 47	4 33	7 20	1 42	6 23	4 36	7 17	1 40	2 5[illegible]	4 41	7 12	1 37	4 55	6 58	1 29	2 42
143	23	Tu ..	11 56 29	4 23	7 30	2 7	4 32	7 21	2 5	7 17	4 35	7 18	2 4	3 5[illegible]	4 40	7 13	2 2	4 55	6 59	1 58	3 42
144	24	W ..	11 56 34	4 22	7 31	2 2[illegible]	4 31	7 22	2 26	8 8	4 34	7 19	2 26	4 5[illegible]	4 39	7 14	2 2[illegible]	4 55	6 59	2 27	4 37
145	25	Th ..	11 56 39	4 21	7 32	2 48	4 30	7 23	2 51	9 0	4 33	7 20	2 53	5 40	4 38	7 14	2 54	4 54	7 0	2 59	5 37
146	26	Fr ..	11 56 45	4 20	7 34	3 10	4 29	7 24	3 17	9 51	4 32	7 21	3 20	6 3	4 38	7 15	3 2[illegible]	4 54	7 0	3 32	6 27
147	27	Sa ..	11 56 51	4 19	7 35	3 40	4 28	7 25	3 49	10 4[illegible]	4 31	7 22	3 54	7 2[illegible]	4 37	7 16	3 58	4 54	7 1	4 12	7 18
148	28	S	11 56 58	4 18	7 36	sets	4 27	7 26	sets	11 33	4 30	7 23	sets	8 1[illegible]	4 37	7 17	sets	4 53	7 1	sets	8 11
149	29	Mo ..	11 57 5	4 17	7 37	9 53	4 27	7 27	9 38	mo.	4 30	7 24	9 32	9 [illegible]	4 36	7 18	9 24	4 53	7 2	9 3	9 3
150	30	Tu ..	11 57 13	4 17	7 38	10 57	4 26	7 28	10 42	12 2[illegible]	4 30	7 25	10 36	9 5[illegible]	4 36	7 19	10 29	4 52	7 2	10 8	9 57
151	31	W ..	11 57 21	4 16	7 39	11 47	4 26	7 29	11 34	1 12	4 30	7 26	11 28	10 4[illegible]	4 36	7 20	11 23	4 52	7 3	11 4	10 51

6th Month. JUNE, 1911. 30 Days.

Standard Time.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
☽ First Quarter.	3	6 4	5 4	4 4	3 4	2 4	1 4
☾ Full Moon....	11	5 50	4 50	3 50	2 50	1 50	0 50
☾ Last Quarter.	19	4 51	3 51	2 51	1 51	0 51	11 51
☽ New Moon....	26	9 19	8 19	7 19	6 19	5 19	4 19

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va. S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California: Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
152	1	Th ..	11 57 30	4 16	7 39	mo.	4 25	7 30	mo.	2 12	4 29	7 26	mo.	11 45	4 35	7 21	mo.	4 51	7 4	11 50	11 47
153	2	Fr ..	11 57 39	4 15	7 40	12 23	4 25	7 30	12 13	3 10	4 29	7 27	12 9	mo.	4 35	7 21	12 4	4 51	7 5	mo.	mo.
154	3	Sa ..	11 57 48	4 15	7 41	12 49	4 24	7 30	12 42	4 10	4 28	7 27	12 39	12 47	4 34	7 22	12 35	4 50	7 6	12 25	12 45
155	4	S	11 57 58	4 14	7 41	1 10	4 24	7 31	1 7	5 12	4 28	7 27	1 5	1 54	4 34	7 22	1 3	4 50	7 6	12 56	1 46
156	5	Mo ..	11 58 8	4 14	7 42	1 30	4 24	7 31	1 28	6 17	4 28	7 28	1 28	3 0	4 34	7 22	1 27	4 50	7 7	1 25	2 49
157	6	Tu ..	11 58 18	4 13	7 43	1 48	4 23	7 31	1 49	7 18	4 27	7 29	1 49	4 6	4 33	7 23	1 50	4 50	7 7	1 51	3 52
158	7	W ..	11 58 29	4 13	7 43	2 4	4 23	7 32	2 8	8 18	4 27	7 29	2 9	5 5	4 33	7 24	2 11	4 50	7 8	2 17	4 48
159	8	Th ..	11 58 40	4 12	7 44	2 22	4 23	7 33	2 28	9 12	4 27	7 30	2 31	5 58	4 33	7 24	2 34	4 50	7 8	2 43	5 40
160	9	Fr ..	11 58 51	4 12	7 44	2 43	4 23	7 34	2 51	10 2	4 26	7 30	2 56	6 45	4 33	7 25	3 0	4 50	7 9	3 13	6 27
161	10	Sa ..	11 59 3	4 12	7 45	3 8	4 23	7 34	3 19	10 47	4 26	7 31	3 24	7 27	4 33	7 25	3 29	4 50	7 9	3 45	7 8
162	11	S	11 59 15	4 12	7 46	rises	4 23	7 35	rises	11 27	4 26	7 32	rises	8 4	4 33	7 26	rises	4 50	7 9	rises	7 45
163	12	Mo ..	11 59 27	4 12	7 47	9 1	4 23	7 35	8 46	ev 3	4 26	7 33	8 40	8 38	4 33	7 26	8 32	4 50	7 10	8 11	8 20
164	13	Tu ..	11 59 39	4 12	7 48	9 52	4 23	7 36	9 38	12 38	4 26	7 33	9 31	9 5	4 33	7 27	9 24	4 50	7 10	9 3	8 52
165	14	W ..	11 59 51	4 12	7 48	10 33	4 23	7 37	10 20	1 16	4 26	7 34	10 13	9 32	4 33	7 27	10 7	4 50	7 10	9 48	9 25
166	15	Th ..	12 0 4	4 12	7 49	11 5	4 23	7 38	10 54	1 54	4 26	7 34	10 49	10 4	4 33	7 28	10 43	4 50	7 10	10 27	10 0
167	16	Fr ..	12 0 16	4 12	7 50	11 33	4 23	7 39	11 24	2 36	4 26	7 34	11 20	10 44	4 33	7 28	11 15	4 50	7 10	11 2	10 40
168	17	Sa ..	12 0 29	4 12	7 50	11 52	4 23	7 39	11 46	3 20	4 26	7 34	11 43	11 30	4 33	7 28	11 40	4 51	7 11	11 31	11 26
169	18	S	12 0 42	4 12	7 51	mo.	4 23	7 39	mo.	4 7	4 27	7 35	mo.	ev 20	4 33	7 29	mo.	4 51	7 11	12 0	ev 17
170	19	Mo ..	12 0 55	4 12	7 51	12 12	4 23	7 39	12 9	4 36	4 27	7 35	12 7	1 15	4 33	7 29	12 6	4 51	7 11	mo.	1 12
171	20	Tu ..	12 1 8	4 12	7 51	12 31	4 23	7 39	12 30	5 38	4 27	7 36	12 29	2 14	4 33	7 29	12 29	4 51	7 12	12 27	2 9
172	21	W ..	12 1 21	4 12	7 51	12 49	4 23	7 39	12 51	6 42	4 27	7 36	12 52	3 14	4 33	7 29	12 53	4 52	7 12	12 56	3 10
173	22	Th ..	12 1 34	4 12	7 51	1 10	4 24	7 40	1 15	7 37	4 27	7 37	1 17	4 12	4 34	7 30	1 20	4 52	7 12	1 27	4 8
174	23	Fr ..	12 1 47	4 12	7 51	1 35	4 24	7 40	1 43	8 32	4 27	7 37	1 47	5 10	4 34	7 30	1 51	4 52	7 12	2 2	5 8
175	24	Sa ..	12 2 0	4 12	7 51	2 8	4 24	7 40	2 19	9 27	4 27	7 37	2 24	6 8	4 34	7 30	2 30	4 52	7 13	2 46	6 5
176	25	S	12 2 13	4 13	7 51	2 53	4 24	7 40	3 6	10 21	4 27	7 37	3 13	7 2	4 34	7 30	3 19	4 52	7 13	3 38	7 1
177	26	Mo ..	12 2 26	4 13	7 51	sets	4 25	7 40	sets	11 15	4 27	7 37	sets	7 55	4 34	7 30	sets	4 52	7 13	sets	7 55
178	27	Tu ..	12 2 39	4 13	7 51	9 34	4 25	7 40	9 21	mo.	4 28	7 37	9 14	8 50	4 35	7 30	9 8	4 53	7 13	8 49	8 47
179	28	W ..	12 2 51	4 14	7 51	10 17	4 25	7 40	10 6	12 8	4 28	7 37	10 1	9 40	4 35	7 30	9 55	4 53	7 13	9 39	9 40
180	29	Th ..	12 3 4	4 14	7 51	10 48	4 25	7 40	10 40	1 2	4 28	7 37	10 37	10 37	4 36	7 30	10 33	4 54	7 13	10 21	10 33
181	30	Fr ..	12 3 16	4 15	7 51	11 14	4 26	7 40	11 9	1 56	4 29	7 37	11 6	11 30	4 37	7 30	11 4	4 54	7 13	10 56	11 26

7th Month. JULY, 1911. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
Standard Time.		5 20	4 20	3 20	2 20	1 20	0 20
First Quarter.	3	8 53	7 53	6 53	5 53	4 53	3 53
Full Moon....	11	1 31	0 31	11 31*	10 31*	9 31*	8 31*
Last Quarter.	19	4 12	3 12	2 12	1 12	0 12	11 12
New Moon....	25						*18th.

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

Day of year.....	Day of month.....	Day of week.....	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar. for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
182	1	Sa ..	12 3 28	4 16	7 51	11 35	4 27	7 40	11 33	2 52	4 30	7 37	11 31	mo.	4 38	7 30	11 30	4 55	7 12	11 26	mo.
183	2	S	12 3 40	4 17	7 51	11 52	4 28	7 40	11 52	3 49	4 31	7 37	11 52	12 27	4 38	7 30	11 52	4 55	7 12	11 53	12 20
184	3	Mo ..	12 3 51	4 18	7 51	mo.	4 29	7 40	mo.	4 27	4 32	7 37	mo.	1 25	4 39	7 30	mo.	4 56	7 12	mo.	1 17
185	4	Tu ..	12 4 2	4 19	7 51	12 10	4 30	7 40	12 13	5 36	4 33	7 37	12 14	2 30	4 39	7 30	12 16	4 56	7 12	12 20	2 17
186	5	W ..	12 4 13	4 20	7 51	12 27	4 30	7 40	12 33	6 45	4 34	7 36	12 35	3 30	4 40	7 29	12 38	4 57	7 12	12 47	3 16
187	6	Th ..	12 4 23	4 20	7 50	12 37	4 31	7 39	12 45	7 45	4 34	7 35	12 48	4 32	4 40	7 29	12 52	4 57	7 12	1 4	4 12
188	7	Fr ..	12 4 33	4 21	7 50	1 11	4 32	7 39	1 21	8 40	4 35	7 35	1 26	5 30	4 41	7 29	1 33	4 58	7 12	1 47	5 6
189	8	Sa ..	12 4 43	4 21	7 50	1 39	4 32	7 39	1 51	9 32	4 35	7 35	1 57	6 24	4 41	7 29	2 3	4 58	7 12	2 22	5 55
190	9	S	12 4 52	4 22	7 50	2 16	4 33	7 38	2 30	10 18	4 36	7 34	2 37	7 5	4 42	7 28	2 44	4 59	7 12	3 4	6 40
191	10	Mo ..	12 5 1	4 22	7 49	3 3	4 33	7 38	3 18	10 39	4 36	7 34	3 24	7 40	4 42	7 28	3 32	4 59	7 12	3 53	7 18
192	11	Tu ..	12 5 10	4 23	7 49	rises	4 34	7 37	rises	11 36	4 37	7 33	rises	8 10	4 43	7 28	rises	5 0	7 12	rises	7 54
193	12	W ..	12 5 18	4 24	7 48	9 8	4 34	7 37	8 56	ev 12	4 38	7 33	8 50	8 40	4 44	7 27	8 44	5 0	7 11	8 27	8 27
194	13	Th ..	12 5 25	4 24	7 47	9 34	4 35	7 36	9 25	12 48	4 38	7 33	9 20	9 10	4 44	7 27	9 16	5 0	7 11	9 2	9 2
195	14	Fr ..	12 5 33	4 25	7 46	9 58	4 35	7 36	9 51	1 26	4 39	7 32	9 48	9 44	4 45	7 27	9 45	5 1	7 11	9 34	9 38
196	15	Sa ..	12 5 39	4 26	7 45	10 18	4 36	7 35	10 13	2 5	4 39	7 32	10 11	10 22	4 45	7 26	10 9	5 1	7 11	10 3	10 20
197	16	S	12 5 46	4 27	7 44	10 35	4 37	7 34	10 33	2 49	4 40	7 31	10 32	11 5	4 46	7 25	10 31	5 2	7 9	10 29	11 5
198	17	Mo ..	12 5 51	4 28	7 43	10 54	4 38	7 33	10 55	3 34	4 41	7 30	10 55	11 53	4 47	7 24	10 56	5 3	7 9	10 57	11 50
199	18	Tu ..	12 5 57	4 29	7 42	11 13	4 38	7 33	11 17	4 33	4 41	7 30	11 19	ev 44	4 48	7 24	11 21	5 3	7 8	11 27	ev 44
200	19	W ..	12 6 1	4 30	7 42	11 37	4 39	7 32	11 43	5 1	4 42	7 29	11 47	1 40	4 48	7 23	11 50	5 4	7 7	12 0	1 42
201	20	Th ..	12 6 6	4 31	7 41	mo.	4 40	7 32	mo.	6 12	4 43	7 29	mo.	2 40	4 49	7 23	mo.	5 5	7 6	mo.	2 44
202	21	Fr ..	12 6 9	4 32	7 40	12 4	4 41	7 31	12 14	7 10	4 44	7 28	12 18	3 42	4 50	7 22	12 23	5 6	7 5	12 37	3 48
203	22	Sa ..	12 6 12	4 33	7 39	12 41	4 42	7 30	12 54	8 10	4 45	7 27	1 0	4 48	4 51	7 21	1 6	5 6	7 5	1 24	4 50
204	23	S	12 6 15	4 34	7 38	1 29	4 43	7 29	1 44	9 8	4 46	7 26	1 50	5 48	4 52	7 20	1 57	5 7	7 4	2 18	5 50
205	24	Mo ..	12 6 17	4 35	7 37	2 36	4 44	7 28	2 51	10 6	4 47	7 25	2 57	6 48	4 52	7 19	3 5	5 7	7 4	3 26	6 46
206	25	Tu ..	12 6 18	4 36	7 36	sets	4 45	7 27	sets	11 0	4 48	7 25	sets	7 42	4 53	7 19	sets	5 8	7 3	sets	7 38
207	26	W ..	12 6 19	4 37	7 35	8 45	4 46	7 26	8 36	11 53	4 49	7 24	8 31	8 36	4 53	7 18	8 27	5 9	7 3	8 13	8 30
208	27	Th ..	12 6 20	4 38	7 34	9 13	4 47	7 25	9 7	mo.	4 50	7 23	9 4	9 30	4 54	7 17	9 1	5 9	7 2	8 51	9 20
209	28	Fr ..	12 6 20	4 39	7 33	9 35	4 48	7 24	9 32	12 47	4 50	7 22	9 31	10 20	4 55	7 17	9 28	5 10	7 2	9 23	10 14
210	29	Sa ..	12 6 18	4 40	7 32	9 56	4 49	7 23	9 55	1 38	4 51	7 21	9 55	11 10	4 56	7 16	9 55	5 11	7 1	9 53	11 0
211	30	S	12 6 17	4 41	7 31	10 13	4 50	7 22	10 15	2 31	4 52	7 20	10 16	mo.	4 57	7 15	10 17	5 11	7 0	10 20	11 50
212	31	Mo ..	12 6 15	4 42	7 30	10 31	4 51	7 21	10 36	3 [illegible]	4 53	7 19	10 38	12 2	4 58	7 14	10 40	5 12	7 0	10 47	mo.

8th Month. AUGUST, 1911. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
Standard Time.		7 29	6 29	5 29	4 29	3 29	2 29
First Quarter.	1	10 54	9 54	8 54	7 54	6 54	5 54
Full Moon....	9	8 10	7 10	6 10	5 10	4 10	3 10
Last Quarter.	17	0 14*	11 14	10 14	9 14	8 14	7 14
New Moon....	23	2 20	1 20	0 20	11 20†	10 20†	9 20†
First Quarter.	31						

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others a. m. *24th. †30th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time. H. M. S.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. H. M	Sun sets. H. M	Moon sets and rises. H. M	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. H. M	Sun sets. H. M	Moon sets and rises. H. M	H. W. Boston. H. M
213	1	Tu ..	12 6 12	4 43	7 29	10 51	4 52	7 20	10 58	4 17
214	2	W ..	12 6 8	4 44	7 27	11 13	4 53	7 18	11 23	5 12
215	3	Th ..	12 6 4	4 45	7 25	11 40	4 53	7 17	11 52	6 10
216	4	Fr ..	12 6 0	4 46	7 24	mo.	4 54	7 16	mo.	7 9
217	5	Sa ..	12 5 54	4 47	7 23	12 13	4 55	7 15	12 27	8 6
218	6	S	12 5 48	4 48	7 21	12 58	4 56	7 14	1 13	8 59
219	7	Mo ..	12 5 42	4 49	7 19	1 49	4 58	7 13	2 4	9 45
220	8	Tu ..	12 5 35	4 51	7 18	2 49	4 59	7 12	3 3	10 27
221	9	W ..	12 5 27	4 53	7 17	rises	5 0	7 10	rises	11 4
222	10	Th ..	12 5 19	4 54	7 15	8 2	5 1	7 9	7 55	11 40
223	11	Fr ..	12 5 10	4 55	7 14	8 24	5 2	7 8	8 19	ev 17
224	12	Sa ..	12 5 1	4 57	7 12	8 42	5 3	7 7	8 40	12 56
225	13	S	12 4 51	4 58	7 11	9 0	5 4	7 5	9 0	1 35
226	14	Mo ..	12 4 40	4 59	7 10	9 18	5 5	7 4	9 21	2 18
227	15	Tu ..	12 4 29	5 0	7 8	9 43	5 6	7 3	9 49	3 4
228	16	W ..	12 4 17	5 1	7 7	10 4	5 7	7 2	10 13	3 54
229	17	Th ..	12 4 5	5 3	7 6	10 37	5 8	7 0	10 49	4 48
230	18	Fr ..	12 3 53	5 4	7 4	11 20	5 9	6 59	11 34	5 47
231	19	Sa ..	12 3 40	5 5	7 2	mo.	5 10	6 57	mo.	6 50
232	20	S	12 3 26	5 6	7 0	12 16	5 11	6 55	12 31	7 53
233	21	Mo ..	12 3 12	5 7	6 59	1 25	5 12	6 53	1 40	8 55
234	22	Tu ..	12 2 58	5 8	6 57	2 45	5 13	6 51	2 57	9 53
235	23	W ..	12 2 43	5 9	6 55	3 56	5 14	6 50	4 5	10 48
236	24	Th ..	12 2 27	5 10	6 54	sets	5 15	6 49	sets	11 41
237	25	Fr ..	12 2 12	5 11	6 52	7 57	5 16	6 47	7 55	mo.
238	26	Sa ..	12 1 55	5 12	6 50	8 15	5 17	6 45	8 16	12 30
239	27	S	12 1 39	5 13	6 48	8 35	5 18	6 44	8 38	1 19
240	28	Mo ..	12 1 22	5 15	6 46	8 53	5 19	6 43	8 59	2 7
241	29	Tu ..	12 1 4	5 17	6 45	9 13	5 21	6 41	9 22	2 54
242	30	W ..	12 0 47	5 18	6 44	9 39	5 22	6 40	9 50	3 44
243	31	Th ..	12 0 28	5 19	6 42	10 10	5 23	6 39	10 23	4 36

Day of year	Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. H. M	Sun sets. H. M	Moon sets and rises. H. M	H. W. N. Y. H. M	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. H. M	Sun sets. H. M	Moon sets and rises. H. M	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. H. M	Sun sets. H. M	Moon sets and rises. H. M	H. W. Charleston. H. M
213	4 54	7 18	11 1	12 56	4 59	7 13	11 5	5 13	6 59	11 16	12 44
214	4 55	7 17	11 27	1 50	5 0	7 12	11 32	5 14	6 58	11 46	1 38
215	4 55	7 15	11 58	2 50	5 0	7 10	mo.	5 14	6 57	mo.	2 35
216	4 56	7 14	mo.	3 58	5 1	7 9	12 4	5 15	6 56	12 21	3 30
217	4 57	7 13	12 34	5 0	5 2	7 8	12 40	5 15	6 55	1 0	4 28
218	4 58	7 11	1 19	5 50	5 3	7 7	1 27	5 16	6 54	1 48	5 20
219	5 0	7 10	2 10	6 35	5 4	7 6	2 18	5 16	6 53	2 39	6 5
220	5 1	7 9	3 9	7 8	5 5	7 5	3 16	5 17	6 53	3 35	6 45
221	5 2	7 8	rises	7 40	5 6	7 4	rises	5 18	6 52	rises	7 22
222	5 3	7 7	7 51	8 10	5 7	7 3	7 47	5 19	6 51	7 36	8 0
223	5 4	7 6	8 16	8 42	5 8	7 2	8 14	5 20	6 50	8 6	8 40
224	5 5	7 5	8 38	9 17	5 9	7 0	8 37	5 21	6 49	8 33	9 18
225	5 6	7 3	9 0	10 0	5 10	6 59	9 0	5 21	6 48	9 1	9 58
226	5 7	7 2	9 23	10 40	5 11	6 57	9 24	5 22	6 47	9 29	10 40
227	5 8	7 1	9 52	11 25	5 12	6 56	9 54	5 23	6 46	10 3	11 27
228	5 9	7 0	10 17	ev 15	5 13	6 55	10 22	5 24	6 45	10 35	ev 20
229	5 10	6 59	10 54	1 12	5 14	6 54	11 0	5 24	6 44	11 17	1 20
230	5 11	6 57	11 40	2 15	5 14	6 52	11 47	5 25	6 42	mo.	2 24
231	5 12	6 55	mo.	3 23	5 15	6 51	mo.	5 25	6 41	12 7	3 30
232	5 13	6 53	12 38	4 32	5 16	6 50	12 45	5 26	6 40	1 6	4 35
233	5 14	6 52	1 46	5 36	5 17	6 49	1 53	5 27	6 39	2 14	5 35
234	5 14	6 51	3 2	6 36	5 18	6 47	3 8	5 28	6 37	3 26	6 30
235	5 15	6 50	4 9	7 30	5 19	6 45	4 14	5 28	6 36	4 27	7 24
236	5 16	6 48	sets	8 25	5 20	6 44	sets	5 29	6 35	sets	8 14
237	5 17	6 57	7 54	9 10	5 21	6 43	7 53	5 30	6 34	7 50	9 0
238	5 18	6 46	8 17	10 0	5 22	6 41	8 17	5 30	6 32	8 19	9 50
239	5 19	6 44	8 40	10 47	5 23	6 39	8 42	5 31	6 31	8 47	10 35
240	5 21	6 42	9 2	11 32	5 24	6 38	9 5	5 31	6 30	9 14	11 20
241	5 22	6 40	9 26	mo.	5 25	6 36	9 31	5 32	6 29	9 44	mo.
242	5 23	6 39	9 55	12 22	5 26	6 35	10 1	5 33	6 28	10 17	12 4
243	5 24	6 37	10 30	1 15	5 27	6 33	10 36	5 34	6 27	10 55	12 54

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1911. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Standard Time. Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
☽ Full Moon....	8	11 56	10 56	9 56	8 56	7 56	6 56
☾ Last Quarter.	15	1 50	0 50	11 50	10 50	9 50	8 50
☾ New Moon....	22	10 37	9 37	8 37	7 37	6 37	5 37
☽ First Quarter.	30	7 8	6 8	5 8	4 8	3 8	2 8

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others are a. m.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.: Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
244	1	Fr ..	12 0 10	5 20	6 40	10 50	5 24	6 36	11 5	5 31	5 25	6 35	11 11	2 14	5 28	6 32	11 19	5 34	6 26	11 40	1 47
245	2	Sa ..	11 59 51	5 22	6 38	11 40	5 25	6 34	11 55	6 30	5 26	6 33	mo.	3 18	5 29	6 31	mo.	5 35	6 24	mo.	2 45
246	3	S	11 59 32	5 23	6 36	mo.	5 26	6 32	mo.	7 27	5 27	6 32	12 2	4 20	5 29	6 30	12 9	5 35	6 23	12 30	3 45
247	4	Mo ..	11 59 13	5 24	6 34	12 37	5 27	6 30	12 51	8 20	5 28	6 30	12 58	5 10	5 30	6 29	1 5	5 36	6 21	1 25	4 38
248	5	Tu ..	11 58 53	5 25	6 32	1 42	5 28	6 28	1 55	9 7	5 29	6 28	2 1	5 50	5 31	6 28	2 7	5 37	6 20	2 25	5 28
249	6	W ..	11 58 33	5 26	6 30	2 49	5 29	6 26	2 59	9 49	5 30	6 26	3 14	6 26	5 32	6 26	3 19	5 38	6 18	3 24	6 10
250	7	Th ..	11 58 13	5 28	6 28	4 1	5 30	6 25	4 9	10 28	5 31	6 24	4 12	7 0	5 33	6 24	4 15	5 38	6 17	4 27	6 50
251	8	Fr ..	11 57 53	5 29	6 26	rises	5 31	6 24	rises	11 7	5 32	6 23	rises	7 35	5 34	6 22	rises	5 39	6 16	rises	7 30
252	9	Sa ..	11 57 32	5 30	6 24	7 5	5 32	6 23	7 5	11 45	5 33	6 21	7 4	8 12	5 35	6 21	7 4	5 40	6 15	7 3	8 12
253	10	S	11 57 11	5 31	6 22	7 24	5 33	6 21	7 26	ev 25	5 34	6 19	7 27	8 50	5 36	6 19	7 28	5 40	6 13	7 32	8 52
254	11	Mo ..	11 56 50	5 32	6 20	7 45	5 34	6 19	7 50	1 6	5 35	6 17	7 53	9 30	5 37	6 17	7 55	5 41	6 11	8 3	9 32
255	12	Tu ..	11 56 30	5 33	6 18	8 8	5 35	6 17	8 16	1 50	5 35	6 16	8 20	10 15	5 37	6 15	8 24	5 41	6 10	8 36	10 17
256	13	W ..	11 56 8	5 34	6 17	8 37	5 36	6 15	8 48	2 37	5 36	6 15	8 53	11 0	5 38	6 14	8 58	5 42	6 9	9 17	11 6
257	14	Th ..	11 55 47	5 35	6 15	9 16	5 37	6 13	9 30	3 29	5 37	6 13	9 36	11 52	6 39	6 13	9 43	5 42	6 8	10 2	ev 0
258	15	Fr ..	11 55 26	5 36	6 13	10 7	5 38	6 11	10 22	4 26	5 38	6 12	10 29	ev 50	5 40	6 11	10 36	5 43	5 6	10 57	1 2
259	16	Sa ..	11 55 5	5 37	6 11	11 12	5 39	6 9	11 27	5 29	5 39	6 10	11 33	1 56	5 41	6 9	11 41	5 44	6 5	mo.	2 10
260	17	S	11 54 44	5 39	6 9	mo.	5 40	6 7	mo.	6 34	5 41	6 8	mo.	3 10	5 42	6 7	mo.	5 44	6 4	12 2	3 15
261	18	Mo ..	11 54 23	5 41	6 7	12 2[illegible]	5 42	6 6	12 38	7 41	5 42	6 6	12 44	4 22	5 43	6 5	12 50	5 45	6 2	1 9	4 20
262	19	Tu ..	11 54 1	5 42	6 5	1 42	5 43	6 5	1 53	8 45	5 43	6 4	1 58	5 25	5 44	6 4	2 3	5 45	6 1	2 19	5 20
263	20	W ..	11 53 40	5 43	6 3	3 2	5 44	6 3	3 10	9 43	5 44	6 2	3 13	6 25	5 45	6 2	3 17	6 46	6 0	3 28	6 15
264	21	Th ..	11 53 19	5 44	6 1	4 19	5 45	6 1	4 24	10 36	5 45	6 1	4 26	7 14	5 46	6 0	4 28	5 46	5 59	4 35	7 6
265	22	Fr ..	11 52 58	5 46	5 59	sets	5 46	5 59	sets	11 26	5 46	6 0	sets	8 0	5 47	5 59	sets	5 47	5 58	sets	7 55
266	23	Sa ..	11 52 37	5 47	5 58	6 37	5 47	5 58	6 39	mo.	5 47	5 58	6 41	8 48	5 47	5 57	6 42	5 48	5 56	6 46	8 42
267	24	S	11 52 16	5 48	5 56	6 55	5 48	5 56	7 0	12 12	5 48	6 56	7 3	9 34	5 48	5 55	7 5	5 48	5 55	7 13	9 24
268	25	Mo ..	11 51 56	5 49	5 54	7 15	5 49	5 55	7 23	12 57	5 49	5 54	7 27	10 17	5 49	5 53	7 31	5 49	5 54	7 42	10 5
269	26	Tu ..	11 51 35	5 50	5 52	7 38	5 50	5 53	7 49	1 40	5 50	5 52	7 54	11 0	5 50	5 52	7 59	5 50	5 53	8 14	10 42
270	27	W ..	11 51 15	5 52	5 50	8 8	5 51	5 51	8 20	2 21	5 51	5 50	8 26	11 48	5 51	5 50	8 32	5 51	5 51	8 51	11 22
271	28	Th ..	11 50 55	5 53	5 48	8 44	5 52	5 49	8 59	3 10	5 52	5 49	9 5	mo.	5 52	5 49	9 12	5 52	5 49	9 33	mo.
272	29	Fr ..	11 50 35	5 54	5 46	9 2[illegible]	5 53	5 47	9 44	4 0	5 53	5 48	9 51	12 35	5 53	5 48	9 59	5 53	5 48	10 20	12 7
273	30	Sa ..	11 50 15	5 55	5 45	10 24	5 54	5 45	10 39	4 51	5 54	5 46	10 45	1 34	5 54	5 46	10 53	5 54	5 47	11 14	12 58

10th Month. OCTOBER, 1911. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Standard Time.							
☺ Full Moon....	7	0 11*	11 11	10 11	9 11	8 11	7 11
☾ Last Quarter.	14	7 46	6 46	5 46	4 46	3 46	2 46
☻ New Moon....	21	0 9†	11 9	10 9	9 9	8 9	7 9
☽ First Quarter.	30	2 41	1 41	0 41	11 41‡	10 41‡	9 41‡

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others are a. m. *8th. †22d. ‡29th.

Day of year.....	Day of month.....	Day of week.....	Sun in meridian. Mean local time..	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore. N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin. North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H W Boston.	Calendar for N. York City: So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun. rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.: Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
274	1	S	11 49 55	5 57	5 43	11 25	5 55	5 44	11 38	5 47	5 55	5 44	11 45	2 30	5 55	5 44	11 51	5 54	5 45	mo.	1 57
275	2	Mo ..	11 49 36	5 58	5 41	mo.	5 56	5 42	mo.	6 42	5 56	5 42	mo.	3 30	5 56	5 42	mo	5 55	5 43	12 10	2 56
276	3	Tu ..	11 49 17	5 59	5 39	12 32	5 58	5 40	12 43	7 35	5 57	5 41	12 48	4 20	5 57	5 41	12 54	5 55	5 42	1 10	3 55
277	4	W ..	11 48 58	6 0	5 37	1 42	5 59	5 39	1 50	8 25	5 58	5 40	1 54	5 12	5 58	5 40	1 59	5 56	5 41	2 12	4 46
278	5	Th ..	11 48 40	6 1	5 35	2 53	6 0	5 37	2 59	9 10	5 59	5 38	3 2	5 42	5 59	5 38	3 4	5 57	5 39	3 13	5 34
279	6	Fr ..	11 48 22	6 2	5 34	4 4	6 1	5 35	4 7	9 51	6 0	5 36	4 9	6 22	6 0	5 36	4 10	5 58	5 38	4 15	6 18
280	7	Sa ..	11 48 4	6 4	5 32	5 16	6 2	5 33	5 16	10 33	6 2	5 35	5 16	7 0	6 1	5 34	5 16	5 58	5 37	5 17	7 0
281	8	S	11 47 47	6 5	5 30	rises	6 3	5 32	rises	11 14	6 3	5 33	rises	7 52	6 2	5 33	rises	5 59	5 36	rises	7 40
282	9	Mo ..	11 47 30	6 6	5 28	6 11	6 4	5 30	6 18	11 55	6 4	5 32	6 22	8 22	6 3	5 31	6 25	6 0	5 35	6 36	8 25
283	10	Tu ..	11 47 14	6 7	5 26	6 39	6 5	5 29	6 49	ev 40	6 5	5 30	6 54	9 5	6 4	5 29	6 59	6 1	5 33	7 14	9 10
284	11	W ..	11 46 58	6 8	5 24	7 16	6 6	5 27	7 29	1 26	6 6	5 28	7 35	9 50	6 6	5 27	7 41	6 2	5 31	8 0	10 0
285	12	Th ..	11 46 43	6 10	5 22	8 3	6 8	5 25	8 18	2 16	6 7	5 26	8 24	10 3	6 7	5 25	8 32	6 3	5 29	8 53	10 50
286	13	Fr ..	11 46 28	6 12	5 20	9 3	6 9	5 23	9 18	3 9	6 8	5 24	9 25	11 38	6 8	5 24	9 33	6 4	5 27	9 54	11 45
287	14	Sa ..	11 46 13	6 13	5 18	10 13	6 10	5 21	10 27	4 8	6 9	5 23	10 33	ev 35	6 9	5 23	10 40	6 5	5 26	11 0	ev 48
288	15	S	11 45 59	6 15	5 16	11 30	6 11	5 19	11 41	5 13	6 10	5 21	11 47	1 48	6 10	5 22	11 52	6 6	5 25	mo.	1 55
289	16	Mo ..	11 45 46	6 16	5 15	mo.	6 12	5 18	mo.	6 22	6 11	5 19	mo.	3 .	6 11	5 21	mo.	6 6	5 24	12 9	3 0
290	17	Tu ..	11 45 33	6 17	5 13	12 48	6 13	5 17	12 56	7 30	6 11	5 18	1 1	4 12	6 11	5 20	1 5	6 7	5 23	1 18	4 5
291	18	W ..	11 45 21	6 18	5 12	2 4	6 14	5 16	2 9	8 33	6 12	5 17	2 12	5 12	6 12	5 19	2 15	6 7	5 22	2 24	5 5
292	19	Th ..	11 45 10	6 19	5 10	3 14	6 15	5 15	3 17	9 30	6 13	5 16	3 18	6 [illegible]	6 13	5 18	3 20	6 8	5 21	3 24	6 0
293	20	Fr ..	11 44 59	6 21	5 8	4 28	6 16	5 13	4 28	10 23	6 14	5 14	4 28	6 55	6 14	5 17	4 28	6 9	5 20	4 28	6 50
294	21	Sa ..	11 44 49	6 22	5 6	5 36	6 18	5 11	5 34	11 8	6 15	5 13	5 33	7 40	6 15	5 15	5 32	6 9	5 19	5 28	7 35
295	22	S	11 49 39	6 24	5 4	sets	6 19	5 9	sets	11 54	6 17	5 11	sets	8 22	6 16	5 13	sets	6 10	5 18	sets	8 18
296	23	Mo ..	11 44 30	6 25	5 3	5 42	6 21	5 7	5 51	mo.	6 19	5 10	5 55	9 5	6 17	5 11	6 0	5 10	6 18	6 13	8 58
297	24	Tu ..	11 44 22	6 26	5 1	6 8	6 22	5 6	6 20	12 35	6 20	5 9	6 22	9 42	6 18	5 10	6 31	6 11	5 17	6 48	9 34
298	25	W ..	11 44 14	6 27	4 59	6 39	6 23	5 5	6 53	1 15	6 22	5 7	6 59	10 4	6 19	5 8	7 6	6 12	5 16	7 26	10 8
299	26	Th ..	11 44 8	6 29	4 57	7 22	6 24	5 3	7 37	1 56	6 23	5 5	7 44	11 3	6 20	5 7	7 51	6 13	5 15	8 22	10 45
300	27	Fr ..	11 44 1	6 31	4 56	8 10	6 26	5 1	8 26	2 39	6 24	5 3	8 33	11 45	6 21	5 6	8 41	6 14	5 14	9 2	11 25
301	28	Sa ..	11 43 56	6 32	4 55	9 10	6 27	5 0	9 24	3 24	6 25	5 2	9 31	mo.	6 22	5 5	9 38	6 15	5 13	9 58	mo.
302	29	S	11 43 51	6 33	4 54	10 15	6 28	4 59	10 27	4 13	6 26	5 0	10 33	12 38	6 23	5 4	10 39	6 16	5 12	10 57	12 15
303	30	Mo ..	11 43 47	6 34	4 53	11 23	6 29	4 57	11 33	5 5	6 28	4 59	11 38	1 38	6 24	5 3	11 43	6 16	5 11	11 57	1 5
304	31	Tu ..	11 43 44	6 36	4 51	mo.	6 31	4 56	mo.	5 58	6 29	4 58	mo.	2 38	6 26	5 1	mo.	6 17	5 10	mo.	2 6

11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1911. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
Standard Time.							
Full Moon....	6	11 48	10 48	9 48	8 48	7 48	6 48
Last Quarter.	13	3 19	2 19	1 19	0 19	11 19*	10 19*
New Moon....	20	4 49	3 49	2 49	1 49	0 49	11 49
First Quarter.	28	9 42	8 42	7 42	6 42	5 42	4 42

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others are a. m.

*12th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me. N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon set and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North. Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala. Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
305	1	W ..	11 43 42	6 38	4 50	12 32	6 32	4 55	12 39	6 50	6 30	4 57	12 42	3 30	6 27	5 0	12 46	6 18	5 9	12 57	3 8
306	2	Th ..	11 43 40	6 39	4 48	1 42	6 33	4 54	1 46	7 40	6 31	4 56	1 48	4 15	6 28	4 59	1 51	6 19	5 8	1 57	4 0
307	3	Fr ..	11 43 39	6 40	4 47	2 52	6 34	4 53	2 54	8 28	6 32	4 55	2 55	5 0	6 29	4 58	2 55	6 20	5 7	2 58	4 52
308	4	Sa ..	11 43 39	6 41	4 46	4 4	6 35	4 52	4 3	9 14	6 33	4 54	4 3	5 45	6 30	4 57	4 2	6 21	5 6	4 1	5 40
309	5	S	11 43 40	6 42	4 44	5 16	6 36	4 50	5 13	9 59	6 34	4 53	5 11	6 28	6 31	4 56	5 10	6 21	5 5	5 5	6 30
310	6	Mo ..	11 43 42	6 44	4 42	rises	6 37	4 49	rises	10 43	6 35	4 52	rises	7 10	6 31	4 55	rises	6 22	5 4	rises	7 16
311	7	Tu ..	11 43 44	6 45	4 41	5 12	6 38	4 48	5 24	11 30	6 36	4 51	5 29	7 55	6 32	4 54	5 35	6 23	5 4	5 52	8 5
312	8	W ..	11 43 47	6 46	4 40	5 56	6 39	4 47	6 10	ev 17	6 37	4 50	6 17	8 40	6 33	4 53	6 24	6 24	5 3	6 44	8 54
313	9	Th ..	11 43 51	6 47	4 38	6 54	6 40	4 46	7 9	1 6	6 38	4 49	7 16	9 30	6 34	4 52	7 25	6 25	5 3	7 45	9 45
314	10	Fr ..	11 43 56	6 48	4 37	8 2	6 42	4 45	8 16	1 58	6 39	4 47	8 23	10 25	6 35	4 51	8 30	6 26	5 2	8 51	10 36
315	11	Sa ..	11 44 2	6 50	4 36	9 19	6 43	4 44	9 31	2 54	6 40	4 46	9 37	11 20	6 37	4 50	9 43	6 27	5 1	10 1	11 32
316	12	S	11 44 9	6 51	4 35	10 37	6 44	4 43	10 46	3 53	6 42	4 45	10 50	ev 25	6 38	4 49	10 55	6 28	5 0	11 9	ev 32
317	13	Mo ..	11 44 17	6 53	4 34	11 53	6 45	4 42	12 0	4 58	6 43	4 44	mo.	1 8	6 39	4 48	mo.	6 29	4 59	mo.	1 36
318	14	Tu ..	11 44 25	6 55	4 33	mo.	6 46	4 41	mo.	6 6	6 44	4 44	12 3	2 15	6 40	4 48	12 6	6 30	4 59	12 16	2 40
319	15	W ..	11 44 34	6 56	4 32	1 7	6 48	4 40	1 11	7 13	6 46	4 43	1 12	3 30	6 42	4 47	1 14	6 30	4 58	1 20	3 46
320	16	Th ..	11 44 44	6 58	4 31	2 16	6 50	4 39	2 17	8 17	6 48	4 43	2 17	4 57	6 43	4 47	2 18	6 31	4 58	2 19	4 50
321	17	Fr ..	11 44 55	6 59	4 30	3 26	6 51	4 38	3 24	9 14	6 49	4 42	3 23	5 50	6 44	4 46	3 23	6 32	4 58	3 20	5 42
322	18	Sa ..	11 45 7	7 0	4 29	4 34	6 52	4 37	4 30	10 5	6 50	4 41	4 28	6 35	6 45	4 46	4 25	6 33	4 57	4 19	6 32
323	19	S	11 45 20	7 1	4 28	5 44	6 54	4 36	5 37	10 52	6 52	4 41	5 33	7 20	6 46	4 45	5 30	6 34	4 57	5 19	7 15
324	20	Mo ..	11 45 34	7 3	4 27	6 52	6 55	4 36	6 42	11 14	6 53	4 40	6 38	8 11	6 48	4 45	6 33	6 35	4 57	6 19	7 55
325	21	Tu ..	11 45 48	7 4	4 26	sets	6 56	4 35	sets	mo.	6 54	4 39	sets	9 0	6 49	4 44	sets	6 36	4 56	sets	8 34
326	22	W ..	11 46 3	7 6	4 26	5 17	6 57	4 35	5 32	12 4	6 55	4 38	5 38	9 20	6 50	4 43	5 46	6 37	4 56	6 7	9 8
327	23	Th ..	11 46 19	7 7	4 25	6 4	6 58	4 34	6 19	12 52	6 56	4 38	6 26	9 50	6 51	4 43	6 34	6 38	4 56	6 55	9 45
328	24	Fr ..	11 46 36	7 8	4 24	7 0	6 59	4 33	7 15	1 30	6 58	4 37	7 21	10 25	6 52	4 42	7 27	6 39	4 55	7 50	10 15
329	25	Sa ..	11 46 53	7 10	4 23	8 2	7 0	4 32	8 15	2 10	6 59	4 36	8 21	11 15	6 53	4 42	8 28	6 40	4 55	8 47	10 52
330	26	S	11 47 12	7 11	4 22	9 9	7 2	4 32	9 19	2 51	7 0	4 35	9 25	11 50	6 42	4 41	9 30	6 41	4 55	9 46	11 35
331	27	Mo ..	11 47 31	7 12	4 22	10 14	7 3	4 31	10 22	3 37	7 0	4 34	10 26	mo.	6 55	4 40	10 30	6 42	4 54	10 42	mo.
332	28	Tu ..	11 47 50	7 13	4 21	11 25	7 4	4 31	11 31	4 25	7 1	4 34	11 33	12 45	6 56	4 40	11 36	6 43	4 54	11 45	12 30
333	29	W ..	11 48 11	7 14	4 21	mo.	7 5	4 30	mo.	5 15	7 2	4 34	mo.	1 45	6 57	4 40	mo.	6 43	4 54	mo.	1 22
334	30	Th ..	11 48 32	7 15	4 21	12 32	7 6	4 30	12 35	6 6	7 3	4 34	12 36	2 48	6 58	4 40	12 38	6 44	4 54	12 42	2 20

12th Month. DECEMBER, 1911. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Standard Time.		Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
Full Moon....	5	10 52	9 52	8 52	7 52	6 52	5 52
Last Quarter..	12	1 45	0 45	11 45	10 45	9 45	8 45
New Moon....	20	11 40	10 40	9 40	8 40	7 40	6 40
First Quarter.	28	2 47	1 47	0 47	11 47	10 47	9 47

The full-faced or black figures are p. m.; all others are a. m.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore.. N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City So. New York, Conn. R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind. and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S.Ohio, S. Ind., S.Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col.. C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M
335	1	Fr ..	11 48 54	7 16	4 21	1 42	7 7	4 30	1 42	6 58	7 4	4 33	1 42	3 22	6 59	4 39	1 42	6 45	4 53	1 43	3 20
336	2	Sa ..	11 49 16	7 17	4 20	2 53	7 8	4 30	2 51	7 48	7 5	4 33	2 50	4 25	7 0	4 38	2 49	6 46	4 53	2 45	4 15
337	3	S	11 49 39	7 18	4 20	4 8	7 9	4 30	4 3	8 39	7 6	4 33	4 0	5 10	7 1	4 38	3 58	6 47	4 53	3 49	5 8
338	4	Mo ..	11 50 3	7 19	4 20	5 29	7 10	4 30	5 20	9 28	7 7	4 32	5 16	6 0	7 2	4 38	5 12	6 48	4 53	4 59	6 4
339	5	Tu ..	11 50 27	7 20	4 19	6 51	7 11	4 29	6 39	10 18	7 8	4 32	6 34	6 50	7 3	4 38	6 29	6 49	4 53	6 12	6 55
340	6	W ..	11 50 52	7 22	4 19	rises	7 12	4 29	rises	11 8	7 9	4 32	rises	7 35	7 4	4 38	rises	6 49	4 53	rises	7 45
341	7	Th ..	11 51 17	7 23	4 19	5 43	7 13	4 29	5 58	11 58	7 10	4 32	6 5	8 30	7 5	4 38	6 12	6 50	4 54	6 33	8 36
342	8	Fr ..	11 51 43	7 24	4 19	7 1	7 14	4 29	7 14	ev 50	7 11	4 32	7 18	9 20	7 6	4 38	7 26	6 51	4 54	7 45	9 28
343	9	Sa ..	11 52 9	7 25	4 19	8 22	7 15	4 29	8 32	1 43	7 12	4 32	8 37	10 15	7 7	4 38	8 42	6 52	4 54	8 58	10 21
344	10	S	11 52 36	7 26	4 19	9 40	7 16	4 29	9 48	2 40	7 13	4 32	9 51	11 10	7 8	4 38	9 55	6 53	4 54	10 6	11 16
345	11	Mo ..	11 53 3	7 27	4 19	10 56	7 17	4 29	11 1	3 38	7 14	4 32	11 3	ev 10	7 9	4 38	11 5	6 53	4 54	11 12	ev 12
346	12	Tu ..	11 53 31	7 28	4 19	mo.	7 18	4 29	mo.	4 40	7 15	4 32	mo.	1 20	7 10	4 38	mo.	6 54	4 55	mo.	1 12
347	13	W ..	11 53 59	7 29	4 19	12 8	7 19	4 29	12 9	5 44	7 16	4 33	12 10	2 30	7 11	4 39	12 11	6 55	4 55	12 14	2 17
348	14	Th ..	11 54 27	7 30	4 20	1 16	7 20	4 30	1 15	6 48	7 17	4 33	1 15	3 35	7 12	4 39	1 14	6 56	4 55	1 13	3 24
349	15	Fr ..	11 54 56	7 31	4 20	2 25	7 20	4 30	2 22	7 52	7 17	4 33	2 20	4 32	7 12	4 39	2 19	6 56	4 56	2 13	4 24
350	16	Sa ..	11 55 25	7 31	4 20	3 34	7 21	4 30	3 28	8 52	7 18	4 33	3 25	5 30	7 13	4 39	3 22	6 57	4 56	3 13	5 20
351	17	S	11 55 54	7 32	4 20	4 43	7 21	4 30	4 34	9 45	7 18	4 33	4 30	6 20	7 13	4 40	4 25	6 57	4 57	4 12	6 10
352	18	Mo ..	11 56 24	7 33	4 21	5 50	7 22	4 31	5 39	10 33	7 19	4 34	5 34	7 5	7 14	4 40	5 28	6 58	4 57	5 12	6 55
353	19	Tu ..	11 56 54	7 34	4 21	6 56	7 23	4 31	6 43	11 16	7 20	4 34	6 36	7 45	7 15	4 40	6 30	6 59	4 57	6 11	7 36
354	20	W ..	11 57 23	7 34	4 21	7 57	7 23	4 32	7 42	11 55	7 20	4 35	7 36	8 20	7 15	4 41	7 28	7 0	4 58	7 7	8 12
355	21	Th ..	11 57 53	6 35	4 22	sets	7 24	4 32	sets	mo.	7 21	4 35	sets	8 55	7 16	4 41	sets	7 0	4 58	sets	8 45
356	22	Fr ..	11 58 23	7 35	4 22	5 53	7 24	4 33	6 7	12 30	7 21	4 36	6 13	9 26	7 16	4 42	6 20	7 0	4 59	6 39	9 17
357	23	Sa ..	11 58 54	7 36	4 22	6 59	7 25	4 34	7 11	1 6	7 22	4 36	7 14	9 50	7 17	4 43	7 22	7 1	4 59	7 38	9 48
358	24	S	11 59 24	7 36	4 23	8 7	7 25	4 35	8 16	1 42	7 22	4 37	8 20	10 30	7 17	4 43	8 24	7 1	5 0	8 38	10 24
359	25	Mo ..	11 59 54	5 37	4 24	9 13	7 25	4 35	9 19	2 20	7 23	4 37	9 22	11 10	7 18	4 44	9 25	7 1	5 0	9 35	11 7
360	26	Tu ..	12 0 24	7 37	4 25	10 19	7 26	4 36	10 23	3 2	7 23	4 38	10 25	mo.	7 18	4 44	10 27	7 2	5 1	10 33	11 53
361	27	W ..	12 0 53	7 37	4 26	11 27	7 26	4 36	11 28	3 47	7 23	4 39	11 29	12 10	7 18	4 45	11 29	7 2	5 2	11 31	mo.
362	28	Th ..	12 1 23	7 38	4 26	mo.	7 26	4 37	mo.	4 33	7 24	4 39	mo.	12 55	7 19	4 46	mo.	7 2	5 3	mo.	12 44
363	29	Fr ..	12 1 52	7 38	4 27	12 33	7 27	4 37	12 32	5 23	7 24	4 40	12 31	1 53	7 19	4 46	12 31	7 3	5 4	12 29	1 40
364	30	Sa ..	12 2 22	7 39	4 28	1 45	7 27	4 38	1 41	6 17	7 24	4 41	1 39	2 50	7 19	4 47	1 37	7 3	5 4	1 31	2 41
365	31	S	12 2 51	7 39	4 29	3 1	7 28	4 39	2 54	7 12	7 25	4 42	2 50	3 50	7 19	4 48	2 47	7 3	5 5	2 36	3 42

CALENDAR OF ANNIVERSARIES.

SHOWING RELIGIOUS, LEGAL AND OTHER HOLIDAYS, BIRTHDAYS OF PROMINENT AMERICANS AND DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	JANUARY.
1	1	Sun.	New Year's Day (Circumcision); Anthony Wayne born (1745); F. A. C. Muhlenberg born (1750); Paul Hamilton Hayne born (1830); Emancipation Proclamation went into effect (1863).
2	2	Mon.	Philip Freneau born (1752); Battle of Murfreesboro ended (1863); Constitution ratified by Georgia (1788).
3	3	Tues.	Battle of Princeton (1777); John A. King born (1788); Lucretia Mott born (1793).
4	4	Wed.	Roger Wolcott born (1679); Utah admitted (1896).
5	5	Thurs.	Stephen Decatur born (1779).
6	6	Fri.	Twelfth Day; Charles Sumner born (1811).
7	7	Sat.	Israel Putnam born (1718); Millard Fillmore born (1800); Battle of Springfield, Mo. (1863).
8	8	Sun.	Battle of New Orleans (1815); James Longstreet born (1821).
9	9	Mon.	Constitution ratified by Connecticut (1788); Mississippi seceded (1861).
10	10	Tues.	Ethan Allen born (1737); Jeremiah S. Black born (1810); Florida seceded (1861).
11	11	Wed.	Alexander Hamilton born (1757); Bayard Taylor born (1825); Alabama seceded (1861).
12	12	Thurs.	John Hancock born (1737); John S. Sargent born (1856).
13	13	Fri.	Salmon P. Chase born (1808); assault on Fort Fisher, N. C. (1865).
14	14	Sat.	Benedict Arnold born (1741); Matthew F. Maury born (1806).
15	15	Sun.	Philip Livingston born (1716); first locomotive for actual use built in United States (1831); Fort Fisher captured (1865).
16	16	Mon.	Henry W. Halleck born (1815).
17	17	Tues.	Benjamin Franklin born (1706); Charles Brockden Brown born (1771); Battle of Cowpens, S. C. (1781); Caleb Cushing born (1800).
18	18	Wed.	Daniel Webster born (1782).
19	19	Thurs.	Robert E. Lee born (1807); Edgar Allan Poe born (1809); Georgia seceded (1861).
20	20	Fri.	Richard Henry Lee born (1732); Robert Morris born (1734); David Wilmot born (1814).
21	21	Sat.	John C. Fremont born (1813); John C. Breckenridge born (1821); Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson born (1824).
22	22	Sun.	Raisin River Massacre (1813).
23	23	Mon.	Josiah Quincy, sr., born (1744).
24	24	Tues.	Benjamin Lincoln born (1733); Charles F. Crisp born (1845); gold discovered in California (1848).
25	25	Wed.	Conversion of St. Paul; University of Virginia established (1819); Louisiana seceded (1861).
26	26	Thurs.	Samuel G. Morton born (1799); Michigan admitted (1837); Louisiana seceded (1861).
27	27	Fri.	Webster's reply to Hayne (1830); Edison incandescent lamp patented (1880).
28	28	Sat.	Mathew Carey born (1760); George S. Boutwell born (1814).
29	29	Sun.	Carnation Day; Thomas Paine born (1737); Albert Gallatin born (1761); William McKinley born (1843); Kansas admitted (1861).
30	30	Mon.	Nathaniel P. Banks born (1816); Ericsson's Monitor launched (1862).
31	31	Tues.	Gouverneur Morris born (1752); James G. Blaine born (1830).

Day of Year....	Day of Month..	Day of Week...	FEBRUARY.
32	1	Wed.	David Porter born (1780); George F. Edmunds born (1828); Texas seceded (1861).
33	2	Thurs.	Purification; Candlemas; treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo signed (1848).
34	3	Fri.	Albert Sidney Johnston born (1803); Joseph E. Johnston born (1807); Horace Greeley born (1811); Elisha Kent Kane born (1820); Spencer F. Baird born (1823).
35	4	Sat.	Josiah Quincy born (1772); John Marshall born (1801); Mark Hopkins born (1802); Southern Confederacy formed (1861); Philippine insurrection started (1899).
36	5	Sun.	John Witherspoon born (1722); Zebulon M. Pike born (1779).
37	6	Mon.	Aaron Burr born (1756); William M. Evarts born (1818); James E. B. Stuart born (1833); capture of Fort Henry, Tenn. (1862); Constitution ratified by Massachusetts (1788).
38	7	Tues.	Long distance telephone opened between New York and Boston (1893).
39	8	Wed.	First United States bank incorporated (1791); Richard S. Ewell born (1817); William T. Sherman born (1820); Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederacy (1861).
40	9	Thurs.	Luther Martin born (1748); William Henry Harrison born (1773); Samuel J. Tilden born (1814); John A. Logan born (1826).
41	10	Fri.	Isham G. Harris born (1818).
42	11	Sat.	Daniel Boone born (1735); Alexander H. Stephens born (1812); Thomas A. Edison born (1847).
43	12	Sun.	Septuagesima Sunday; Lincoln's Birthday; Abraham Lincoln born (1809); Peter Cooper born (1791); William W. Story born (1819).
44	13	Mon.	David Dudley Field born (1805); James B. Beck born (1822).
45	14	Tues.	St. Valentine's Day; William and Mary College chartered (1693); Winfield S. Hancock born (1824); Oregon admitted (1859); first telephone patented (1876).
46	15	Wed.	John Bell born (1797); Susan B. Anthony born (1820); S. Weir Mitchell born (1829); battleship Maine destroyed in Havana Harbor (1898).
47	16	Thurs.	Henry Wilson born (1812); Henry Adams born (1838); Fort Donelson surrendered (1862).
48	17	Fri.	William L. Dayton born (1807).
49	18	Sat.	George Peabody born (1795); Jefferson Davis inaugurated (1861).
50	19	Sun.	Sexagesima Sunday; Ohio admitted (1803); Francis P. Blair, jr., born (1821); Edison phonograph patented (1878).
51	20	Mon.	Joseph Jefferson born (1829).
52	21	Tues.	Ebenezer R. Hoar born (1816); Washington Monument dedicated (1885).
53	22	Wed.	Washington's Birthday; George Washington born (1732); Rembrandt Peale born (1778); James Russell Lowell born (1819); Florida ceded to United States by Spain (1819); Battle of Buena Vista (1847); Wilmington, N. C. captured (1865).
54	23	Thurs.	Henry Dearborn born (1751); John Quincy Adams died (1848)
55	24	Fri.	William H. Crawford born (1772); Henry S. Lane born (1811); George William Curtis born (1824); Arizona Territory formed (1863).
56	25	Sat.	Charles C. Pinckney born (1746); Vincennes, Ind., captured (1779).
57	26	Sun.	Quinquagesima Sunday; Elihu Vedder born (1836); Eugene Schuyler born (1840).
58	27	Mon.	Henry W. Longfellow born (1807).
59	28	Tues.	Shrove Tuesday; Henry S. Foote born (1804); territorial government established in Colorado (1861).

Day of Year....	Day of Month.	Day of Week....	MARCH.
60	1	Wed.	**Ash Wednesday**; William Cushing born (1732); Territory of Illinois organized (1809); William D. Howells born (1837); Augustus St. Gaudens born (1848); Nebraska admitted (1867).
61	2	Thurs.	De Witt Clinton born (1769); Samuel Houston born (1793); Carl Schurz born (1829); William B. Allison born (1829); Declaration of Independence of Texas signed (1836).
62	3	Fri.	Independence of Texas recognized by the United States (1837); Florida admitted (1845); Alexander Graham Bell born (1847).
63	4	Sat.	**Inauguration Day**; Casimir Pulaski born (1748); First Congress under the Constitution met (1789); Vermont admitted (1791).
64	5	Sun.	**Quadragesima Sunday**; Boston Massacre (1770); James Monroe inaugurated President (1821); Zachary Taylor inaugurated President (1849); Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated President (1877).
65	6	Mon.	Philip H. Sheridan born (1831); Massacre of the Alamo (1836); battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. (1862).
66	7	Tues	Millard Fillmore died (1874).
67	8	Wed.	Simon Cameron born (1799); Matthew C. Butler born (1836); Niagara Suspension Bridge opened (1855); the Cumberland sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads (1862).
68	9	Thurs.	Americus Vespucius born (1451); Isaac Hull born (1773); Edwin Forrest born (1806); David Davis born (1815); Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac (1862).
69	10	Fri.	Dudley Buck born (1839).
70	11	Sat.	Robert Treat Paine born (1731); Francis Wayland born (1796).
71	12	Sun.	John L. Worden born (1817); Simon Newcomb born (1835).
72	13	Mon.	System of standard time established (1884).
73	14	Tues.	**Purim**; Thomas H. Benton born (1782); cotton gin patented by Eli Whitney (1794); Battle of New Berne, N. C. (1862).
74	15	Wed.	**Purim**; Andrew Jackson born (1767); Battle of Guilford Court House (1781); Maine admitted (1820); Michael C. Kerr born (1827).
75	16	Thurs.	James Madison born (1751); West Point Military Academy established (1802); Edmund Kirby Smith born (1824).
76	17	Fri.	**St. Patrick's Day**; William Pinkney born (1764); Roger B. Taney born (1777); Walter I. Gresham born (1832).
77	18	Sat.	John C. Calhoun born (1782); Grover Cleveland born (1837).
78	19	Sun.	Thomas McKean born (1734); William J. Bryan born (1860).
79	20	Mon.	Neal Dow born (1804); Charles W. Eliot born (1834).
80	21	Tues.	Battle of Somerset, Ky. (1863).
81	22	Wed.	Stamp Act became a law (1765); Braxton Bragg born (1815).
82	23	Thurs.	Don Carlos Buell born (1818); Schuyler Colfax born (1823); Aguinaldo captured (1901).
83	24	Fri.	Joel Barlow born (1764); Rufus King born (1755).
84	25	Sat.	**Annunciation (Lady Day)**; Lord Baltimore's first colony landed in Maryland (1634).
85	26	Sun.	**Mid-Lent Sunday**; Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) born (1753).
86	27	Mon.	Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon (1513); Vera Cruz captured (1847).
87	28	Tues.	Wade Hampton born (1818).
88	29	Wed.	John Tyler born (1790).
89	30	Thurs.	Ether first used as an anæsthetic (1842); Alaska purchased from Russia (1867); Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution went into force (1870).
90	31	Fri.	Alexander B. Mott born (1826); John LaFarge born (1835).

Day of Year....	Day of Month.	Day of Week..	APRIL.
91	1	Sat.	**All Fools' Day;** James McCosh born (1811); Henry B. Anthony born (1815); Simon B. Buckner born (1823); Edwin A. Abbey born (1852); Battle of Five Forks, Va. (1865).
92	2	Sun.	Thomas Jefferson born (1743); United States Mint established (1792); Richmond evacuated (1865).
93	3	Mon.	Washington Irving born (1783); Mississippi Territory established (1798); Edward Everett Hale born (1822); John Burroughs born (1837).
94	4	Tues.	Thaddeus Stevens born (1793); James Freeman Clarke born (1810); Edward C. Walthall born (1831); President William Henry Harrison died and John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency.
95	5	Wed.	Elihu Yale born (1649); Samuel F. Miller born (1816).
96	6	Thurs.	**Confederate Memorial Day in Louisiana;** William R. King born (1786); Battle of Shiloh begun (1862).
97	7	Fri.	William Ellery Channing born (1780); Battle of Shiloh ended (1862).
98	8	Sat.	Louisiana admitted (1812); Howell E. Jackson born (1832); Mergenthaler linotype patented (1890).
99	9	Sun.	**Palm Sunday;** Rufus Putnam born (1738); Army of Northern Virginia surrendered (1865).
100	10	Mon.	Lewis Wallace born (1827); The New-York Tribune first issued (1841).
101	11	Tues.	Edward Everett born (1794); Fort Pulaski surrendered (1862).
102	12	Wed.	Henry Clay born (1777); Fort Sumter fired on (1861).
103	13	Thurs.	**First Day of Passover;** present United States flag first raised (1818); Pennsylvania Railroad Company organized (1846).
104	14	Fri.	**Good Friday;** Justin S. Morrill born (1810); President Lincoln assassinated (1865).
105	15	Sat.	Marriage of Pocahontas (1614); first American theatre opened in Philadelphia (1754); John Lothrop Motley born (1814); Joseph E. Brown born (1821); Henry James, jr., born (1843); Andrew Johnson became President, succeeding President Lincoln, who died this day (1865).
106	16	Sun.	**Easter Sunday;** Charles Wilson Peale born (1741); slavery abolished in the District of Columbia (1862).
107	17	Mon.	Samuel Chase born (1741); J. Pierpont Morgan born (1837); Virginia seceded (1861).
108	18	Tues.	Battle of Cerro Gordo (1847).
109	19	Wed.	Roger Sherman born (1721); Revolutionary War begun at Lexington (1775); hostilities end (1783); Clayton-Bulwer Treaty signed (1850).
110	20	Thurs.	Siege of Boston begun (1775); Matthew C. Perry born (1794).
111	21	Fri.	Battle of San Jacinto (1836); war declared against Spain (1898).
112	22	Sat.	Oklahoma opened to settlement (1889).
113	23	Sun.	**Low Sunday (St. George);** James Buchanan born (1791); Stephen A. Douglas born (1813).
114	24	Mon.	John Trumbull born (1751); Farragut passed the forts below New Orleans (1862).
115	25	Tues.	**St. Mark; Confederate Memorial Day in Alabama, Georgia and Florida;** Frederick Law Olmsted born (1822).
116	26	Wed.	War with Mexico declared (1846); General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman (1865).
117	27	Thurs.	Samuel F. B. Morse born (1791); Ulysses S. Grant born (1822); Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded (1898).
118	28	Fri.	James Monroe born (1758); Constitution ratified by Maryland (1788); Baltimore & Ohio Railroad organized (1828).
119	29	Sat.	Oliver Ellsworth born (1745).
120	30	Sun.	President Washington inaugurated (1789); Louisiana Purchase consummated (1803); Louisiana admitted (1812).

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week...	MAY.
121	1	Mon.	St. Philip and St. James; New Orleans occupied (1862); Battle of Chancellorsville begun (1863); Battle of Port Gibson (1863); Battle of Manila Bay (1898).
122	2	Tues.	Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia (1787); Stonewall Jackson died (1863); Battle of Chancellorsville continued (1863).
123	3	Wed.	Jamaica discovered (1494); Lot M. Morrill born (1813).
124	4	Thurs.	William H. Prescott born (1796); Horace Mann born (1796); Haymarket riot in Chicago (1886).
125	5	Fri.	Delaware ratified the Articles of Confederation (1779); Battle of the Wilderness began (1864).
126	6	Sat.	Arkansas seceded (1861); Sherman's March to the Sea began (1864).
127	7	Sun.	William Bainbridge born (1774); Territory of Indiana organized (1800); Joseph G. Cannon born (1836).
128	8	Mon.	Battle of Palo Alto (1846); Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va. (1864).
129	9	Tues.	Jacob Brown born (1775); John Brown born (1800); Battle of Resaca de la Palma (1846).
130	10	Wed.	Confederate Memorial Day in North and South Carolina; Fort Tinconderoga captured (1775); Montgomery Blair born (1813); John Sherman born (1823); William Windom born (1827); Centennial Exposition opened at Philadelphia (1876); Pacific Railroad completed (1869).
131	11	Thurs.	Charles W. Fairbanks born (1852); Minnesota admitted (1858).
132	12	Fri.	Charleston, S. C., captured by the British (1780); Robert C. Winthrop born (1807); Battle of Spottsylvania (1864).
133	13	Sat.	Society of the Cincinnati organized (1783); Zebulon B. Vance born (1830).
134	14	Sun.	Convention assembled to draft the Constitution (1787); Lewis and Clark expedition begun (1804).
135	15	Mon.	Maximilian abdicated as Emperor of Mexico (1867); Battle of Resaca, Ga. (1864).
136	16	Tues.	William H. Seward born (1801); Levi P. Morton born (1824); Battle of Champion Hill, Miss. (1863).
137	17	Wed.	John F. Mercer born (1759).
138	18	Thurs.	Père Marquette died (1675); Siege of Vicksburg begun (1863).
139	19	Fri.	Johns Hopkins born (1794); Cervera's fleet arrived in Santiago, Cuba (1898).
140	20	Sat.	North Carolina seceded (1861).
141	21	Sun.	Rogation Sunday; Reverdy Johnson born (1796).
142	22	Mon.	Aaron Burr's trial for treason began (1807); Preston S. Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner (1856).
143	23	Tues.	Constitution ratified by South Carolina (1788); Ambrose E. Burnside born (1824); Henry M. Teller born (1830).
144	24	Wed.	Stephen Girard born (1750); Baltimore & Ohio Railroad opened (1830); Morse telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington first used (1844).
145	25	Thurs.	Ascension (Holy) Thursday; Ralph Waldo Emerson born (1803).
146	26	Fri.	Jonathan Edwards, jr., born (1745); Edward Livingston born (1764); General Kirby Smith surrendered in Texas, ending the Civil War (1865); President Johnson acquitted (1868).
147	27	Sat.	Nathaniel Green born (1742); Charles Francis Adams born (1835).
148	28	Sun.	Pierre G. T. Beauregard born (1818); B. Gratz Brown born (1826).
149	29	Mon.	Patrick Henry born (1736); Rhode Island ratified the Constitution (1790); Wisconsin admitted (1848).
150	30	Tues.	Memorial Day; John A. McClernand born (1812).
151	31	Wed.	Horatio Seymour born (1810); Walt Whitman born (1819); Battle of Fair Oaks, Va, (1862); Johnstown, Penn., flood (1889).

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week...	JUNE.
152	1	Thurs.	Kentucky admitted (1792); Tennessee admitted (1796); Brigham Young born (1801); John B. Hood born (1831); John M. Harlan born (1833).
153	2	Fri.	John Randolph born (1773); Philip Kearney born (1815); John G Saxe born (1816).
154	3	Sat.	Jefferson Davis born (1808); Holiday in Florida, Georgia and Virginia; Battle of Cold Harbor (1864); Garrett A. Hobart born (1844).
155	4	Sun.	Whitsunday (Pentecost); John Eager Howard born (1752).
156	5	Mon.	Bushrod Washington born (1762); Battle of Sandusky, Ohio, with the Indian Alliance (1782).
157	6	Tues.	Nathan Hale born (1755); John Trumbull born (1756); Nathaniel Gorham born (1786).
158	7	Wed.	Resolution for independence introduced in Congress (1776); Alfred Pleasanton born (1824).
159	8	Thurs.	Thomas Sully born (1783); David D. Porter born (1813); Tennessee seceded (1861).
160	9	Fri.	John Howard Payne born (1791); Edmund Randolph born (1820); Battle of Brandy Station (1863).
161	10	Sat.	Battle of Big Bethel (1861); Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va. (1861).
162	11	Sun.	Trinity Sunday; Joseph Warren born (1741); Eli Thayer born (1819).
163	12	Mon.	John A. Roebling born (1806); United States Army sailed for Santiago, Cuba (1898).
164	13	Tues.	Winfield Scott born (1786); Fitz-John Porter born (1822); federal attack on Port Hudson repulsed (1863).
165	14	Wed.	Flag Day; Stars and Stripes adopted by Congress (1777); Lafayette arrived in America (1777); Harriet Beecher Stowe born (1811).
166	15	Thurs.	Corpus Christi; Arkansas admitted (1836); patent to Goodyear for making rubber (1844).
167	16	Fri.	Battle of Camden, S. C. (1780).
168	17	Sat.	Battle of Bunker Hill (1775); Washington chosen commander in chief of the army (1775).
169	18	Sun.	British evacuated Philadelphia (1778); war against Great Britain declared (1812).
170	19	Mon.	First Colonial Congress met (1754); Maine separated from Massachusetts (1819); West Virginia admitted (1863); battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama (1864).
171	20	Tues.	Death of De Soto (1542); John T. Morgan born (1824); Benjamin H. Bristow born (1832); West Virginia admitted (1863); Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga. (1864).
172	21	Wed.	Alexander J. Dallas born (1759); Daniel D. Tompkins born (1774); Constitution ratified by New Hampshire (1788), and became effective, New Hampshire being the ninth state to ratify; Horatio King born (1811); American army arrived in Cuba (1898).
173	22	Thurs.	Richard Hildreth born (1807); James H. Lane born (1814).
174	23	Fri.	William Penn made his treaty with the Indians (1683); John Jay born (1817).
175	24	Sat.	St. John the Baptist; Henry Ward Beecher born (1813); Battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba (1898).
176	25	Sun.	Custer massacre (1876).
177	26	Mon.	Arthur Middleton born (1742); Constitution ratified by Virginia (1788); Abner Doubleday born (1819); Battle of Mechanicsville, Va. (1862).
178	27	Tues.	Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (1864).
179	28	Wed.	Battle of Fort Moultrie (1776); Battle of Monmouth, N. J. (1778); Battle of Donaldsonville, La. (1863).
180	29	Thurs.	Ss. Peter and Paul; St. George Tucker born (1752); John Q. A. Ward born (1830); Battle of Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp, Va. (1862).
181	30	Fri.	William A. Wheeler born (1819; Battle of Frazer's Farm (1862).

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week..	JULY.
182	1	Sat.	Massacre of Wyoming, Penn. (1778); Gideon Welles born (1802); Battle of Malvern Hill (1862); Battle of Gettysburg began (1863); Battle of San Juan, Cuba (1898).
183	2	Sun.	Richard H. Stoddard born (1825); Francis A. Walker born (1840); Battle of Gettysburg continued (1863); James A. Garfield shot (1881).
184	3	Mon.	Samuel Huntington born (1731); John S. Copley born (1737); Battle of Gettysburg ended (1863); Idaho admitted (1890); Cervera's fleet destroyed (1898).
185	4	Tues.	Independence Day; Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence (1776); Nathaniel Hawthorne born (1804); Reuben E. Fenton born (1819); John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died (1826); James Monroe died (1831); Vicksburg surrendered (1863).
186	5	Wed.	David G. Farragut born (1801); Battle of Chippewa, Canada (1814); Battle of Carthage, Mo. (1861).
187	6	Thurs.	John Paul Jones born (1747).
188	7	Fri.	John B. Gordon born (1832); Hawaii annexed (1898).
189	8	Sat.	Battle of Ticonderoga, N. Y. (1758); Fitz-Greene Halleck born (1790); David Turpie born (1829).
190	9	Sun.	British and Colonial forces under General Braddock defeated at Monongahela, Penn. (1755); Articles of Confederation signed (1778); Elias Howe born (1819); William F. Vilas born (1840); Port Hudson surrendered (1863); Battle of Monocacy River, Md. (1864).
191	10	Mon.	George M. Dallas born (1792); Robert Toombs born (1810); Wyoming admitted (1890).
192	11	Tues.	John Quincy Adams born (1767); duel between Hamilton and Burr (1804); Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va. (1861).
193	12	Wed.	Alexander Hamilton died (1804); Henry D. Thoreau born (1817).
194	13	Thurs.	Ordinance of 1787 passed; Nathan B. Forrest born (1821); anti-draft riots in New York City (1863).
195	14	Fri.	Nathaniel Lyon born (1818).
196	15	Sat.	Stony Point, N. Y., captured (1779); Battle of Lundy's Lane (1814).
197	16	Sun.	District of Columbia established (1790); Santiago, Cuba, surrendered (1898).
198	17	Mon.	Elbridge Gerry born (1744); Timothy Pickering born (1745); British attack on Fort George repelled (1814).
199	18	Tues.	Unsuccessful attack on Fort Wagner, S. C. (1863).
200	19	Wed.	Robert J. Walker born (1801).
201	20	Thurs.	First Battle of Atlanta, Ga. (1864).
202	21	Fri.	Stanley Matthews born (1821); first Battle of Bull Run (1861).
203	22	Sat.	Mary Magdalen; second Battle of Atlanta (1864).
204	23	Sun.	Charlotte S. Cushman born (1816).
205	24	Mon.	John M. Clayton born (1796); John A. Dix born (1798); J. G. Holland born (1800); Salt Lake City founded (1847); Martin Van Buren died (1862).
206	25	Tues.	St. James; Henry Knox born (1750); Battle of Lundy's Lane, Canada (1814); George H. Pendleton born (1825).
207	26	Wed.	George Clinton born (1739); Constitution ratified by New York (1788).
208	27	Thurs.	Fort Ticonderoga captured from the French (1759); laying of the Atlantic cable completed (1866); Alaska Territory organized (1868).
209	28	Fri.	Third Battle of Atlanta (1864).
210	29	Sat.	Thomas Corwin born (1794); Edwin A. Stevens born (1795); Hiram Powers born (1805).
211	30	Sun.	William Penn died (1718).
212	31	Mon.	James Kent born (1763); John Ericsson born (1803); George H. Thomas born (1816); Abram S. Hewitt born (1822).

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week...	AUGUST.
213	1	Tues.	George Ticknor born (1791); Richard Henry Dana born (1815); Colorado admitted (1876).
214	2	Wed.	John P. Stockton born (1826); F. Marion Crawford born (1854).
215	3	Thurs.	Columbus sailed on his first voyage from Palos (1492); first bombardment of Tripoli by the American forces (1804); Hamilton Fish born (1808).
216	4	Fri.	Crown Point, N. Y., captured from the French (1759); Frederick T. Frelinghuysen born (1817); Oliver P. Morton born (1823).
217	5	Sat.	Atlantic telegraph cable completed (1858); Battle of Mobile Bay (1864).
218	6	Sun.	Transfiguration; Battle of Oriskany (1777).
219	7	Mon.	Joseph Rodman Drake born (1795); second bombardment of Tripoli (1804); Thomas Ewing born (1829).
220	8	Tues.	Charles A. Dana born (1819); George Stoneman born (1822); Nelson A. Miles born (1839).
221	9	Wed.	Francis Scott Key born (1780); Ashburton Treaty concluded (1842): Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. (1862).
222	10	Thurs.	Edmund Randolph born (1753); William L. Yancey born (1814); Missouri admitted (1861); Battle of Wilson Creek, Mo. (1861).
223	11	Fri.	David R. Atchison born (1807); Fulton's Clermont made her first trip up the Hudson (1807); Judah P. Benjamin born (1811).
224	12	Sat.	Death of King Philip and end of his war (1676); protocol signed ending war with Spain (1898).
225	13	Sun.	Manila surrendered (1898).
226	14	Mon.	Oregon Territory organized (1848).
227	15	Tues.	Edward Preble born (1761); John B. Magruder born (1810); Charles G. Leland born (1824).
228	16	Wed.	Battle of Bennington, Vt. (1777); Battle of Camden, S. C. (1780); Mirabeau B. Lamar born (1798); Henry Winter Davis born (1817).
229	17	Thurs.	David Crockett born (1786).
230	18	Fri.	Charles Francis Adams born (1807); Augustus J. Pleasanton born (1808).
231	19	Sat.	James Lenox born (1800); naval batttle between Constitution and Guerriere (1812).
232	20	Sun.	Robert F. Stockton born (1795); Benjamin Harrison born (1833); battles of Churubusco and Contreras, Mexico (1847).
233	21	Mon.	Oliver H. Perry born (1785).
234	22	Tues.	James K. Paulding born (1779); Samuel P. Langley born (1834).
235	23	Wed.	State of Franklin, afterward Tennessee, formed (1784); Francis Wayland born (1826).
236	24	Thurs.	St. Bartholomew: Theodore Parker born (1810); Battle of Bladensburg, Washington occupied by the British forces (1814); John Newton born (1823); William Walter Phelps born (1839).
237	25	Fri.	Francis Bret Harte born (1839); Battle of Ream's Station (1864).
238	26	Sat.	James Harlan born (1820).
239	27	Sun.	Battle of Long Island (1776); Hannibal Hamlin born (1809); William H. English born (1822); James B. Eustis born (1834).
240	28	Mon.	Menendez arrived at St. Augustine, Fla. (1565); John Stark born (1728); Battle of Warrenton, Va. (1862).
241	29	Tues.	New Amsterdam surrendered to the English and became New York (1664); Richard Rush born (1780); Oliver Wendell Holmes born (1809); George F. Hoar born (1826); David B. Hill born (1843); Battle of Manassas, Va., begun (1862).
242	30	Wed.	Massacre at Fort Mimms, Ala. (1813); Battle of Manassas ended (1862).
243	31	Thurs.	Galusha A. Grow born (1823); Elizabeth Stuart Phelps born (1844); Battle of Jonesboro (1864).

Day of Year...	Day of Month...	Day of Week...	SEPTEMBER.
244	1	Fri.	Deerfield, Mass., burned by Indians (1675); Battle of Chantilly, Va. (1862).
245	2	Sat.	Henry George born (1839); Atlanta occupied (1864).
246	3	Sun.	Henry Hudson arrived in New York Bay (1609); treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Paris (1783).
247	4	Mon.	Labor Day; duel between Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton (1813); Confederate invasion of Maryland (1862).
248	5	Tues.	First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia (1774); John G. Carlisle born (1835).
249	6	Wed.	Mayflower sailed from England (1620); William L. Rosecrans born (1819); President McKinley shot at Buffalo (1901).
250	7	Thurs.	Howell Cobb born (1815); Thomas A. Hendricks born (1819).
251	8	Fri.	Battle of Lake George, N. Y. (1755); Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C. (1781).
252	9	Sat.	California admitted (1850).
253	10	Sun.	Naval Battle of Lake Erie (1813); Randall L. Gibson born (1832); Joseph Wheeler born (1836).
254	11	Mon.	Battle of the Brandywine (1777); Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y. (1814); Massacre of Mountain Meadow, Utah (1857).
255	12	Tues.	Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico (1847); Walker, the filibuster, shot by the government of Honduras (1860).
256	13	Wed.	Battle of Quebec (1759); bombardment of Fort McHenry (1814); John M. Palmer born (1817).
257	14	Thurs.	Exaltation of the Holy Cross; James Wilson born (1742); City of Mexico captured (1847); Battle of South Mountain (1862); Alabama award made (1872); President McKinley died and Vice-President Roosevelt took the oath of office (1901).
258	15	Fri.	James Fenimore Cooper born (1789); Aaron Burr acquitted of treason (1807); Richard Olney born (1835); William H. Taft born (1857); Harper's Ferry, Va., surrendered to the Confederates (1862).
259	16	Sat.	Samuel Adams born (1722); Battle of Antietam began (1862).
260	17	Sun.	Constitution of the United States adopted by Constitutional Convention (1787); Lucius Q. C. Lamar born (1825); Battle of Antietam ended (1862).
261	18	Mon.	Joseph Story born (1779); President Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol (1793).
262	19	Tues.	Battle of Stillwater (1777); Washington's Farewell Address issued (1796); Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., began (1863); Battle of Opequan Creek, Va. (1864); President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J. (1881).
263	20	Wed.	Charles Carroll of Carrollton born (1737); Battle of Paoli, Penn. (1777); John F. Reynolds born (1820); Battle of Chickamauga ended (1863); President Arthur took the oath of office (1881).
264	21	Thurs.	St. Matthew's; Battle of Monterey, Mexico, began and
265	22	Fri.	lasted until September 23. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation first issued (1862); Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va. (1864).
266	23	Sat.	Jewish New Year; Major André captured (1780).
267	24	Sun.	John Marshall born (1755); Zachary Taylor born (1784); Henry W. Slocum born (1827); Black Friday in New York (1869).
268	25	Mon.	Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean (1513).
269	26	Tues.	British troops occupied Philadelphia (1777).
270	27	Wed.	Samuel F. Dupont born (1803); Raphael Semmes born (1809).
271	28	Thurs.	Siege of Yorktown began (1781); naval battle on Lake Ontario (1813); Frederick MacMonnies born (1863).
272	29	Fri.	Michaelmas; Charles Calvert born (1699); John M. Schofield born (1831); Battle of Newmarket, Va. (1864).
273	30	Sat.	Sargent L. Prentiss born (1808); Samuel S. Cox born (1824).

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week...	OCTOBER.
274	1	Sun.	Richard Stockton born (1730); Rufus Choate born (1799).
275	2	Mon.	Major André hanged as a spy (1780).
276	3	Tues.	Charles Jared Ingersoll born (1782); George Bancroft born (1800); George Ripley born (1802).
277	4	Wed.	Battle of Germantown, Penn. (1777); Rutherford B. Hayes born (1822).
278	5	Thurs.	Jonathan Edwards born (1703); James Iredell born (1750); Battle of the Thames River, Canada (1813); Chester A. Arthur born (1830).
279	6	Fri.	First German immigrants arrived in Pennsylvania (1683); Joshua R. Giddings born (1795); Battle of Allatoona, Ga. (1864).
280	7	Sat.	Cæsar Rodney born (1728); Battle of Saratoga, N. Y. (1777); Battle of King's Mountain, N. C. (1780).
281	8	Sun.	John H. Reagan born (1818); Matt W. Ransom born (1826); Edmund C. Stedman born (1833); John Hay born (1838); Battle of Perryville, Ky. (1862); Franklin Pierce died (1869).
282	9	Mon.	Charter for Yale College granted (1701); Lewis Cass born (1782).
283	10	Tues.	Benjamin West born (1738); Samuel J. Randall born (1828); United States Naval Academy opened (1845); Galveston, Tex., captured (1862).
284	11	Wed.	Naval battle of Lake Champlain (1776); Theodore Thomas born (1835).
285	12	Thurs.	Columbus Day; Columbus discovered America (1492); Lyman Trumbull born (1813).
286	13	Fri.	Battle of Queenstown, Canada (1812); Bejamin H. Brewster born (1816).
287	14	Sat.	William Penn born (1644); Francis Lightfoot Lee born (1734); Daniel Huntington born (1816); Battle of Bristow's Station (1863).
288	15	Sun.	Asaph Hall born (1829).
289	16	Mon.	Noah Webster born (1758); Jonathan Dayton born (1760); William P. Fessenden born (1806); John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry (1859).
290	17	Tues.	Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga (1777); Richard M. Johnson born (1781).
291	18	Wed.	St. Luke; Thomas B. Reed born (1839); John Brown captured (1859).
292	19	Thurs.	John Adams born (1735); Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown (1781); Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. (1864).
293	20	Fri.	Boundary treaty between Great Britain and United States concluded (1818); Daniel E. Sickles born (1825); Marshall Jewell born (1825).
294	21	Sat.	Magellan entered Magellan's Strait (1520); George Izard born (1777); Battle of Ball's Bluff (1861).
295	22	Sun.	Henry Middleton born (1775); Theodore S. Woolsey born (1852).
296	23	Mon.	Thomas Pinckney born (1750); Adlai E. Stevenson born (1835).
297	24	Tues.	Second Federal Congress met in Philadelphia (1791); Erie Canal opened between Utica and Rome (1809); James S. Sherman born (1855).
298	25	Wed.	Battle of Pine Bluff, Ark. (1863).
299	26	Thurs.	Erie Canal completed (1825).
300	27	Fri.	Benjamin F. Wade born (1800); Jacob D. Cox born (1828); Whitelaw Reid born (1837); John D. Long born (1838); Theodore Roosevelt born (1858); Battle of Wauhatchie (1863).
301	28	Sat.	Simon and Jude; Harvard College founded (1636); Battle of White Plains, N. Y. (1776); Statue of Liberty dedicated in New York Harbor (1886).
302	29	Sun.	Thomas F. Bayard born (1828).
303	30	Mon.	Roscoe Conkling born (1829).
304	31	Tues.	Halloween: Theodore D. Woolsey born (1801); Joseph R. Hawley born (1826); Richard M. Hunt born (1828); Nevada admitted (1864).

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week...	NOVEMBER.
305	1	Wed.	All Saints' Day; Lewis and Clarke expedition reached Pacific tidewater (1805); Morgan Dix born (1827).
306	2	Thurs.	All Souls' Day; James K. Polk born (1795); North Dakota and South Dakota admitted (1889).
307	3	Fri.	The American Army disbanded (1783); Stephen F. Austin born (1793); William Cullen Bryant born (1794); Jubal A. Early born (1816).
308	4	Sat.	Thomas Johnson born (1732); Elias Boudinot born (1782); St. Clair defeated by the Indians (1791); Stephen J. Field born (1816).
309	5	Sun.	Washington Allston born (1779); Benjamin F. Butler born (1818).
310	6	Mon.	Cornelius N. Felton born (1807).
311	7	Tues.	Election Day; Battle of Tippecanoe, Ohio (1811); General Jackson seized Pensacola (1814); Andrew D. White born (1832); Battle of Belmont, Mo. (1861).
312	8	Wed.	William Wirt born (1772); Oliver O. Howard born (1830); Mason and Slidell taken from steamer Trent (1861); Montana admitted (1889).
313	9	Thurs.	Robert Dale Owen born (1800); Elijah P. Lovejoy born (1802); Battle of Talladega, Ala. (1813); A. P. Hill born (1825).
314	10	Fri.	William N. Ellsworth born (1791); Robert Y. Hayne born (1791).
315	11	Sat.	Mayflower compact signed (1620); Cherry Valley, N. Y., Massacre (1778); Thomas B. Aldrich born (1836); Washington admitted (1889).
316	12	Sun.	Montreal captured by the American forces (1775); Elizabeth Cady Stanton born (1815); Allen W. Thurman born (1813).
317	13	Mon.	John Dickinson born (1732); John A. Dahlgren born (1809); Joseph Hooker born (1814); Edwin Booth born (1833).
318	14	Tues.	Anson Burlingame born (1820); James B. McPherson born (1828).
319	15	Wed.	Richard Henry Dana born (1787); Thurlow Weed born (1797); James A. Bayard born (1799).
320	16	Thurs.	James McHenry born (1753); Charles Eliot Norton born (1827); Timothy Dwight born (1828); Oklahoma admitted (1907).
321	17	Fri.	Thomas Ruffin born (1787).
322	18	Sat.	Asa Gray born (1810); Franz Sigel born (1824).
323	19	Sun.	George R. Clark born (1752); James A. Garfield born (1831); Fitzhugh Lee born (1835).
324	20	Mon.	Philip J. Schuyler born (1733).
325	21	Tues.	Constitution ratified by North Carolina (1789); Congress met in Washington for the first time (1800).
326	22	Wed.	La Salle, French explorer, born (1643).
327	23	Thurs.	Edward Rutledge born (1749); Franklin Pierce born (1804); Battle of Chattanooga began (1863).
328	24	Fri.	South Carolina adopted nullification resolutions (1832); William Wirt Howe born (1833); Battle of Lookout Mountain (1863).
329	25	Sat.	Noah Worcester born (1758); New York City evacuated by the British (1783); Battle of Chattanooga ended (1863).
330	26	Sun.	Oliver Wolcott born (1726); Battle of Ringgold, Ga. (1863).
331	27	Mon.	Robert R. Livingston born (1746); Battle of Ringgold, Ga. (1863).
332	28	Tues.	George Ticknor Curtis born (1812).
333	29	Wed.	Wendell Phillips born (1811); Morrison R. Waite born (1816); Battle of Knoxville, Tenn. (1863).
334	30	Thurs.	Thanksgiving Day; St. Andrew's Day; preliminary Treaty of Peace closing the Revolutionary War signed at Paris (1782); Cyrus W. Field born (1819); Samuel L. Clemens born (1835); Battle of Franklin, Tenn. (1864).

Day of Year...	Day of Month.	Day of Week...	DECEMBER.
335	1	Fri.	Francis Granger born (1792); William Mahone born (1826).
336	2	Sat.	Monroe Doctrine enunciated in President Monroe's Message to Congress (1823); John Brown hanged (1859).
337	3	Sun.	**Advent Sunday;** Gilbert Stuart born (1755); Henry A. Wise born (1306); Illinois admitted (1818); George B. McClellan born (1826).
338	4	Mon.	Siege of Quebec began (1775); Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern, New York (1783); Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., abandoned (1863).
339	5	Tues.	Martin Van Buren born (1782); George A. Custer born (1839).
340	6	Wed.	George G. Vest born (1830); John S. Mosby born (1833).
341	7	Thurs.	Constitution ratified by Delaware (1787); Hugh McCulloch born (1818 ; Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. (1862).
342	8	Fri.	Eli Whitney born (1765); Elihu Burritt born (1810); Joel Chandler Harris born (1848).
343	9	Sat.	Robert T. Paine, jr., born (1773).
344	10	Sun.	William Lloyd Garrison born (1805); Zacariah Chandler born (1813); Mississippi admitted (1817); Edward Eggleston born (1837); Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States signed (1898).
345	11	Mon.	Indiana admitted (1816).
346	12	Tues.	John Jay born (1745); William L. Marcy born (1786); Constitution ratified by Pennsylvania (1787); Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. (1862).
347	13	Wed.	Phillips Brooks born (1835).
348	14	Thurs.	George Washington died (1799); Joseph Lane born (1801); Noah Porter born (1811); Alabama admitted (1819).
349	15	Fri.	The Hartford Convention met (1814); Battle of Nashville, Tenn., began (1864).
350	16	Sat.	John F. Hartranft born (1830); Battle of Nashville, Tenn., ended (1864).
351	17	Sun.	Nathaniel Macon born (1757); Joseph Henry born (1799); John G. Whittier born (1807); Alexander Agassiz born (1835).
352	18	Mon.	Constitution ratified by New Jersey (1787); George D. Prentice born (1802); Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution went into effect (1865).
353	19	Tues.	Edwin McM. Stanton born (1814).
354	20	Wed.	Washington, D. C., founded (1790); Samuel J. Kirkwood born (1813); South Carolina seceded (1860).
355	21	Thurs.	**St. Thomas;** Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock (1620); Virginia resolutions passed defending state's rights (1798); Savannah occupied (1864).
356	22	Fri.	James E. Oglethorpe born (1696); Levi Woodbury born (1789); Matthew H. Carpenter born (1824).
357	23	Sat.	Thomas McDonough born (1783); Washington resigned his commission in the army (1783).
358	24	Sun.	Silas Deane born (1737); Benjamin Rush born (1745); Kit Carson born (1809); Treaty of Peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent (1814).
359	25	Mon.	**Christmas Day;** Battle of Trenton, N. J. (1776); Shay's Rebellion broke out (1786); Stephen C. Rowan born (1808).
360	26	Tues.	**St. Stephen;** George Dewey born (1837).
361	27	Wed.	**St. John the Evangelist;** William W. Corcoran born (1796); William Allen born (1806).
362	28	Thurs.	**Holy Innocents;** Thomas Ewing born (1789); William E. Chandler born (1835); Iowa admitted (1846); Battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss. (1862).
363	29	Fri.	Asa Parker born (1805); Andrew Johnson born (1808); John J. Ingalls born (1833); Texas admitted (1845).
364	30	Sat.	John W. Geary born (1819); The Gadsden Purchase made by United States (1853).
365	31	Sun.	American forces repulsed at Quebec, Montgomery killed (1775); George G. Meade born (1815); Battle of Murfreesboro (1862).

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

The calculations in the astronomical tables which follow are made by Berlin H. Wright, De Land, Fla.

TIDE TABLES. (From U. S. Coast Survey.)

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this Almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 26, 1911—

Time of high water at Boston, January 26	9 12 p. m.
Correction for Rockland, Me. (see below)	—0 26 p. m.
Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 26	8 46 p. m.

Add 6 h. (or, more exactly, one-fourth of the daily difference between two successive tides at the desired date) to this for the succeeding low water or subtract same for preceding low water, and apply 12 h. in the same way for the other high water of the same date.

Corrections to times of high water at Boston, for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at New York for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at Charleston for:	Correction.
Eastport, Me.	—0 35	Block Island, R. I.	—1 2	Dover, Del.	— 8 46
West Quoddy H'd, Me	—0 49	Stonington, Conn.	+0 49	Sea Breeze, N. J.	—10 17
Machiasport, Me.	—0 40	New London, Conn.	+1 6	New Castle, Del.	— 8 1
Indian Harbor, Me.	—0 55	Norwich, Conn.	+1 47	Wilmington, Del.	— 7 46
Mt. Desert Nar., Me.	—0 28	Middletown, Conn.	+5 1	Gray's F., S. R., Pa.	— 6 15
Bass H., Mt. D. I., Me	—0 45	Hartford, Conn.	+6 58	Phil., Wash ave.	— 6 7
S.W. H. Mt. D. I., Me	—0 44	Duck Island, Conn.	+2 23	Trenton, N. J.	— 2 59
Rockland, Me.	—0 26	New Haven, Conn.	+3 5	Rehoboth, Del.	+ 0 28
Oceanville, D. I., Me	—0 36	Stamford, Conn.	+3 4	Ocean City, Md.	+ 0 5
Bangor, Me.	+1 12	City I., L. I. S., N.Y	+3 7	Cape Chas. L., Va.	+ 0 13
Boothbay, Me.	—0 43	College P., E.R., N.Y.	+3 21	Old Point Com., Va.	+ 0 55
Bath, Me.	+0 31	Flushing, E. R., N.Y.	+3 40	Newport News, Va.	+ 1 4
Gardiner, Me.	+2 56	Pot Cove, Ast., N.Y.	+3 2	Peaersburg, Va.	+ 9 11
Augusta, Me.	+3 37	B'kwell's I. L., N.Y.	+1 50	Richmond, Va.	+ 9 25
Portland, Me.	—0 34	E. 41st st., N. Y. C.	+1 37	Yorktown, Va.	+ 1 22
Portsmouth, N. H.	—0 15	E. 27th st., N. Y. C.	+1 23	Pt. L., P. R., Md.	+ 5 7
Isles of Shoal L., N.H.	—0 20	Brooklyn, N.Y., N.Y.	+0 40	Alexandria, P. R., Va	— 0 11
Newburyport, Mass	—0 15	B'klyn Bridge, N. Y.	+0 20	Wash. N. Y., D. C.	+ 0 18
Gloucester, Mass.	—0 36	E. 110th st., N. Y. C.	+2 6	Crisfield, C. B., Md.	+ 4 59
Salem, Mass.	—0 11	High Bridge, N.Y.C.	+2 21	Cambridge, C.B., Md.	— 3 56
Nahant, Mass.	—0 18	Kingsbridge, N.Y.C.	+0 56	Oxford, Md.	— 3 23
Boston Light, Mass.	—0 18	Willets Point, N. Y.	+3 7	Annapolis, Md.	— 2 38
Plymouth, Mass.	—0 09	Glen C., L.I.S., N.Y.	+3 6	Balt., Fells Pt., Md.	— 0 50
Wellfleet, C.C., Mass.	—0 11	Oyster B., L.I.S., N.Y.	+3 6	Elkton, Md.	+ 2 10
Provincetown, Mass.	—0 1	Nthpt. H., L.I.S., N.Y	+3 5	Pt. Dep., S. R., Md.	+ 2 41
Siasconset, Nant'k I	+0 1	Trum. B., L.I.S., N.Y	+2 11	Virginia Beach, Va.	0 0
Nantucket H., Mass.	+0 55	Sag Har., L.I.S., N.Y.	+2 19	Hatteras Inlet, N.C.	— 0 47
Edgartown, Mass.	+0 44	Montauk Pt. L., N.Y.	—0 1	Cape Lookout, N. C.	— 1 5
No Mans L'd I., Mass	—4 6	Bellport, N. Y.	+2 39	Beaufort, N. C.	— 0 12
Viney'd Hav'n, Mass	+0 11	Fire Isl'd Inlet, N.Y.	+0 56	Carolina Beach, N.C.	— 0 14
Falmouth, Mass.	—1 8	Rockaway Inlet, N.Y.	—0 35	Wilmington, N. C.	+ 1 47
Tarpaulin Cove, Mass	—3 41	Coney Island, N. Y.	—0 42	B'nerman's B., N.C.	— 4 1
Cuttyhunk L., Mass.	—4 1	Tottenville, S.I., N.Y.	—0 21	White Hall, N. C.	— 3 58
Woods Hole, Mass.	—2 55	Fort Tom., S.I., N.Y.	—0 23	Georgetown, S. C.	+ 1 16
Bird Island L., Mass	—3 43	Ossining, H.R., N.Y.	+1 49	Bluff Pt., W R., S.C.	+ 0 21
New Bedford, Mass.	—3 40	Albany H. R., N. Y.	+9 33	Port Royal, S. C.	+ 0 36
Newport, R. I.	—3 48	Eliz'port, N. B., N.J.	+0 10	Beaufort, S. C.	+ 0 49
Bristol, R. I.	—3 34	Long Branch, N. J.	—0 37	Savannah, Ga.	+ 0 53
Pawtuxet, R. I.	—3 21	Atlantic City, N. J.	—0 28	Warsaw Sound, Ga.	+ 0 4
Providence, R. I.	—3 23	Cape May City, N.J.	—0 16	St. Andrew S., Ga.	+ 0 23

TIME CALCULATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

All the calculations except the Moon's Phases, Tides and seasons are in mean local time. (See table for its conversion into Standard Time.) The Sun's rising and setting is for the upper limb and corrected for refraction. The signs used are as follows: ☌ conjunction or near approach, at which time a line from the North Star through one will also pass through the other; ☍, opposition or 180° from the Sun, at which time the Superior Planets are the brightest; □, quadrature or 90° from the Sun; ☉, Sun; ⊕, Earth; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☽, Moon generally; ☊, Ascending Node; ☋, Descending Node.

Per.—Perihelion, or nearest to Sun; applied to Planets.
Aph.—Aphelion, or furthest from Sun; applied to Planets.
Per.—Perigee, or nearest to Earth; applied to the Moon.
So.—Southing, or Meridian Passage.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.

Time.

All the calculations in The Tribune Almanac are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The Sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the Moon no correction is needed, as in the Sun, for "parallax and refraction"; with her they are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the Moon's centre on a true horizon, such as the ocean or a large plain affords.

STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME TABLES.

To obtain standard time take local time and add or subtract the figures given.

City.	Standard of Division.	Correction. Minutes.	City.	Standard of Division.	Correction. Minutes.
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	— 5	Little Rock, Ark.	Central	+ 9
Austin, Texas	Central	+ 31	Louisville, Ky.	Central	— 18
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern	+ 6	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern	+ 17
Baton Rouge, La.	Central	+ 4	Memphis, Tenn.	Central	0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Central	+ 43	Milwaukee, Wis.	Central	— 8
Boston, Mass.	Eastern	— 16	Mobile, Ala.	Central	— 8
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 16	Montgomery, Ala.	Central	— 15
Burlington, Iowa	Central	+ 5	Nashville, Tenn.	Central	— 13
Cairo, Ill.	Central	— 3	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern	— 8
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern	+ 20	New Orleans, La.	Central	0
Chicago, Ill.	Central	— 10	New York, N. Y.	Eastern	— 4
Cincinnati, Ohio	Central	— 22	Norfolk, Va.	Eastern	+ 5
Cleveland, Ohio	Central	— 33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 2
Columbia, S. C.	Eastern	+ 24	Omaha, Neb.	Central	+ 24
Columbus, Ohio	Central	— 28	Pensacola, Fla.	Central	— 11
Dayton, Ohio	Central	— 23	Philadelphia, Penn.	Eastern	+ 1
Denver, Col.	Mountain	0	Pittsburg, Penn.	Eastern	+ 20
Des Moines, Iowa	Central	+ 14	Portland, Me.	Eastern	— 19
Detroit, Mich.	Central	— 28	Providence, R. I.	Eastern	— 14
Dubuque, Iowa	Central	+ 3	Quincy, Ill.	Central	+ 6
Duluth, Minn.	Central	+ 9	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern	+ 15
Erie, Penn.	Central	— 39	Richmond, Va.	Eastern	+ 10
Evansville, Ind.	Central	— 10	Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 11
Ft. Gibson, Cher. N.	Central	+ 21	Rock Island, Ill.	Central	+ 3
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central	+ 19	San Francisco, Cal.	Pacific	+ 10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central	— 20	Santa Fe, N. M.	Mountain	+ 4
Galena, Ill.	Central	+ 2	Savannah, Ga.	Central	— 36
Galveston, Texas	Central	+ 19	Shreveport, La.	Central	+ 15
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central	— 15	Springfield, Ill.	Central	— 2
Harrisburg, Penn.	Eastern	+ 7	St. Joseph, Mo.	Central	+ 19
Houston, Texas	Central	+ 21	St. Louis, Mo.	Central	+ 1
Huntsville, Ala.	Central	— 12	St. Paul, Minn.	Central	+ 12
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central	— 16	Superior City, Wis.	Central	+ 8
Jackson, Miss.	Central	+ 1	Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 5
Jacksonville, Fla.	Central	— 33	Toledo, Ohio	Central	— 26
Janesville, Wis.	Central	— 4	Trenton, N. J.	Eastern	— 1
Jefferson City, Mo.	Central	+ 9	Utica, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 1
Kansas City, Mo.	Central	+ 19	Washington, D. C.	Eastern	+ 8
Keokuk, Iowa	Central	+ 6	Wheeling, W. Va.	Eastern	+ 23
Knoxville, Tenn.	Central	— 24	Wilmington, Del.	Eastern	+ 2
La Crosse, Wis.	Central	+ 5	Wilmington, N. C.	Eastern	+ 13
Lawrence, Kan.	Central	+ 21	Yankton, S. Dak.	Central	+ 29
Lexington, Ky.	Central	— 23			

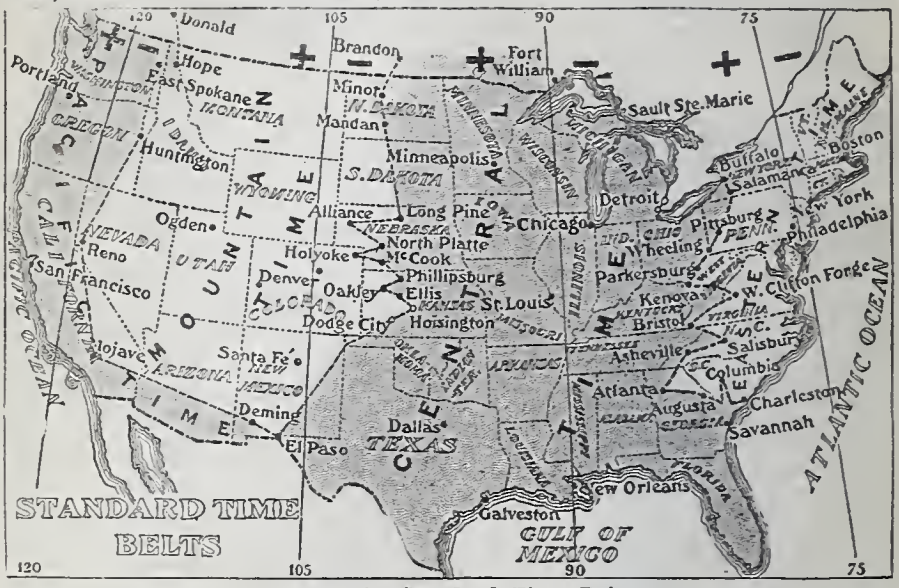
TIME BELTS.

The following is the table of times, based upon the meridian used by the United States and Canada:

Name of Time.	Degree.	Central Meridian. From Greenwich.	Nearest Place.
Intercolonial	60	4 hours west.	About 3⅓° east of Halifax, N. S.
Eastern	75	5 hours west.	Between New York and Philadelphia.
Central	90	6 hours west.	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain	105	7 hours west.	Denver, Col.
Pacific	120	8 hours west.	1½° East of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka	135	9 hours west.	¼° east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti	150	10 hours west.	½° west of the island of Tahiti.
Hawaiian	157½	10 h. 31 m. west.	Near centre of Molokai.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the Sun and Moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which they were computed, while in mean time they are practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent, as already explained, and persons having the mean time may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the table on this page.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American zones indicated by the headings of the divisions. This statement is based on the fact that in the same latitude, or in the same line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at almost the same moment of local or mean time, the difference in extremes being so slight as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes, except in the case of the Moon's rising, southing and setting, when 6m. for Pacific Coast points and 3m. for Mississippi River Valley region, including Chicago, etc., must be added, or 2m. for each hour of longitude.



Map of the Standard Time Belts.

The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the standard time of points east or west of these lines to arrive at actual, or mean local, time. See table on page 4.

Standard Time.

For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, and it is by this method of calculation that trains are now run and local time is regulated. In accordance with this system the United States extending from 65° to 125° west longitude is divided into four time sections, as shown on the map. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour.

If the standard time correction for any place not enumerated in the table be desired proceed as follows: Locate the place, as any one can approximately on this map, and then subdivide the hour space in which the place is until the distance in time (60m. = one space) from that meridian within whose bounds the place is located is apparent. Then add or subtract the result to mean time as the sign at the top of the map indicates. Example: What will be the standard time of sunrise July 1 at Penn Yan, N. Y.? The map does not give the lines of latitude and longitude, but most people can locate their own place in its respective State on the map with sufficient correctness. By this means I locate Penn Yan at about one-eighth of the distance between the 75th and 90th meridians and within the Eastern time zone. This will give 8m. to be added, or 4 34.

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1911 corresponds to the following eras:

From July 4 the 136th year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1329 (nearly) of the Mahometan era, beginning January 2, 1911. The year 1330 begins December 22, 1911.

The year A. M. 8020 of the Greek Church, beginning January 14 (N. S.).

The year 4708 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning January 30.

The year 5771-'72 (nearly) of the Jewish era, beginning September 23, or at sunset September 22.

The year 2571 (nearly) of the Japanese era, beginning January 30.

The year 6624 of the Julian Period.

The year 2223 of the Grecian era.

The 1st day of January is the 2,419,038th day since the beginning of the Julian Period.

DATE OF BEGINNING OF ERAS AND OTHER PERIODS.

Name.	Began.	Name.	Began.
Grecian, mundane	Sept. 1, 5598 B. C.	Julian Year, acc. to Usher	Oct. 19, 46 B. C.
Constantinople, civil	Sept. 1, 5508 B. C.	Spanish Era	Jan. 1, 38 B. C.
Alexandrian	Aug. 29, 5502 B. C.	Actian	Jan. 1, 30 B. C.
Antioch, mundane	Sept. 1, 5492 B. C.	Augustan	Feb. 14, 27 B. C.
Julian Period	Jan. 1, 4713 B. C.	Usual Christian	Jan. 1, 1 A. D.
Mundane, Usher	Oct. —, 4004 B. C.	Destruction of Jerusalem	Sept. 1, 69 A. D.
Mundane, Jewish	Oct. 1. 3761 B. C.	Era of the Maccabees	Nov. 24, 166 A. D.
Abraham	Oct. 1, 2015 B. C.	Era of Diocletian	Aug. 29, 287 A. D.
Olympiads	July 1, 776 B. C.	Era of Ascension	Nov. 12, 295 A. D.
Foundation of Rome	April 24, 752 B. C.	Armenian	July 9, 552 A. D.
Methonic Cycle	July 15, 432 B. C.	Mahometan Hegira	July 16, 622 A. D.
Macedonian, Seleucidæ,	Sept. 1, 312 B. C.	Persian of Yezdegird	June 16, 632 A. D.
Tyrian	Oct. 19, 126 B. C.		
Sidonian	Oct. —, 110 B. C.		
Cæsarian, of Antioch	Sept. 1, 48 B. C.		

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical or Sunday Letter	A	Roman Indiction	9
Golden Number (Lunar Cycle)	12	Julian Period	6624
Epact (Moon's Age, Jan. 1)	30	Dionysian Period	240
Solar Cycle	16	Jewish Lunar Cycle	9

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The DOMINICAL Letter or letters (two for Leap Years), or Sunday Letters, indicates the day of the year on which the first Sunday occurs, the first seven letters of the alphabet being used. Thus for 1911 the Dominical Letter is A, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence the first day of the year will be the first Sunday of the year. In Leap Years two letters are used, the first being for January and February and the latter, being the preceding letter, answers for the last ten months in order to maintain the cycle.* The GOLDEN NUMBER is that number of a cycle of 19 years, which shows how many years have passed since New Moon fell on January 1, for in nearly 19 years the Solar and Lunar years nearly come together. The chief use of this cycle is in fixing the date of Easter, and in this same connection is used the EPACT. The SOLAR CYCLE is the number of years that have elapsed since the days of the week fell on the same days of the year, or when there will be, therefore, a recurrence of the Dominical or Sunday Letter. This would be the case every seven years but for Leap Year; hence, four times seven is the cycle, or 28 years. It is the remainder found by adding 9 to the year and dividing the sum by 28. The ROMAN INDICTION is a cycle of 15 years and is of no utility except to chronologers. It is the remainder found by adding 3 to the year and dividing by 15. THE JULIAN PERIOD is a cycle of 7980 years, and is the product of the three cycles—Golden Number (19), Solar Cycle (28) and Roman Indiction (15) and hence shows the time when these three cycles will coincide, or begin at the same time. The first of this cycle will be completed in the year 2267. It is the year +4713. The DIONYSIAN Period is a cycle of 532 years, and is also called the Great Paschal Cycle, being the product of a complete Solar and Lunar Cycle (28x19). It is the remainder found by adding 457 to the year and dividing by 532, and with the Julian Period is chiefly used by chronologers. The JEWISH LUNAR CYCLE is always three less than the Golden Number, and is used by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

*The rule for computing the Dominical Letter for any year is somewhat complicated and for that reason is omitted here.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS OR CHURCH DAYS.

New Year's Day (Circum.)	Jan. 1	Corpus Christi	June 15
Conv. of St. Paul	Jan. 25	Nat. John the Baptist	June 24
Purification B. V. M.	Feb. 2	Peter and Paul	June 29
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12	Mary Magdalen	July 22
St. Valentine	Feb. 14	St. James	July 25
Sexagesima Sunday	Feb. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb. 26	St. Bartholomew	Aug. 24
Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 28	Exalt. Holy Cross	Sept. 14
Ash Wednesday (Lent begins)	Mch. 1	St. Matthew	Sept. 21
Quadragesima Sunday	Mch. 5	Michaelmas	Sept. 29
St. Patrick's Day	Mch. 17	St. Luke	Oct. 18
Annunciation (Lady Day)	Mch. 25	Simon and Jude	Oct. 28
Mid-Lent Sunday	Mch. 26	Halloween	Oct. 31
Palm Sunday	Apr. 9	All Saints'	Nov. 1
Good Friday	Apr. 14	Thanksgiving	Nov. 30
Easter Sunday	Apr. 16	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Low Sun. (St. George)	Apr. 23	Advent Sunday	Dec. 3
St. Mark	Apr. 25	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Philip and James	May 1	Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Rogation Sunday	May 21	St. Stephen	Dec. 26
Ascension (Holy) Thr.	May 25	St. John the Evang	Dec. 27
Whitsunday (Pentecost)	June 4	Holy Innocents	Dec. 28
Trinity Sunday	June 11		

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after: First Sunday in Lent—March 8, 10 and 11; Pentecost—June 7, 9 and 10; September 14—September 20, 22 and 23; December 13—December 20, 22 and 23.

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR. A. D. 1911; A. M. 8020.

New Style.		Old Style.		Holy Days.
Jan.	14	Jan.	1	Circumcision.
	19		6	Theophany (Epiphany).
Feb.	12		30	Septuagesima Sunday.
	15	Feb.	2	Hypopante (Purification).
	19		6	Carnival Sunday.
Mch.	1		16	Ash Wednesday.
	5		20	First Day of Lent.
April	7	Mch.	25	Annunciation of Theotokos.
	9		27	Palm Sunday.
	14	April	1	Great (Good) Friday.
	16		3	Holy Pasche (Easter).
May	6		23	St. George.
	22	May	9	St. Nicholas.
	25		12	Ascension.
	27		14	Coronation of Emperor*.
June	4		22	Pentecost.
July	12	June	29	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.
Aug.	14	Aug.	1	First Day of Theotokos.
	19		6	Transfiguration.
	28		15	Repose of Theotokos.
Sept.	12		30	St. Alexander Nevsky*.
	21	Sept.	8	Nativity of Theotokos.
	27		14	Exaltation of the Cross.
Oct.	14	Oct.	1	Patronage of Theotokos.
Nov.	28	Nov.	15	First Day of Nativity.
Dec.	4		21	Entrance of Theotokos.
	21	Dec.	8	Conception of Theotokos.
	25		12	Nativity (Christmas).

CHINESE CALENDAR. YEAR 4608.

The year 1911 corresponds nearly with the Chinese year 4608, or the 48th year of the 76th cycle of 60 years, is a leap year, the 6th month being duplicated, and contains 384 days.

1st Month begins	January	30	7th Month begins	August	24
2d Month begins	March	1	8th Month begins	September	22
3d Month begins	March	30	9th Month begins	October	22
4th Month begins	April	29	10th Month begins	November	21
5th Month begins	May	28	11th Month begins	December	20
6th Month begins	June	26	12th Month begins	January 19, 1912	
6th Month begins	July	26			

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR. Year 5671-'72, A. M.

The Jewish year 5671 is the 9th of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	Month No.	Month Name.	Day.	Fasts and Feasts.	Gregorian Date.
5671	4	Tebet	1	Rosh-Chodesh...Sat.-Sun.,	Dec. 31, 1910-Jan. 1, 1911
5671	4	Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Tuesday, January 10, 1911
5671	5	Sh'vat	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, January 30, 1911
5671	6	Adar	1	Rosh-Chodesh.....Tues.-Wed.,	Feb. 28-Mar. 1, 1911
5671	6	Adar	13	Fast of Esther	Monday, March 13, 1911
5671	6	Adar	14-15	Purim	Tues.-Wed., March 14-15, 1911
5671	7	Nissan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, March 30, 1911
5671	7	Nissan	15	First Day of Passover	Thursday, April 13, 1911
5671	8	Iyar	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Fri.-Sat., April 28-29, 1911
5671	8	Iyar	18	Lag B'Omer	Tuesday, May 16, 1911
5671	9	Sivan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday, May 28, 1911
5671	9	Sivan	6	First Day of Pentecost	Friday, June 2, 1911
5671	10	Tammuz	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Mon.-Tues., June 26-27, 1911
5671	10	Tammuz	17	Fast of Tammuz	Thursday, July 13, 1911
5671	11	Av or Ab	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, July 26, 1911
5671	11	Av or Ab	9	Fast of Av	Thursday, August 3, 1911
5671	12	Elul	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Thurs.-Fri., Aug. 24-25, 1911
5672	1	Tishri	1	First Day of New Year,	Sat., Sept. 23, or at sunset of Sept. 22, 1911
5672	1	Tishri	3	Fast of Gedaliah	Monday, September 25, 1911
5672	1	Tishri	10	Yom-Kippoor	Monday, October 2, 1911
5672	1	Tishri	15	First Day of Tabernacle	Saturday, October 7, 1911
5672	1	Tishri	21	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Friday, October 13, 1911
5672	1	Tishri	22	Sh'mini-Atseres	Saturday, October 14, 1911
5672	1	Tishri	23	Simchas-Torah	Sunday, October 15, 1911
5672	2	Chesvan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Sun.-Mon., Oct. 22-23, 1911
5672	3	Kislev	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Tues.-Wed., Nov. 22-23, 1911
5672	3	Kislev	25	First Day of Chanukah	Saturday, December 16, 1911
				Thirty-third Day of Omer.	

Year.	Month No.	Month Name.	Day.	Fasts and Feasts.	Gregorian Date.
5672	4	Tebet	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Thurs.-Fri., Dec. 21-22, 1911
5672	4	Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Sunday, December 31, 1911
5672	5	Sh'vat	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday, January 20, 1912

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR, YEARS 1329-'30.

The year 1329 is the 9th of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

Years.	Month No.	Month Name.	Begins.	Lasts, days.	Years.	Month No.	Month Name.	Begins.	Lasts, days.
1329...	1...	Muharrem...	Jan. 2, 1911	30	1329...	8...	Sheban	July 28, 1911	29
1329...	2...	Saphar	Feb. 1, 1911	29	1329...	9...	Ramadan .*	Aug. 26, 1911	30
1329...	3...	Rabia I....	Mch. 2, 1911	30	1329...	10...	Schawall ...	Sept. 25, 1911	29
1329...	4...	Rabia II....	Apr. 1, 1911	29	1329...	11...	Dul Kaeda..	Oct. 24, 1911	30
1329...	5...	Jomhardi I..	May 30, 1911	30	1329...	12...	Dulheggia...	Nov. 23, 1911	29
1329...	6...	Jomhardi II.	May 30, 1911	29	1330...	1...	Muharrem...	Dec. 22, 1911	30
1329...	7...	Rajab	June 28, 1911	30	1330...	2...	Saphar	Jan. 21, 1912	29

*Fasting.

THE JULIAN CALENDAR.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the Emperor Augustus the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterward they were named in honor of the Emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

This Calendar, although reckoned from September 22, 1792, was not introduced until November 22, 1793. It remained in use till December 31, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year xiv). The months varied in different years. Nivôse commenced December 21 in 1793, December 22 in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the calendar:

Vendémiaire (Vintage), Sept. 23-Oct. 22.
Brumaire (Foggy), Oct. 23-Nov. 22.
Frimaire (Sleety), Nov. 22-Dec. 21.
Nivôse (Snowy), Dec. 22-Jan. 21.
Pluviôse (Rainy), Jan. 21-Feb. 20.
Ventôse (Windy), Feb. 20-Mar. 21.
Germinal (Budding), Mar. 22-Apr. 21.
Floréal (Flowery), Apr. 21-May 20.
Prairial (Pasture), May 21-June 20.
Messidor (Harvest), June 20-July 19.
Thermidor (Hot), July 20-Aug. 19.
Fructidor (Fruit), Aug. 19-Sept. 18.

The months were divided into three parts of ten days each, but to make up the 365 days five days were added at the end of September: (Primidi), dedicated to Virtue; (Duodi) to Genius; (Tridi) to Labor; (Quartidi) to Opinion; and the fifth (Quintidi) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23 (Sextidi), "Jour de la Révolution," was added.

THE SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently we supposed that the present relationship between the signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical text books mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between this data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation.

Thousands of years ago, the zodiac, that belt of the heavens, about 16° in width, within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations. Each was given a name of an object or animal, which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did, or is supposed to, have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra, ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox, when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius, ♒, the water bearer, and whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, etc.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division, or constellation, and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives the constellation and discards the ancient picture of the disembowelled man as relics of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in the seasons and sun's place each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

THE SEASONS; AND THE SUN'S PATH THROUGH THE ZODIAC.

Sun enters. Sign.	Con.	Date.	H.M.	Mean Local Time.	D. H.M.
♑	♐	Dec. 22,	11 56 a.m., 1910.	Winter begins and lasts	89 0 42 S. of Equator.
♒	♑	Jan. 20,	8 27 a.m., 1911.		
♓	♒	Feb. 19,	1 4 a.m., 1911.		
♈	♓	Mch. 21,	0 38 p.m., 1911.	Spring begins and lasts	92 19 42 N. of Equator.
♉	♈	Apr. 21,	0 20 a.m., 1911.		
♊	♉	May 21,	9 4 a.m., 1911.		
♋	♊	June 22,	8 20 a.m., 1911.	Summer begins and lasts	93 14 42 N. of Equator.
♌	♋	July 23,	7 12 p.m., 1911.		
♍	♌	Aug. 24,	2 22 a.m., 1911.		
♎	♍	Sept. 23,	11 2 p.m., 1911.	Autumn begins and lasts	89 18 35 S. of Equator.
♏	♎	Oct. 24,	7 38 a.m., 1911.		
♐	♏	Nov. 23,	4 40 a.m., 1911.		
♑	♐	Dec. 22,	5 37 p.m., 1911.	Winter begins.	

Tropical year—365 5 41

D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
89	0	42		92	19	42	
89	18	35		93	14	42	
178	19	17	South of the Equator.	186	10	24	North of the Equator.
			Subtract	178	19	17	
			The sun is	7	15	7	longer north of the Equator

than south of it, owing to the slower motion of the earth (apparent motion of the sun) at and near aphelion.

THE PLANETS IN 1911.

MERCURY (☿) will be brightest:

(a) As an EVENING STAR April 1–10 and Dec. 4–10, setting about 1h. 15m. after the Sun, being at greatest angular distance east of the Sun April 14 (19°) and Dec. 7 (21°). At the April date he will be in ♓, directly S. of Alpha Arietis and the line of stars in the horn of the Ram, and in Dec. in ♐, near the end of the handle of the Milkmaid's Dipper. On Apr. 10 ♄ will be 4° S. of ☿, and on Sept. 24 ☿ will be 6° N. of ♀.

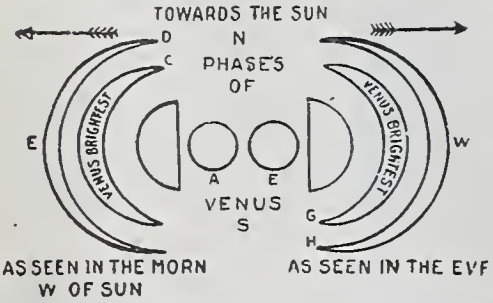
Mercury.

(b) As a MORNING STAR Feb. 1–5 and Sept. 23–30, rising about 1h. 15m. before the Sun, being at greatest angular distance west of the Sun Feb. 2 (25°) and Sept. 25 (18°). When brightest in Feb. the Milkmaid's Dipper in ♐ will be about 10° W. of him, and in Sept. the Sickle in ♌ will be about 15° W. of him. The absence of the Moon in the Feb. and Sept. periods will render those dates still more favorable.

VENUS (♀), the "Queen of Beauty," whose sign is a looking glass, will be a most attractive celestial object nearly all of the year. Twice she will be at her very brightest: first, Aug. 8–12, as an EVENING STAR, and again after passing between the earth and sun (Inferior conjunction) as a MORNING STAR, Oct. 21–25. See Table of the Planets and Chart of Visibility of the Planets.

Venus.

Venus not only attains a greater degree of brilliancy than any of the others, but at such times and for about a month before and after she will show a large crescent phase like the Moon between new and the quarters. At the Oct. date she will shine with unusual splendor in the absence of the Moon and will cast a distinct shadow. While the annexed figure shows all the various phases through which the planet passes, the telescope shows the boundaries away from the sun to be irregular. The light will blend off and the margins will be more or less jagged, owing to the refraction of the sunlight in the planet's atmosphere and the irregularities of her surface, mountains, etc. The discovery of these phases was the work of the first telescope in the hands of Galileo, though their existence was believed earlier.



A.—Fifteen days before superior conjunction or June 20, 1912.

B.—At greatest elongation West, Nov. 26, 1911.

C.—When brightest as a morning star Oct. 21–25, 1911.

D.—Just after inferior conjunction or Sept. 20, 1911.

E.—Fifteen days after superior conjunction, July 20, 1912.

F.—At greatest elongation East, July 7, 1911.

When brightest as an evening star, Aug. 8–12, 1911.

H.—Just before inferior conjunction, Sept. 10, 1911.

In following the course of the planets the reader will do well to use the other aids in this Almanac—"Chart of the Heavens," "Table of the Rising, Southing and Setting of the Planets," etc. Locate the planets in the zodiac on the chart and then follow them in their course past the stars, noting when they are in conjunction with the Moon, stars or other planets.

At the beginning of the year ♀ will be found 5° N. of Milkmaid's Dipper in ♐;

Jan. 11 just S. of the brightest star in ♑ and on the boundary between ♐ and ♑; ☌ ☽ Feb. 1, ♀ 3° 37′ N.; Feb. 8 in ♒ 10° S. of the ♄ on the equator of the heavens; Feb. 26 on the prime meridian of the heavens 15° S. of the square of Pegasus; ☌ ☽ Mch. 2, ♀ 2° 20′ N.; enters ♓ Mch. 26–29; Apr. 1, ☌ ☽, ♀ 14′ N. and occulted; Apr. 15, 5° S. of the Pleiades; Apr. 26, 7° N. of Aldebaran, the lucida of the Hyades, May 1, ☌ ☽, ♀ 1° 29′ S.; May 7 in eastern ♉ and due N. of Orion's Belt 24°; May 15 in line northward with the bright stars in the feet of the twins (♊) and the brightest star of the heavens (Sirius) due south of her about 40°. Note that an immense diamond is formed by Venus on the N., Sirius on the S., Betelgeuse on the W. and Procyon on the E.—a most striking figure in the evening skies west of the meridian; May 29–30 between Castor and Pollux in ♊ on the north and Procyon on the S., but nearest the former and 3° N. of ♆; June 12–13 in ♋ on northern edge of the group of dim stars called Præsepe; June 29, ☌ ☽, ♀ 30° 40′—; July 5–6 less than 1° N. of Regulus in the end of the handle of the Sickle; Brightest Aug. 8–12, when about 15° E. of Regulus, near the middle ♌, where she soon becomes stationary with respect to the stars and then begins to move back westward or retrogrades. She may be seen in the daytime in July and Aug. by knowing just where to look for her; becomes invisible early in Sept., being at inferior conjunction Sept 15. When next seen she will appear in the east in the morning, west of the Sun; ☌ ☿, Sept. 24, being 10° S. of ☿; Stationary again early in Oct. in eastern ♌; Occulted by ☽ Nov. 16; advances past the stars of ♍, passing about 4° N. of Spica the last of Nov. and through the square of ♎ the last of Dec.

Mars. **MARS** (♂) will be brightest, as an EVENING STAR Nov. 24–25, being a MORNING STAR until Aug. 8 and afterward an Evening Star to the end of the year. At the beginning of the year he will be in ♏, low in the East at dawn and about 5° N. of Antares; ☌ ☽ Jan. 26; Feb. 1, 3° N. of the Milkmaid's Dipper in ♐; ☌ ☽ Feb. 24, ☌ ♆ Mch. 11; Mch. 15 in ♑ about 5° S. of the bright stars in the head of the Goat, ☌ ☽ Mch. 25; last of Apr. in ♒ 10° S. of the ♄; ☌ ☽ Apr. 23 and May 22; June 1 on first meridian of the heavens; ☌ ☽ 25th. On the 15th of July he will be about 10° S. of the bright stars in ♈; Aug. 8 at western ♊ and ☌ ♄ Aug. 16; last of Aug. 8° S. of Pleiades; last of Sept. close to and N. of the Hyades. Stationary middle of Oct. in ♉; retrogrades very slowly back to the Pleiades Dec. 1, being at ♉ Nov. 26, when he will rise at sunset, pass the meridian at midnight and set at sunrise, being then and for some time before and after that date an all night star. Several new canals were discovered on Mars in 1909. Snowstorms were also observed.

Jupiter. **JUPITER** (♃) will be at ♉ Apr. 30, when he will be brightest and an evening and an all night star. Inasmuch as ♃ requires 12 of our years in which to make a revolution about the Sun and pass all the stars of the zodiac, his movement from time to time will be very slight as compared to that of the planets whose orbits are inferior to his, as he traverses only one sign in a year. He is still in ♎, and during the first days of Feb. he will be very close (1° N.) to the brightest star in that constellation—Alpha Libræ, situated on the Ecliptic and being the S. W. star of the square of Libra. The last of Nov. he will pass out of and E. of the square, and at the close of the year be about 8° E. of its easternmost star. See tables of Occultations, Conjunctions, etc. Of the seven satellites known to belong to Jupiter only four can be easily seen by the aid of small glasses. These satellites do not undergo the same changes in brilliancy that our moon does owing to the fact that ♃ is a semi-sun and his moons are supplied, in part, by himself, while our moon borrows her entire supply from the Sun.—See the following tables.

Saturn. **SATURN** (♄) will be brightest Nov. 9 as an Evening and all night star, and will be very bright for a considerable time before and after that time. Inasmuch as two and one-half years are required for him to pass throuh one sign or constellation, it is evident we can scarcely detect any change in position with respect to the stars from month to month. He is in ♈. Of his large family of satellites—ten in all—only one (Titan) is ordinarily visible with a 3-inch telescope, but the wonderful ring system is always visible in such an instrument, except when the earth is crossing their plane every 15 years. Each year, however, the earth attains a maximum elevation above their plane and at such times the ring system is best observed. This occurs in Aug. about the time of the western quadrature of ♄. From Aug. on he will be only a few degrees west of the Pleiades and Hyades.

Uranus. **URANUS** (♅ or ♗) will be brightest July 20 and will not be near any bright or conspicuous star. Perhaps the best time for an amateur to locate this planet will be at its close conjunction with ♂ Mch. 11, when ♅ will be seen for several days only one-third of a degree (or about one-half the moon's apparent diameter) N. of ♂. To see this planet with the unaided eye is a test of good eyesight.

Neptune. **NEPTUNE** (♆), the outermost known of our planetary family, will be brightest Jan. 11, in ♊, a few degrees S. of Castor and Pollux. It is stated that a good opera or field glass will show ♆ at the time of ♉, or when brightest, provided one knows just where to look. Look for it on a line from Castor to Procyon and nearly midway between those stars, with a fine cluster of stars just to the west.

ECLIPSES, 1911.

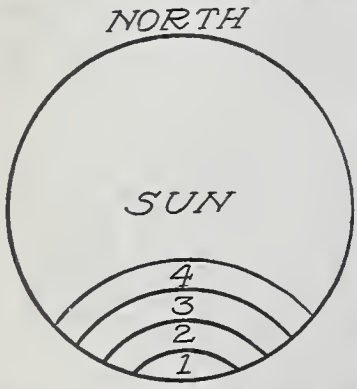
There will be two eclipses this year and both of the Sun, as must always be the case when only two occur. They are as follows:

I. Total, April 28. Partially visible in the United States as a small partial eclipse on the Sun's southern limb. The Sun will set more or less eclipsed east of a line from near Pittsburg, Pa., to near Matagorda Bay, Texas. Washington, D. C., is

on the northern Atlantic boundary of the area of visibility. No part of the eclipse will be visible north of a line from Portland, Ore., through Milwaukee and Pittsburg to Wash., D. C. Therefore the eclipse will be very small in the Western and Middle States west of the above mentioned line from Pittsburg to Matagorda Bay, Texas, being largest in the extreme Southwest. More exactly visible as follows:

	Begins. H.M.	Ends. H.M.	Size. Digits.	Correction for Stand. Time.
Chicago	6.10 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	0.5	—10m. Centl.
*Washington, D. C.				
Charleston, S. C.	6:14 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	2.0 I at sunset	+20m. Eastn.
St. Louis, Mo.	5:43 p. m.	6:23 p. m.	1.5	+ 1m. Centl.
*St. Paul				
*Minneapolis				
New Orleans	5:22 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	2.0 D at sunset	— 0 Centl.
San Diego	3:11 p. m.	4:46 p. m.	4.0	—11m. Pac.
San Francisco	2:52 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	3.0	+10m. Pac.
Los Angeles	3: 8 p. m.	4:29 p. m.	3.9	— 6m. Pac.
Birmingham, Ala.	5:39 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	2.8 D at sunset	—13m. Centl.
Raleigh, N. C.	6:23 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	1.3 I at sunset	+15m. Eastn.
Jacksonville, Fla.	6: 6 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	3.1 I at sunset	—33m. Centl.
Little Rock, Ark.	5:34 p. m.	at sunset	3.0	+ 9m. Centl.
Jackson, Miss.	5:27 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	2.0	+ 1m. Centl.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	5:22 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	1.7 D at sunset	—19m. Centl.
Savannah, Ga.	6: 7 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	3.0 I at sunset	—30m. Centl.
Louisville, Ky.	5:56 p. m.	☉ sets ec'd	0.9 D at sunset	—18m. Centl.
*Richmond, Va.				

*Contact of limbs at sunset. I—Indicates that the eclipse will be increasing at sunset. D—Indicates that the eclipse will be decreasing at sunset.



II. Annular, October 22. Invisible on the Western Continent. Visible in the Southwestern Pacific and Asia. The path of the annular phase passes through New Guinea, the Southern Philippines and Southern China to the Sea of Aral.

The figure shows the Sun with 1, 2, 3 and 4 digits eclipsed on its southern limit.

SITUATION OF THE PLANETS FOR THE SUNDAYS; ALSO MOON'S POSITION FOR THE YEAR.

Planet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Venus	1 ♐	5 ♑	5 ♓	2 ♈	7 ♉	4 ♊	2 ♋	6 ♌	3 ♌	1 ♌	5 ♌	3 ♍
Mars	8 ♏	12 ♐	12 ♐	9 ♑	14 ♒	11 ♓	9 ♓	13 ♈	10 ♉	8 ♉	12 ♉	10 ♈
Jupiter	15 ♎	19 ♎	19 ♎	16 ♎	21 ♎	18 ♎	16 ♎	20 ♎	17 ♎	15 ♎	19 ♎	17 ♋
Saturn	22 ♈	26 ♈	26 ♈	23 ♈	28 ♈	25 ♈	23 ♈	27 ♈	24 ♈	22 ♈	26 ♈	24 ♈
Uranus	29 ♐	.....	.....	30 ♐	.....	.....	30 ♐	.....	.....	29 ♐	.....	31 ♐

Moon.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
☽ Perigee	12	9	6	2—30	28	25	24	21	17	12	8	6
☽ Apogee	24	21	21	18	15	11	8	5	2—29	27	24	21
☽ Highest	13	9	8	5	2—29	26	22	19	18	12	9	6†
☽ Lowest	26	23	22	18	16	12*	9	6	5	27	23	21
☽ at ♉	23	19	18	15	12	8	5	1—28	25	22	18	15
☽ at ♌	10	6	5	1—29	26	22	20	16	12	9	5	3—30
☽ on Equator	6—19	3—16	3—15 —30	12—26	9—23	5—20	3—17 —30	13—26	9—23	6—19	3—16	1—13 —28

*Moon lowest of the year, June 11. †Moon highest of the year, Dec. 5. See the following note.

Explanation of Signs.—♈ Aries. ♉ Taurus. ♊ Gemini. ♋ Cancer. ♌ Leo. ♍ Virgo. ♎ Libra. ♏ Scorpio. ♐ Sagittarius. ♑ Capricornus. ♒ Aquarius. ♓

Pisces. The place indicated for the planets is for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Sundays of each month, in the order of the planets.

Note.—The Moon will "run high" from "Lowest" to "Highest," and "run low" from "Highest" to "Lowest." The Full Moon will be highest of the year at meridian passage December 16 and lowest June 22. She will begin to run lower March 21 and decrease in altitude until June 22, and then increase ("run higher") until December 21, after which she will gradually get lower until June 22. This because the Full Moon must always be on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun, and hence when the Sun is lowest in declination the Moon must be highest, and when the Sun is highest the Moon must be lowest. The difference between extremes being 57° or (23½°+5°)x2, 5° being the inclination of the orbit of the Moon to the ecliptic.

MERIDIAN PASSAGE, RISING AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

Mean local time. All P. M. figures are in black type.

Months	Days	VENUS ♀. In Meridian	VENUS ♀. Southern States	VENUS ♀. Northern States	MARS ♂. In Meridian	MARS ♂. Southern States	MARS ♂. Northern States	JUPITER ♃. In Meridian	JUPITER ♃. Southern States	JUPITER ♃. Northern States	SATURN ♄. In Meridian	SATURN ♄. Southern States	SATURN ♄. Northern States
		H M	Sets H M	Sets H M	H M	Rises H M	Rises H M	H M	Rises H M	Rises H M	H M	Sets H M	Sets H M
January	1	0 41	5 44	5 15	9 46	4 38	5 5	7 50	2 21	2 38	7 12	1 37	1 47
January	11	0 56	6 5	5 39	9 38	4 34	5 3	7 16	1 48	2 6	6 33	0 58	1 8
January	21	1 8	6 25	6 3	9 29	4 26	4 57	6 42	1 16	1 32	5 55	0 17	0 27
February	1	1 19	6 47	6 30	9 20	4 19	4 50	6 3	0 38	0 55	5 13	11 35	11 46
February	11	1 27	7 6	6 56	9 12	4 11	4 42	5 26	0 1	0 18	4 36	10 59	11 10
February	21	1 33	7 24	7 15	9 4	4 1	4 31	4 49	11 29	11 46	4 1	10 24	10 36
March	1	1 38	7 38	7 38	8 58	3 54	4 23	4 18	10 58	11 15	3 31	9 55	10 7
March	11	1 43	7 56	8 1	8 50	3 42	4 9	3 38	10 17	10 34	2 55	9 20	9 32
March	21	1 49	8 13	8 26	8 42	3 30	3 55	2 57	9 36	9 53	2 20	8 46	9 5
April	1	1 57	8 33	8 51	8 31	3 14	3 36	2 10	8 48	9 5	1 42	8 9	8 22
April	11	2 5	8 51	9 13	8 22	3 0	3 19	1 27	8 5	8 25	1 7	7 36	7 50
April	21	2 15	9 10	9 37	8 12	2 44	3 0	0 43	7 19	7 36	0 33	Invisible	
May	1	2 27	9 28	9 59	8 1	2 27	2 40	11 55	Sets		11 59	☌☉	1st
May	11	2 39	9 44	10 16	7 50	2 9	2 19	11 10	4 43	4 28	11 24	Rises	
May	21	2 50	9 53	10 25	7 38	1 51	1 57	10 26	4 1	3 46	10 50	4 53	4 38
June	1	3 1	10 1	10 31	7 24	1 29	1 32	9 39	3 14	3 0	10 12	3 39	3 23
June	11	3 9	10 1	10 28	7 11	1 11	1 10	8 57	2 33	2 19	9 37	3 3	2 46
June	21	3 12	9 56	10 17	6 59	0 52	0 49	8 15	1 51	1 37	9 2	2 28	2 11
July	1	3 13	9 48	10 5	6 45	0 30	0 23	7 35	1 11	0 57	8 27	1 52	1 35
July	11	3 9	9 31	9 42	6 31	0 11	0 1	6 56	0 32	0 18	7 51	1 15	0 58
July	21	3 1	8 16	9 24	6 17	11 53	11 41	6 19	11 50	11 36	7 15	0 39	0 21
August	1	2 45	8 49	8 51	6 0	11 31	11 16	5 38	11 9	10 54	6 34	0 2	11 44
August	11	2 24	8 19	8 17	5 45	11 12	10 56	5 3	10 33	10 18	5 57	11 24	11 6
August	21	1 52	7 32	7 37	5 28	10 51	10 30	4 29	9 58	9 [illegible]	5 22	10 49	10 31
September	1	1 3	Invisible		5 7	10 26	10 4	3 51	9 19	9 2	4 36	10 3	9 45
September	11	0 5	Inf ☌	☉*	4 46	10 2	9 39	3 18	8 44	8 24	3 56	9 23	9 5
September	21	11 5	Rises		4 22	9 36	9 12	2 45	8 9	7 52	3 16	8 44	8 26
October	1	10 14	4 13	4 13	3 54	9 7	8 42	2 14	7 37	7 19	2 35	8 3	7 45
October	11	9 37	3 32	3 31	3 21	8 32	8 5	1 42	7 4	6 45	1 54	7 22	7 5
October	21	9 14	3 8	3 5	2 43	7 54	7 27	1 11	6 31	6 11	1 12	6 41	6 24
November	1	8 58	2 55	2 53	1 54	7 6	6 38	0 38	Invisible		0 25	5 45	5 34
November	11	8 50	2 50	2 50	1 3	6 14	5 47	0 7	☌☉	18th	11 39	Sets	
November	21	8 47	2 53	2 58	0 8	Sets		11 37	Rises		10 56	5 34	5 50
December	1	8 46	3 1	3 8	11 7	6 5	6 31	11 7	5 53	6 16	10 14	4 51	5 8
December	11	8 48	3 11	3 23	10 16	5 13	5 39	10 36	5 23	5 48	9 32	4 9	4 25
December	21	8 52	3 23	3 39	9 29	4 24	4 50	10 6	4 54	5 16	8 51	3 28	3 44
December	31	8 58	3 36	3 58	8 48	3 43	4 9	9 35	4 24	4 49	8 10	2 45	3 1

*15th.

MORNING STARS (W. OF SUN.)

Mercury—See "Planets Brightest."
Venus, until Sept. 14.
Mars, until Aug. 8.
Jupiter, until Feb. 3 and after Nov. 18.
Saturn, from May 1 to Aug. 13.

EVENING STARS (E. OF SUN.)

Mercury—See "Planets Brightest."
Venus, after Sept. 14.
Mars, after Aug. 8.
Jupiter, from Feb. 3 to Nov. 18.
Saturn, until May 1 and after Aug. 13.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.

Mercury (☿), Feb. 1-5 and Sept. 23-30, as a Morning Star, rising about 1h. 15m. before the Sun; also Apr. 1-10 and Dec. 4-10, as an Evening Star, setting 1h. 15m. after the Sun. Venus (♀), Aug. 8-12 as an Eve. Star and Oct. 21-25 as a Morn. Star. Mars (♂), Nov. 24-25, all night. Jupiter (♃), Apr. 30, all night. Saturn (♄), Nov. 9, all night. Uranus (♅ or ♅), July 20, all night. Neptune (♆), Jan. 11, all night.

PLANETARY CONJUNCTIONS.

WITH THE MOON.

Washington mean time.

Planet.	Day.	H.M.	Distance Apart.
♄	Jan. 9	0: 4 a.m.	1° 4′ S.
♃	Jan. 23	0:40 a.m.	0° 57′ N.
♂	Jan. 26	5:26 p.m.	2° 59′ N.
♀	Jan. 31	9:55 a.m.	3° 37′ N.
♄	Feb. 5	7:35 a.m.	1° 18′ S.
♃	Feb. 19	1: 6 p.m.	1° 31′ N.
♂	Feb. 24	6:32 p.m.	3° 35′ N.
☿	Mch. 2	0:49 p.m.	2° 20′ N.
♄	Mch. 4	5:14 p.m.	1° 39′ S.
♃	Mch. 18	9: 0 p.m.	1° 47′ N.
♂	Mch. 25	6:55 p.m.	4° 15′ N.
♄	Apr. 1	6: 6 a.m.	1° 58′ S.
♀	Apr. 1	0:37 p.m.	0° 14′ N.
♃	Apr. 14	11:58 p.m.	1° 41′ N.
♂	Apr. 23	8: 2 p.m.	3° 46′ N.
♄	Apr. 28	9:38 p.m.	2° 17′ S.
♀	May 1	8: 2 a.m.	1° 29′ S.
♃	May 11	11:44 p.m.	1° 19′ N.
♂	May 22	8:46 p.m.	2° 19′ N.
♄	May 26	2: 7 p.m.	2° 38′ S.
♀	May 30	11:41 p.m.	2° 35′ S.
♃	June 7	11:58 p.m.	1° 0′ N.
♂	June 20	7:36 p.m.	0° 12′ N.
♄	June 23	5:30 a.m.	3° 3′ S.
♀	June 29	11:59 a.m.	3° 40′ S.
♃	July 5	4:13 a.m.	0° 58′ N.
♂	July 19	2:23 p.m.	2° 0′ S.
♄	July 20	6: 3 p.m.	3° 33′ S.
♀	July 25	4:10 p.m.	5° 47′ S.
♃	Aug. 1	2: 2 p.m.	1° 13′ N.
♄	Aug. 17	2:54 p.m.	4° 2′ S.
♂	Aug. 17	3: 3 a.m.	3° 41′ S.
♀	Aug. 25	6:43 p.m.	10° 23′ S.
♃	Aug. 29	4:52 a.m.	1° 41′ N.
♄	Sept. 13	8:39 a.m.	4° 22′ S.
♂	Sept. 14	7:31 a.m.	4° 32′ S.
♀	Sept. 21	6: 3 a.m.	13° 14′ S.
♃	Sept. 25	10:57 p.m.	2° 11′ N.
♄	Oct. 10	1:20 p.m.	4° 27′ S.
♂	Oct. 12	0:44 a.m.	4° 21′ S.
♀	Oct. 18	1:33 p.m.	7° 39′ S.
♃	Oct. 23	6:23 p.m.	2° 40′ N.
♄	Nov. 6	7: 3 p.m.	4° 18′ S.
♂	Nov. 8	3:42 a.m.	2° 53′ S.
♀	Nov. 16	1:50 p.m.	1° 13′ S.
♃	Nov. 20	1:39 p.m.	3° 7′ N.
♄	Dec. 4	2:30 a.m.	4° 5′ S.
♂	Dec. 4	10:47 p.m.	0° 50′ S.
♀	Dec. 16	9:50 a.m.	3° 39′ N.
♃	Dec. 18	7:54 a.m.	3° 35′ N.
♄	Dec. 31	10:50 a.m.	4° 1′ S.
♂	Jan. 1, 1912	3: 2 a.m.	0° 1′ S.

Note.—The "Distance Apart" is between centres as seen from the centre of the earth. It should be borne in mind that bodies are not always nearest when in conjunction (☌), but the above data will enable the absolute identification of the planets on or NEAR the dates given and when the conjunction occurs in the daytime. The planets ☿, ♁ and ♆ are ignored in this connection, as usually the Moon's overpowering light will render the last two invisible and generally ☿ will be too near the Sun to be seen.

WITH OTHER PLANETS.

☿ and ♁	Jan. 4	☿ 1° 58′ N.	☿ and ♄	Apr. 10	☿ 4° 41′ N.
☿ and ♀	Jan. 5	☿ 2° 50′ N.	☿ and ♄	May 28	☿ 1° 35′ S.
♀ and ♁	Jan. 5	♀ 0° 41′ S.	♀ and ♆	May 29	♀ 2° 59′ N.
♂ and ♁	Mch. 11	♂ 0° 23′ S.	♂ and ♄	Aug. 16	♂ 0° 21′ N.
♀ and ♄	Mch. 29	♀ 2° 25′ N.	☿ and ♀	Sept. 24	☿ 9° 26′ N.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS.

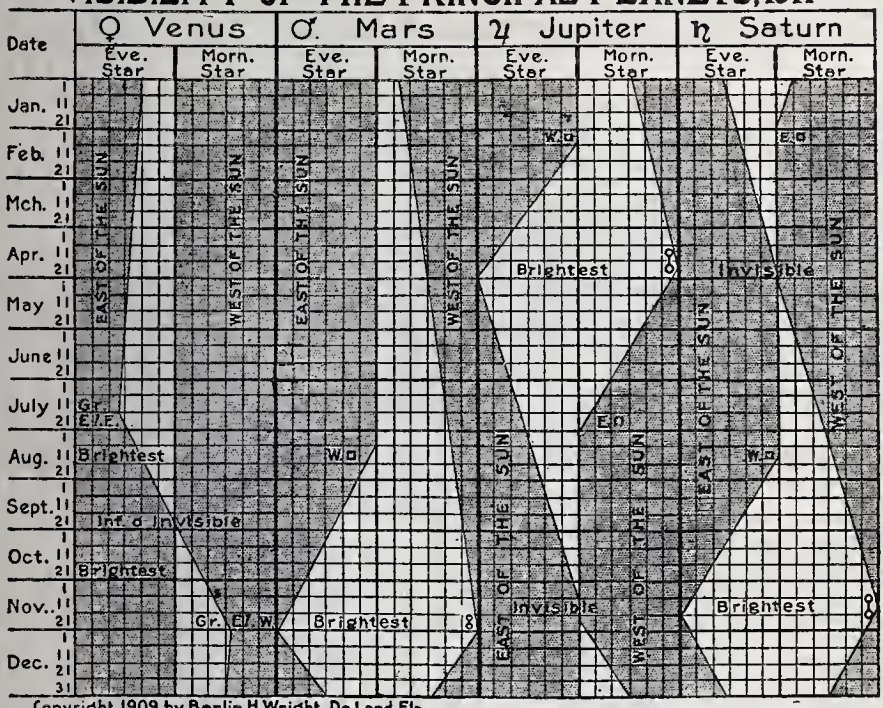
Jan. 11	♆	☿	☉		Aug. 8	□	♂ ☉ W.
Jan. 16	♂	♁	☉		Aug. 13	□	♄ ☉ W.
Jan. 20	□	♄	☉	E.	Aug. 16	♂	♂ ♄
Feb. 3	□	♃	☉	W.	Sept. 15	♂	♀ ☉ Inf.
Apr. 30	☿	♃	☉		Nov. 10	☿	♄ ☉
May 1	♂	♄	☉		Nov. 18	♂	♃ ☉
July 21	☿	♁	☉		Nov. 24	☿	♂ ☉
July 29	□	♃	☉	E.	Nov. 26	♀	Gr. El. W.

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS BY THE MOON.

		Limiting Parallels—Between:			Limiting Parallels—Between:
♄...Jan. 8,	12 p.m.	90° N. and 19° N.	♃...Aug. 1,	2: 2 p.m.	45° S. and 90° S.
♃...Jan. 23,	12 p.m.	20° S. and 90° N.	♀...Nov. 16,	1:50 p.m.	88° N. and 30° N.
♄...Feb. 5,	7:34 a.m.	90° N. and 43° N.	♂...Dec. 4,	10:47 p.m.	90° N. and 13° N.
♃...July 5,	4:13 a.m.	18° S. and 90° S.	♂.Jan. 1 (1912)	3: 1 a.m.	45° N. and 31° S.

Note.—The occultations will only be visible within the given parallels of latitude when both the planet and the Moon are above the horizon after dark at the time of ☌ in R. A. given. See Table of Conjunctions with the Moon for distance apart of centres.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1911



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Explanation.—The light portions show when and to what extent each of the planets named will be visible.

Examples.—Venus will be east of the Sun, an evening star, and increasing her angular distance from the Sun until July 7, and will be brightest August 10, when much nearer the Sun. After this she approaches the Sun and decreases in brightness to invisibility September 15, when at inferior conjunction, or exactly between the Earth and Sun. She reappears, shortly after her conjunction, west of the Sun as a morning star, and again widens her distance from the Sun until November 26, being brightest October 22.

Mars starts in the year as a morning star and gradually grows in brightness as he recedes from the Sun, until November 25, when he will be at opposition, or 180° from the Sun, rising at sunset and shining all night. He will begin to be seen in the evening hours August 9, and by about December 1 he may very properly be called an "all-night star," appearing equally in the evening and morning hours.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

Latitude 42° North.

Name.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude.	Right ascension, sidereal time.	Declination.	For meridian passage, mean time.	For rising and setting, mean time.
			H.M.	Deg.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Aipheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 36	0 3	7 52
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	—
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 51
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	—43 19	0 21	*2 25
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 35	+56 30	0 35	—
Diphda	Cetus (Whale)	2.2	0 39	—18 39	0 38	4 53
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	—
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	8 29
Caph (Polaris)	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24	—
Achenar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	—57 41	1 34	*
Sheratan	Aries	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	7 14

Name.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude.	Right ascension, sidereal time.	Declination.	For meridian passage, mean time.	For rising and setting, mean time.
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	9 21
Hamel	Aries (Ram)	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 26
Mira	Cetus (Whale)	2.1	2 14	— 3 26	2 13	5 48
Menkar	Cetus (Whale)	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 13
Algol	Perseus	2.6	3 2	+40 37	3 0	9 10
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 33	3 18	——
Alcyone	Taurus (Bull)	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 29
Aldebaran	Taurus (Bull)	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 58
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	10 14
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	— 8 18	5 9	5 31
El Nath	Taurus (Bull)	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 52
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	— 0 22	5 26	5 59
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	— 1 15	5 30	5 56
Phæt	Columba (Dove)	2.7	5 36	—34 8	5 35	*3 37
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	— 9 42	5 42	5 26
Betelguese	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 26
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	9 53
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	—52 39	6 21	*
Alhena	Gemini (Twins)	2.0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 59
Sirius	Canis Major	—1.4	6 41	—16 36	6 40	5 1
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	—28 51	6 54	4 7
Castor	Gemini (Twins)	1.9	7 29	+32 5	7 27	8 11
Procyon	Can. Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 19
Pollux	Gemini	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 50
Beta	Cancer (Crab)	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 33
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	— 8 16	9 21	5 31
Regulus	Leo (Lion)	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 44
Eta	Argus	1.6	10 42	—59 13	10 39	*
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56	——
Denebola	Leo (Lion)	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 54
Acrux	So. Cross	0.9	12 22	—62 36	12 19	*
Beta	Corvus (Crow)	2.8	12 30	—22 54	12 27	4 35
Spica	Virgo (Virgin)	1.1	13 20	—10 42	13 18	5 23
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	—59 56	13 54	*
Arcturus	Bootes	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	7 12
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	—60 28	14 30	*
Alpha	Libra (Scales)	2.9	14 46	—15 40	14 43	5 4
Kochab	Ursa (Minor)	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48	——
Alpecca	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 44
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2.7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 23
Antares	Scorpion	1.2	16 24	—26 14	16 20	4 20
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	7 20
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	——
Vega	Lyre	0.2	18 34	+38 42	18 30	8 54
Delta	Sagittarius	2.3	18 50	—26 25	18 46	4 19
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 30
Alpha	Capricorn	3.7	20 13	—12 49	20 9	5 55
Deneb	Cygnus (Swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	9 56
Alderamin	Cephus	2.6	21 16	+62 13	21 12	——
Beta	Aquarius	2.9	21 27	— 5 58	21 23	5 39
Eni	Pegasus	2.4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 33
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 23	—47 24	21 58	*1 21
Fomalhaut	Pisces Aust.	1.3	22 53	—30 6	22 48	4 0
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 52
Iota	Pisces	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 17

Explanation.—By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities, thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius —1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian, add the numbers opposite in the column "for meridian passage" to the figures in the table "Sidereal noon" following this note. Note whether the figures be "Morn" or "Eve." If "Morn" and the sum is more than 12 hours, the result will be evening of the same day; if "Eve" and the sum is more than 12 hours, the result will be morning of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the name of the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting," observing the directions as to "Morn" and "Eve," as given above. Those stars marked —— in the last column are circumpolar and do not rise or set in the latitude of New York City. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last column are only to be seen in the far south and when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will obscure them at rising and setting.

To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage, subtract the declination of the star from 90°, and if the result is

less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or, (90° — dec.) —latitude =altitude or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a south declination.

Examples: Sidereal noon, October 30. 9 28 p. m.
Fomalhaut in "meridian" column.... 22 48

32 16
Subtract..... 24

8 16 p. m. of the 31st—Time of meridian passage.
Fomalhaut "ris." and "set." column. 4 0

12 16, 0.16 a. m. of Nov. 1, the time of setting.

Declination of Fomalhaut = 30° south; therefore 90° — 30° = 60° — 40° = 20° = altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° north at the time of meridian passage of that star. To measure celestial distances with the eye, keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the "Pointers" in the "Big Dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial unit because always in sight. The "Yardstick" or "Ell and Yard" in Orion, or the "Kings," is just 3° long, or 1½° each way from the central star (see Star table). When the declination of a star is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to the horizon at meridian passage, use its zenith distance to locate it. The difference between latitude and declination = zenith distance. If declination is greater than latitude, such difference is to be counted northward (otherwise southward) from zenith.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

(For use in connection with the Star Table. See Note under same.)

P. M. figures black.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mch.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	H.	M	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1.....	5	19	3	17	1	27	11	25	9	27	7	25	5	27	3	26	1	24	11	22	9	20	7	22
2.....	5	15	3	13	1	23	11	21	9	23	7	21	5	24	3	22	1	20	11	18	9	16	7	18
3.....	5	11	3	9	1	19	11	17	9	19	7	18	5	20	3	18	1	16	11	14	9	12	7	14
4.....	5	7	3	5	1	15	11	13	9	16	7	14	5	16	3	14	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	10
5.....	5	3	3	2	1	11	11	10	9	12	7	10	5	12	3	10	1	8	11	6	9	4	7	6
6.....	4	59	2	58	1	7	11	6	9	8	7	6	5	8	3	6	1	4	11	2	9	0	7	2
7.....	4	56	2	54	1	4	11	2	9	4	7	2	5	4	3	2	1	0	10	58	8	56	6	58
8.....	4	52	2	50	1	0	10	58	9	0	6	58	5	0	2	58	0	56	10	54	8	52	6	54
9.....	4	48	2	46	0	56	10	54	8	56	6	54	4	56	2	54	0	52	10	50	8	48	6	51
10.....	4	44	2	42	0	52	10	50	8	52	6	50	4	52	2	50	0	48	10	46	8	45	6	47
11.....	4	40	2	38	0	48	10	46	8	48	6	46	4	48	2	46	0	44	10	42	8	41	6	43
12.....	4	36	2	34	0	44	10	42	8	44	6	42	4	44	2	42	0	40	10	39	8	37	6	39
13.....	4	32	2	30	0	40	10	38	8	40	6	38	4	40	2	38	0	37	10	35	8	33	6	35
14.....	4	28	2	26	0	36	10	34	8	36	6	34	4	36	2	34	0	33	10	31	8	29	6	31
15.....	4	24	2	22	0	32	10	30	8	32	6	30	4	32	2	31	0	29	10	29	8	25	6	27
16.....	4	20	2	18	0	28	10	26	8	28	6	26	4	28	2	27	0	25	10	23	8	21	6	23
17.....	4	16	2	14	0	24	10	22	8	24	6	23	4	25	2	23	0	21	10	19	8	17	6	19
18.....	4	12	2	10	0	20	10	18	8	20	6	19	4	21	2	19	0	17	10	15	8	13	6	15
19.....	4	8	2	6	0	16	10	14	8	17	6	15	4	17	2	15	0	13	10	11	8	9	6	11
20.....	4	4	2	3	0	12	10	11	8	13	6	11	4	13	2	11	0	9	10	7	8	5	6	7
21.....	4	0	1	59	0	9	10	7	8	9	6	7	4	9	2	7	0	5	10	3	8	1	6	3
22.....	3	57	1	55	0	5	10	3	8	5	6	3	4	5	2	3	11	57	9	59	7	57	5	59
23.....	3	53	1	51	0	1	9	59	8	1	5	59	4	1	1	59	11	53	9	55	7	53	5	55
24.....	3	49	1	47	11	57	9	55	7	57	5	55	3	57	1	55	11	49	9	51	7	49	5	52
25.....	3	45	1	43	11	53	9	51	7	53	5	51	3	53	1	51	11	45	9	47	7	46	5	48
26.....	3	41	1	39	11	49	9	47	7	49	5	47	3	49	1	47	11	41	9	44	7	42	5	44
27.....	3	37	1	35	11	45	9	43	7	45	5	43	3	45	1	43	11	38	9	40	7	38	5	40
28.....	3	33	1	31	11	41	9	39	7	41	5	39	3	41	1	39	11	34	9	36	7	34	5	36
29.....	3	29			11	37	9	35	7	37	5	35	3	37	1	35	11	30	9	32	7	30	5	32
30.....	3	25			11	33	9	31	7	33	5	31	3	33	1	32	11	26	9	28	7	26	5	28
31.....	3	21			11	29			7	29			3	30	1	28			9	24			5	24

Note.—Full-faced figures are P. M. All others A. M.

THE HORIZON AT SEA LEVEL.

Distances of objects at varying elevations from one foot to one thousand feet. The elevation given are in feet.

Elevation.	Miles.	Elevation.	Miles.	Elevation.	Miles.
1.....	1.31	25.....	6.61	80.....	11.83
5.....	2.96	30.....	7.25	90.....	12.25
6.....	3.24	35.....	7.83	100.....	13.23
7.....	3.49	40.....	8.37	150.....	16.22
8.....	3.73	45.....	8.87	200.....	18.72
9.....	4.18	50.....	9.35	300.....	22.91
10.....	4.18	60.....	10.25	500.....	29.58
20.....	5.92	70.....	11.07	1,000.....	33.41

MOON'S PLACE AT 7 P. M. AND SOUTHING OR UPPER MERIDIAN PASSAGE FOR MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

	Jan.			Feb			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Day.	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M
1.....	♑	♐	59	♓	♒	2 12	♓	♒	53	♉	♈	2 00	♋	♉	2 44	♌	♋	4 38
2.....	♒	♑	1 50			2 58	♈	♓	1 40			2 55	♌	♋	3 48			5 31
3.....			2 40	♈	♓	3 44			2 27	♋	♉	3 54			4 52	♍	♌	6 19
4.....	♓	♒	3 28			4 31	♉	♈	3 16			4 56	♌	♋	5 51			7 03
5.....			4 14	♉	♈	5 19			4 07	♋	♋	5 59			6 46	♎	♍	7 45
6.....			5 00			6 11	♋	♉	5 03			6 59	♍	♌	7 35			8 26
7.....	♈	♓	5 45	♋	♉	7 07			6 01	♌	♋	7 56			8 21	♏	♎	9 08
8.....			6 33			8 07	♌	♋	7 02			8 48			9 04			9 51
9.....	♉	♈	7 23	♌	♋	9 10			8 04	♍	♌	9 37	♎	♍	9 45			10 36
10.....			8 18			10 13			9 04			10 22			10 27	♐	♏	11 24
11.....	♋	♉	9 18	♌	♌	11 14	♌	♌	10 00	♎	♍	11 05	♏	♎	11 09			mor
12.....			10 21			mor			10 52			11 47			11 53	♑	♐	13
13.....	♌	♋	11 27	♍	♌	10	♍	♌	11 40			mor	♐	♏	mor			1 04
14.....			mor			1 01			mor	♏	♎	29			39			1 56
15.....	♌	♌	31			1 49	♎	♍	25			1 12			1 27	♒	♑	2 46
16.....			1 30	♎	♍	2 33			1 09	♐	♏	1 57	♑	♐	2 18			3 35
17.....	♍	♌	2 24			3 16	♍	♎	1 51			2 44			3 09	♓	♒	4 21
18.....			3 13	♏	♎	3 58			2 34			3 33			4 00			5 06
19.....	♎	♍	3 59			4 40			3 17	♑	♐	4 23	♒	♑	4 50			5 51
20.....			4 41			5 24	♐	♏	4 03			5 15			5 38	♈	♓	6 35
21.....			5 23	♐	♏	6 10			4 50	♒	♑	6 06	♓	♒	6 25			7 21
22.....	♏	♎	6 04			6 59	♑	♐	5 40			6 56			7 11	♉	♈	8 10
23.....			6 46	♑	♐	7 49			6 31			7 45	♈	♓	7 56			9 03
24.....	♐	♏	7 31			8 42			7 24	♓	♒	8 33			8 42	♋	♉	10 02
25.....			8 18			9 34	♒	♑	8 15			9 19	♉	♈	9 31			11 06
26.....			9 07	♒	♑	10 26			9 06	♈	♓	10 06			10 24	♌	♋	ev 14
27.....	♑	♐	9 59			11 17	♓	♒	9 55			10 55	♋	♉	11 21			1 21
28.....			10 51	♓	♒	ev 06			10 43	♉	♈	11 46			ev 24	♌	♌	2 23
29.....	♒	♑	11 44				♈	♓	11 31			ev 41	♌	♋	1 30			3 20
30.....			ev 35						ev 18	♋	♉	1 40			2 36	♍	♌	4 12
31.....	♓	♒	1 25						1 08				♌	♌	3 40			

	July.			August.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
1.....	♍	♌	4 59	♏	♎	5 46	♐	♏	6 47	♑	♐	7 12	♓	♒	8 12	♈	♓	8 16
2.....	♎	♍	5 42			6 30	♑	♐	7 39	♒	♑	8 02			8 56			9 03
3.....			6 25	♐	♏	7 16			8 30			8 50	♈	♓	9 41	♉	♈	9 55
4.....	♏	♎	7 07			8 04			9 21	♓	♒	9 36			10 28			10 52
5.....			7 49			8 55	♒	♑	10 10			10 21	♉	♈	11 18	♋	♉	11 54
6.....			8 34	♑	♐	9 46			10 58			11 06			mor			mor
7.....	♐	♏	9 20			10 38			11 44	♈	♓	11 52	♋	♉	12	♌	♋	1 01
8.....			10 09	♒	♑	11 28	♓	♒	mor			mor			1 12			2 09
9.....			11 00			mor			28	♉	♈	40	♌	♋	2 15	♍	♌	3 13
10.....	♑	♐	11 52			16	♈	♓	1 13			1 31			3 21			4 12
11.....			mor	♓	♒	1 03			1 58	♋	♉	2 26	♍	♌	4 24	♍	♍	5 05
12.....	♒	♑	43			1 48			2 46			3 25			5 24			5 53
13.....			1 32	♈	♓	2 32	♉	♈	3 37	♌	♋	4 27			6 19	♎	♍	6 38
14.....	♓	♒	2 20			3 16			4 32			5 30	♍	♍	7 09			7 21
15.....			3 05	♉	♈	4 01	♋	♉	5 31	♍	♌	6 31			7 55	♏	♎	8 04
16.....			3 49			4 49			6 33			7 29	♎	♍	8 39			8 48
17.....	♈	♓	4 32	♋	♉	5 40	♌	♋	7 36	♍	♍	8 22			9 22			9 33
18.....			5 17			6 37			8 37			9 11	♏	♎	10 05	♐	♏	10 20
19.....	♉	♈	6 03			7 38	♍	♌	9 34			9 57			10 49			11 09
20.....			6 53	♌	♋	8 42			10 27	♎	♍	10 41			11 35	♑	♐	12 00
21.....	♋	♉	7 47			9 46	♍	♍	11 16			11 25	♐	♏	ev 24			ev 51
22.....			8 47	♍	♌	10 48			ev 02	♏	♎	ev 09			1 14			1 42
23.....	♌	♋	9 52			11 45	♎	♍	47			54	♑	♐	2 05	♒	♑	2 31

MOON'S PLACE AT 7 P. M. AND SOUTHING OR UPPER MERIDIAN PASSAGE FOR MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.—(Continued.)

	July.			August.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
Day.	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M	Sign...	Con...	In Mer. H.M
24.....			10 59	♍	♌	ev 37			1 31	♐	♏	1 42			2 57			3 17
25.....	♌	♋	ev 04			1 25			2 16			2 30			3 47	♓	♒	4 01
26.....			1 04	♎	♍	2 11	♏	♎	3 01			3 21	♒	♑	4 35			4 44
27.....	♍	♌	1 59			2 55			3 49	♑	♐	4 12			5 21			5 26
28.....			2 49	♏	♎	3 39	♐	♏	4 39			5 03	♓	♒	6 05	♈	♓	6 08
29.....	♎	♍	3 36			4 23			5 30	♒	♑	5 53			6 48			6 52
30.....			4 19			5 09	♑	♐	6 21			6 41	♈	♓	7 31	♉	♈	7 40
31.....			5 02	♐	♏	5 57						7 27						8 32

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

The signs of the Zodiac and Parts of the human body supposed to be affected by the same: Pisces ♓, feet; Aries ♈, head; Taurus ♉, neck; Gemini ♊, arms; Cancer ♋, breast; Leo ♌, heart; Virgo ♍, bowels; Libra ♎, kidneys; Scorpio ♏, loins; Sagittarius ♐, thighs; Capricornus ♑, knees; Aquarius ♒, legs.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name.	From sun, millions of miles.	Sidereal period, days.	Orbit velocity, miles per sec.	Diameter, miles.	Mass, Earth=1.	Volume, Earth=1.	Density, Earth=1.
Sun	——	——	——	866,400	331100	131000	0.25
Mercury ..	36.0	87.969	23 to 35	3,030	0.125	0.050	2.23
Venus	67.2	224.701	21.9	7,700	0.78	0.92	0.86
Earth	92.8	365.256	18.5	7,918	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	141.5	686.95	15.0	4,230	0.107	0.152	0.72
Jupiter ...	483.3	4332.58	8.1	86,500	316.0	1309	0.24
Saturn	886.0	10759.22	6.0	71,000	94.9	721	0.13
Uranus ...	1781.9	30686.82	4.2	31,900	14.7	65	0.22
Neptune ..	2791.6	60181.11	3.4	34,800	17.1	85	0.20

*DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH IN LIGHT YEARS OF CERTAIN FIXED STARS.

Stars.	Light years.	Stars.	Light years.	Stars.	Light years.
Polaris (Pole Star)..	45	Arcturus	28	Beta Cassiopeiæ.....	17
Capella	71	Alpha Centauri.....	3.6	Gamma Draconis....	26
Sirius	15	Vega	23	85 Pegasi.....	60
Procyon	27	61 Cygni.....	6—8		

*Explanation.—The term "Light Year" is the time required for light to travel from these bodies to the earth. Their actual distance, in miles, being too great for use or comprehension, the distance, in miles, may be found by multiplying the velocity of light (183,000 miles per second) by the number of seconds in a year, and that product by the light years. Thus: Alpha Centauri = 3.6×183,000×365×24×60×60 miles distant.

DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE AT WHICH CERTAIN SUBSTANCES FREEZE, FUSE AND BOIL.

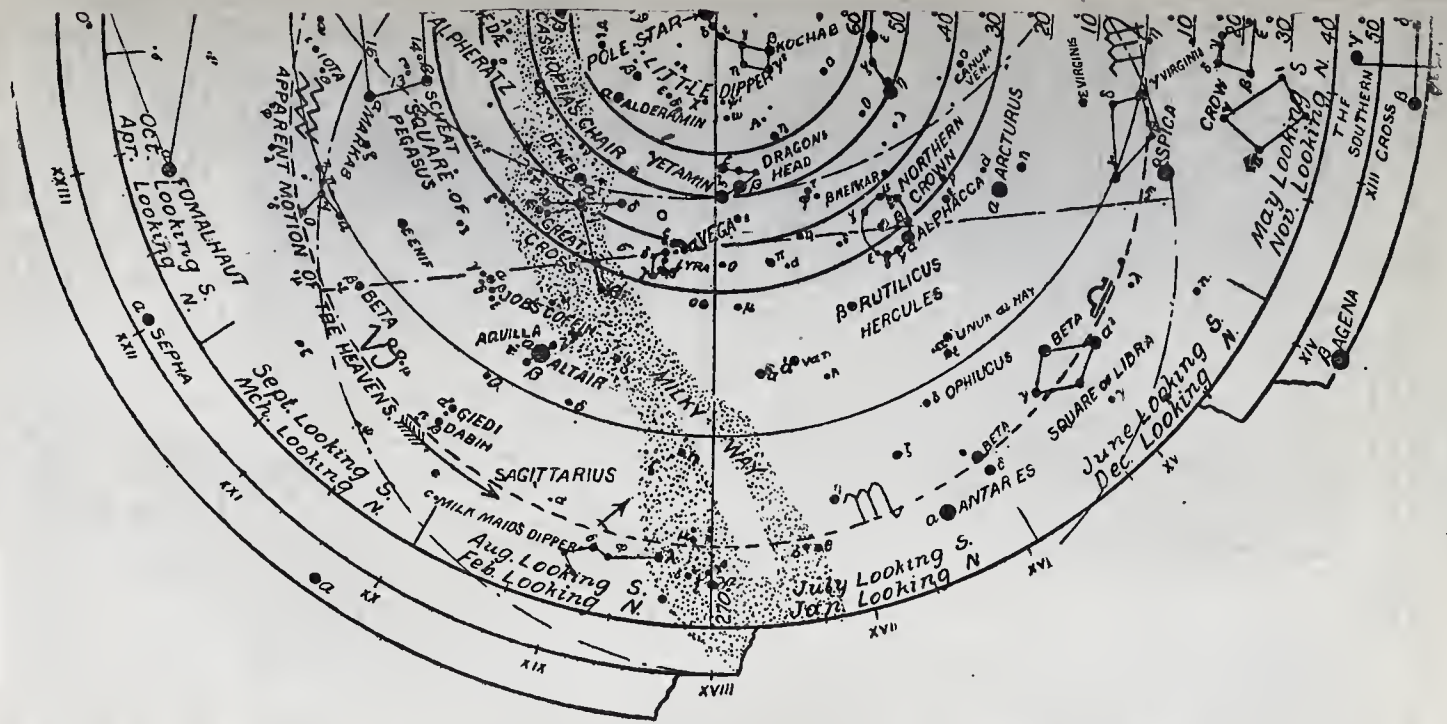
Substances.	Centigrade..	Fahrenheit....	Substances.	Centigrade..	Fahrenheit....
Bromine freezes at.....	— 20°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at.....	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at.....	10	50	Sodium fuses at.....	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at..	—39.4	—39	Sulphur fuses at.....	115	239
Water freezes at.....	0	32	Tin fuses at.....	228	442
Bismuth fuses at.....	264	507	Zinc fuses at.....	412	773
Copper fuses at.....	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at.....	74.4	167
Gold fuses at.....	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at.....	63	145
Iron fuses at.....	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at.....	35.5	96
Lead fuses at.....	325	617	Iodine boils at.....	175	347
Potassium fuses at.....	62.5	144.5	Water boils at.....	100	212

THE CHART OF THE HEAVENS.

The Chart of the Heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright uncharted body be seen near the "Ecliptic Circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or Moon, refer to the monthly calendar pages in the Almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "Ecliptic Circle" and an inspection of that part of the Heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

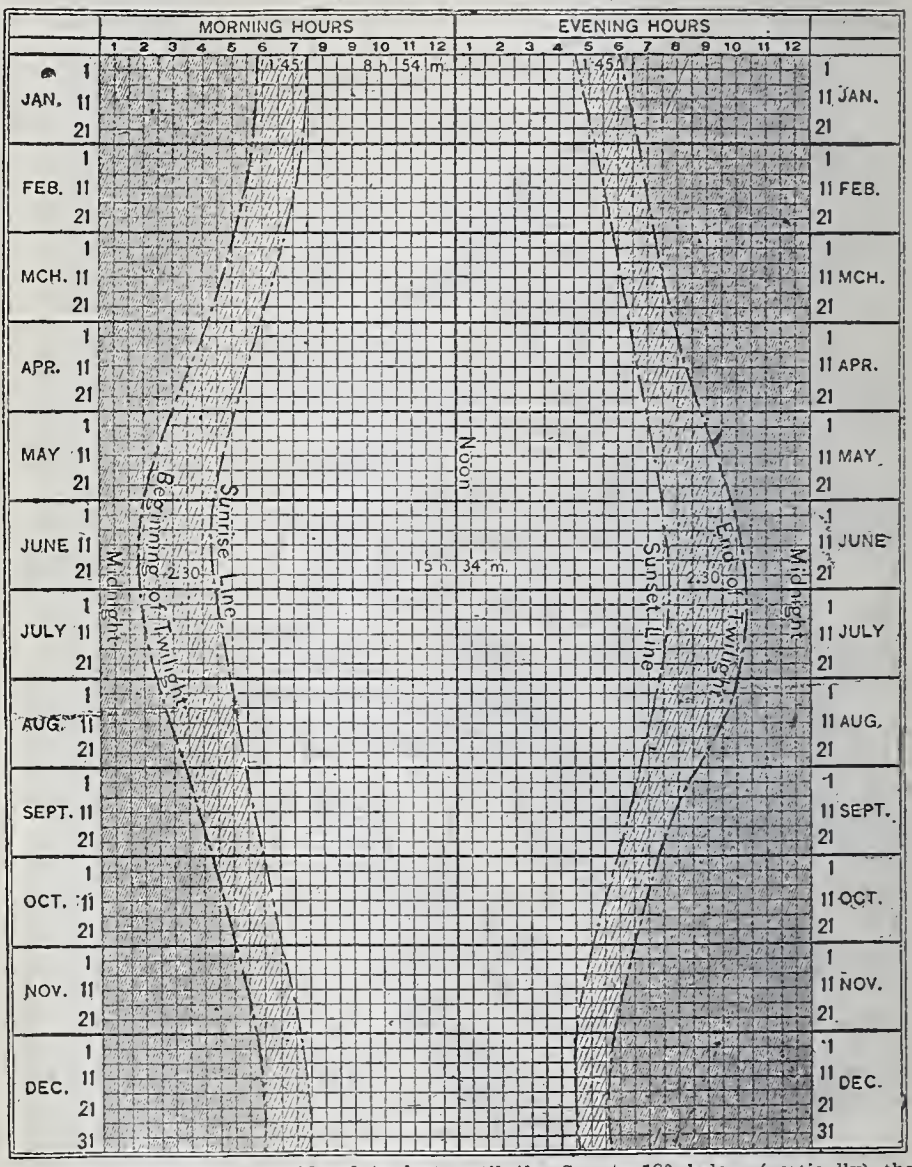
Because of the Earth's motion from W. to E. (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart) the stars rise four minutes



earlier each day, or thirty minutes a week, or two hours a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then, if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count back one month, or ahead one month, for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night.

A circle described from the zenith on the "Zenith Circle" for the desired latitude with the radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus, Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees North, January 15, 9 p. m., as will be Algenib in the handle of the "Big Dipper" at 3 a. m. Then, from Capella or Algenib all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The dot-dash circles indicate the visible constellations at 9 p. m., January and July, for 40 degrees latitude. The "Pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also, when visible, the "Belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "Square of Pegasus."

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE DURATION OF TWILIGHT, DAYLIGHT AND DARKNESS FOR LAT. 42°+.



Note.—Twilight is considered to last until the Sun is 18° below (vertically) the horizon, and to begin when the Sun reaches a similar point in the morning—or 18° before sunrise. When the line on which this 18° is measured is shortest then the twilight will be the shortest, and vice versa. This causes the shortest twilights to occur in the winter months in northern latitudes, and longest in summer.

By an examinaion of the chart we find the measure of twilight, darkness and daylight of the 24 hours to be:

Jan. 1, Length of day .....8h. 54m.
Length of twilight .....1h. 45m.

June 21, Length of day.....15h. 34m.
Length of twilight.... 2h. 30m.

The remainder of the space will more than make the 24 hours, which is due to refraction of light, which causes an increase in the apparent length of the day, as also of duration of the twilights. This apparent error is greatest in the winter months, as the Sun then shines through a denser and deeper atmospheric envelope.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

Years less than Century.				TABLE 1. Centurial Years, New Style.				TABLE 2. Centurial Years, Old Style.						
						1500	1600		100	200	300	400	500	600
				1700	1800	1900	2000	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				2100	2200	2300	2400	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
				C	E	G	B A	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4	32	60	88	F E	A G	C B	D C	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8	36	64	92	A G	C B	E D	F E	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12	40	68	96	C B	E D	G F	A G	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16	44	72	.	E D	G F	B A	C B	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C
17	45	73	.	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18	46	74	.	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19	47	75	.	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20	48	76	.	G F	B A	D C	E D	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E
21	49	77	.	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22	50	78	.	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23	51	79	.	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24	52	80	.	B A	D C	F E	G F	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G
25	53	81	.	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26	54	82	.	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27	55	83	.	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
28	56	84	.	D C	F E	A G	B A	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B

TABLE 3.

Used for Both Styles. The vertical columns show the Sundays.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jan. Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Feb. March Nov.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
April July	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Sept. Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

The first seven letters of the alphabet, in numerical order, have long been used in almanacs as Dominical letters, or Sunday letters, to indicate what day of the week the year begins on. The days on which consecutive years begin are in the reverse order of the Sunday letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and these show the days of the week for January 1 as follows: A, Sunday; B, Saturday; C, Friday; D, Thursday; E, Wednesday; F, Tuesday, and G, Monday.

If the year is a leap year, there must be two letters for it; the left hand letter must be used for January and February only, and the other letter used for the other ten months. A table of Dominical letters affords a very simple and ready method of finding the day of the week, of any day of any month, in any year. Table 1 gives the Dominical letters for the Gregorian style, now in general use, beginning in the Catholic states of Europe in 1582. This was not adopted by England until 1752, and by Russia not until 1901. The Julian Calendar, or old style, as now designated, was founded by Julius Cæsar, and began with the year 45 B. C. It assumed the civil year to be just 365¼ days long, which was 11¼ minutes too much, and every fourth year was of 366 days. In 1582 this error amounted to 10 days, and October 5 was counted the 15th. The history of the world from 45 B. C. to 1582, over 1,600 years, is very largely recorded in the old style dates. That these dates may be put into weekdays for the convenience of students of history, Table 2 is given above. There are no dates in this style prior to 45 B. C. Table 3 can be used in both old and new style. In this table the Sundays in any month are under the Dominical letter for the year given, and in the vertical column opposite to the month given, and, once knowing the Sundays, the other days are mentally obtained. Example: On what day of the week did Columbus discover America (San Salvador), October 12, 1492? This being an old style date, Table 2 must be used. Under the Centurial 1400, and at the right of 92 are the letters AG (a leap year). In Table 3, under G, the 14th of October is found to be Sunday, and hence the 12th was Friday, the day sought. When the given year has two letters, the first applies only to January and February. Therefore G is used in this case. Example: On what day of the week was Abraham Lincoln shot, April 14, 1865? This is a new style date, and Table 1 must be used. Under the Centurial year 1800, and opposite 65 is A, and in Table 3, under A, the 16th of April is found to be Sunday, hence the 14th was Friday, the day wanted, and by a strange coincidence, it was "Good Friday" of church days.

DAY CALCULATING TABLE.

For ascertaining number of days between any two days within two years.

TABLE I.

Day.	January...	February..	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August....	September.	October....	November.	December..
1	1	32	60	91	21	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	—	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	—	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	—	90	—	151	—	212	243	—	304	—	365

TABLE II.

1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	—	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	—	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	—	455	—	516	—	577	608	—	669	—	730

Explanation.—Ascertain by Table I the number of days from the first of the two days and from Table II the number of days from the second, and deduct the former from the latter. If between the two dates a February of twenty-nine days should occur add one to each number of days after February 28. Example.—How many days are there between October 20 and June 15? Against October 20 you will find 293; against June 15, in Table II, 531. 531—293=238, the answer.

TURNING MOSLEM INTO CHRISTIAN TIME.

The following ready, though sufficiently accurate, methods are useful:

First—Deduct 3 per cent from the Moslem years, add to the answer 622. Thus, taking the year of the Hegira, 1328: Three per cent to be deducted gives 40; 40 from 1328 leaves 1273; then add 622, and that makes 1910.

Second—Multiply 970,224 by the year of the Hegira, cut off six decimals from the product and add 621.5774. The sum will be the year of the Christian Era, and the day of the year will be found by multiplying the decimal figures by 365. The result may sometimes differ a day from the truth, as the intercalary days do not occur simultaneously; but as the day of the week can always be accurately obtained from other tables the error, if any, can be readily adjusted. Example: Required, the date on which the year 1362 of the Hegira begins; 970,224×1,362=1,321,445088 (after cutting off six decimals). To this add 621.5774=1,943.0225. The decimal multiplied by 365 gives 8. Thus the date is the 8th day, or 8th day of January, of the year 1943. From other tables it is known that January 8, 1943, falls on a Friday.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.

Distance and Size.—The sun's mean distance from the earth (always reckoned from centre to centre) is 92,885,000 miles, with a variation between January 1 and July 3 of 3,100,000 miles, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit. The diameter of the sun or the length of the line passing through its centre from one side to the other is 867,000 miles. If a railroad were laid round the sun a train moving seventy miles an hour would take five years, without intermission, to make the journey. A journey around the earth at the same rate would take only a fortnight.

Weight.—The sun weighs 330,000 times as much as the earth. But, bulk for bulk, thirteen million earths would go to make up one sun. It follows from this that the matter composing the sun must on an average be about one-fortieth as dense as the matter composing the earth, or less than one-seventh as dense as water; so it may be fairly concluded that the sun is a gaseous body.

Heat.—It has been calculated that the heat thrown on a square mile exposed at noon under the equator would melt in an hour 26,000 tons of ice. This amount has to be multiplied fifty million times to arrive at the quantity of heat received by the earth's surface during a single hour. Yet this enormous supply is even less than one two-thousand-millionth part of what the sun pours forth in all directions in space.

There are various theories to account for the enormous store of heat and light in the sun. The theory now generally accepted by physicists is that the gradual contraction of the solar orb in cooling is the chief source of the sun's apparent inexhaustible energy. It has been calculated that at the present rate of expenditure of heat the sun's diameter would contract four miles in a century, and in a few millions of years it may become as dense as the earth.

The sun is composed of very much the same materials as the earth, except that they are at a much higher temperature. About forty of the seventy terrestrial elements have been identified by the spectroscope as existing in the vapors around the sun. Astronomers think that they find traces there of very few substances not already known. Even these may be discovered on the earth some day.

Motion.—The sun revolves on its axis in about twenty-two days; but apparently it takes two days longer than this, owing to our own globe's motion in its orbit. This period of revolution has been computed from observation of sunspots, it having been noted that a certain spot, vanishing at one edge of the solar disk—or "disappearing 'round the corner," as one may say—returns to the same position in the period named. The other real motion of the sun is the almost imperceptible one through space, in which "grand march" the members of the solar system accompany him—earth, moon, planets, planetoids and some comets. Whence this movement is directed is still a subject of discussion

FACTS ABOUT THE MOON.

Distance and Velocity.—The greatest distance of the moon from earth's centre is 252,600 miles, its least distance from earth's centre 221,700 miles, its least distance from earth's surface 217,740 miles. It travels in its orbit with a velocity of 3,334 feet a second, and its equatorial velocity is 10 miles an hour.

Sidereal and Synodic Revolutions of the Moon.—When the moon, after passing a star, completes a revolution so as to come back to the same star, it is said to make a sidereal revolution. The average time required for this is 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes and 11.46 seconds, but owing to her motion in common with the earth around the sun the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time between successive new moons, is a little longer, i. e., 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes and 2.87 seconds, which is called the synodic revolution.

Nodes.—The shape of the moon's orbit is approximately an ellipse whose two axes are nearly of equal length, but an ellipse will represent its orbit for a very short time. Owing to the inclination of the earth's equator to the ecliptic, the moon is sometimes seen, at the full, coursing along a circle which passes near the zenith in these latitudes and sometimes, in the same phase, along an arc low down in the southern sky, but there is a residual effect, which is due to the inclination of the moon's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, amounting to 5° 8′, so that during one-half of her orbit she is south of the sun's annual path and during the remaining half north of it. The points where she crosses the ecliptic are known as her nodes.

Rotation.—The moon's rotation on its axis agrees in period with its revolution around the earth, so that we have always the same side presented to our view.

Occasionally, however, we see a little around one or the other edge. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

Phases.—The moon's changes in shape from a crescent to a full disc are due conjointly to the globular form of the moon, its motion and the fact that it does not shine by its native light, but simply reflects the solar rays. The illuminated (or convex) edge of its figure is always turned toward the sun. When right opposite the sun it appears as full, and sometimes is so situated as to be partially obscured by the earth's shadow. When it is near the sun in the sky it appears as a thin crescent, turning almost entirely its dark side to the earth. Sometimes, at new moon, it comes between us and the sun, obscuring his disc either in a partial or total eclipse. At either half moon the moon is said to be in its quadrature, or in the "first" or "last quarter." At new and full moon it is said to be in syzygy (Greek syn, "together"; zygon, "yoke"). These changes result from the constant darkness of one side of the moon, and constant brightness of the other, the crescent being larger or smaller as, from the moon's change of position, more or less of the bright side is seen from the earth.

Eclipses.—Whenever the earth gets between the moon and the sun, cutting off the light of the latter, a so-called eclipse of the moon takes place. An eclipse of the moon occurs only at full moon. During a lunar cycle there will be, on the average, twenty-nine eclipses of the moon.

The Harvest Moon.—If the plane of the moon's orbit coincided with that of the earth's equator, the moon would rise about fifty minutes later each day, but owing to the inclination between these planes to one another this retardation is quite different at different times. This retardation may be reduced to nothing when in the northern latitude full moon occurs near the autumnal equinox, so that for several nights the full moon rises about the same time soon after sunset. At or about the time of harvest in the northern temperate zone the sun in its annual course is approaching the celestial equator, which it crosses from north to south on September 22. On that date it sets close to the exact western point of the horizon. If it happens to be also full moon, the moon rises that evening as the sun sets, or close to the exact eastern point of the horizon. Thus it begins to give light at sunset, and continues to do so until sunrise, when it sets opposite the sun, just as the latter rises. This arrangement holds good without any great change for several days, so that there is practically no darkness, especially if the weather is fine. The full moon which thus illumines the autumn night is called the harvest moon. The hunter's moon is the next full moon after the harvest moon; the same phenomenon, less marked, occurs.

Tides.—The chief cause of the tides is the attraction of the moon, which, affecting most strongly the side of the earth nearest to it, draws or heaps up the waters in the parts of the earth successively turned toward it. At the same time the moon attracts the bulk of the earth, and, as it were, pulls the earth away from the water on the surface furthest from it, so that here also the water is raised, although not quite so much as on the nearer side. The waters being thus heaped up at the same time in these two parts of the earth, and the waters situated half way between them being thus necessarily depressed, two high and low tides occur in the period of a little more than one revolution of the earth on its axis. When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, at times of new and full moon, their tidal waves will be superposed crest upon crest, and the effect will be what is called "spring tide"; when they are in quadrature the lunar tide will be partially neutralized by the solar tide, and the result will be a "neap tide."

Size, Volume, Mass, Density.—The moon's diameter is 2,163 miles, a little more than a quarter of the earth's. Its surface is therefore 0.074 of the earth's, or, in square miles, about 14,657,402. The earth taken as a unit, the moon's density is 0.63; mass, $^1/_{80}$, volume $^1/_{50}$; that is to say, it would require the materials of 80 moons to form our globe; the earth is 50 times larger than the moon and its density is in the ratio of 10 to 16. Its smaller size and mass cause gravity to be only ⅙ of the terrestrial attraction; the same exertion which would lift a given weight here would raise a weight six times as great there, and a body instead of falling 16 feet in the first second would fall only 2⅔ feet.

Light, Temperature.—Like the earth, the moon has no light of its own, but receives all from the sun, and its day—the interval from sunrise to sunrise—is a month. At full moon it sends to us about 1-600,000 part of the light given by the midday sun.

Physical Conditions, as Seen Through the Telescope.—The surface of the moon is totally unlike that of our earth. All the details are hard, cold and glaring in their delineations. All are marked in white and black or in various shades of yellowish gray. Nothing like mist, cloud or water has ever been seen. The so-called seas on the moon are simply portions of the surface darker in color than the average and very much broken up by craters and mountain ranges. Nor is there any evidence of an atmosphere. Observation of the stars suddenly occulted by the moon, as well as the spectroscope, confirms this, and if there be even an attenuated atmosphere it cannot have more than $^1/_{200}$ of the surface density of our own. In consequence there is no vegetation, no life. The mountain ranges, called the lunar Alps, Appenines, Cordilleras, etc., range from 20,000 feet in height downward; the lunar rills, clefts or cracks in the surface pass often right through mountains and valleys, sometimes for a distance of 300 miles, their breadth being relatively so small as to give them the appearance of true cracks. The whole aspect suggests volcanic action on the lunar surface in remote ages, but nothing like an active volcano has ever been seen.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

The total area of the earth is about 197,000,000 square miles, and its total population 1,626,000,000. The area of the water of the earth is about 145,000,000 square miles. The area of the land of the earth is about 52,000,000 square miles.

The largest continents are:

Continents.	Area, in Square Miles.	Number of Inhabitants.[1]
Asia	16,500,000	851,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	170,000,000
North America	8,000,000	116,000,000
South America	7,500,000	45,000,000
Europe	3,800,000	437,000,000
Oceania[2]	4,700,000	51,000,000[3]

The area occupied by the water is:

Oceans.	Area.	Greatest Depth (Murray–Challenger Expedition).
Atlantic	25,000,000 sq. miles	27,366 feet
Pacific	70,000,000 sq. miles	30,000 feet
Indian	22,500,000 sq. miles	18,582 feet
Arctic	4,000,000 sq. miles	9,000 feet
Antarctic	7,500,000 sq. miles	25,200 feet
Inland waters	16,000,000 sq. miles	———

[1]The figures of population, excepting those for the United States, are taken from the Year Book of the Bureau des Longitudes. [2]Including all islands in the Eastern Indian and Southern Pacific oceans. [3]Including population in the Dutch East Indies.

The largest states, comprising parent country and colonies or possessions, are:

British Empire	11,467,294 sq. miles	Germany (with German Africa)	1,140,290 sq. miles
Russian Empire	8,647,657 sq. miles	Argentine Republic	1,135,840 sq. miles
China	4,277,170 sq. miles	Belgium and the Congo State	921,027 sq. miles
France	4,279,130 sq. miles	Portugal	838,442 sq. miles
United States	3,756,884 sq. miles	Netherlands	736,400 sq. miles
Brazil	3,218,991 sq. miles		
Turkish Empire	1,157,860 sq. miles		

According to the number of inhabitants, the countries range as follows:

British Empire and Colonies	403,000,000	Austria-Hungary	50,000,000
China	350,000,000	Netherlands	44,000,000
Russian Empire	152,000,000	Turkey	38,000,000
United States	98,000,000	Italy	36,000,000
France	81,000,000	Belgium and the Congo	27,000,000
German Empire	78,000,000	Spain	20,000,000
Japan and Corea	62,000,000		

The largest cities in the world are:

1.	London	7,429,740	6.	Berlin	2,101,933
2.	New York	4,766,883	7.	Vienna	2,085,588
3.	Paris	2,763,393	8.	St. Petersburg	1,678,000
4.	Tokio	2,186,079	9.	Philadelphia	1,549,008
5.	Chicago	2,185,283	10.	Moscow	1,359,254

The highest mountains in the world are:

Continent.	Name of Mountain.	Height.
North America	Mt. McKinley, Alaska	20,464 feet
South America	Aconcagua, Chili	23,080 feet
Europe	Elbrooz, Caucasus, Russia	18,526 feet
Asia	Mt. Everest, Himalaya, India	29,002 feet
Africa	Kilimandjaro, East Africa	20,065 feet
Oceania	Mt. Hercules, North New Guinea	32,768 feet
Australia	Kosciusko	7,167 feet

The longest rivers in the world are: In Europe, Volga, about 2,200 miles; in Asia, Yenisei, about 2,700–3,000 miles, and Yang-tse-Kiang, about 3,000; in Africa, Nile, about 3,240 miles; in North America, Mississippi and Missouri, 4,300 miles; in South America, Amazon and Beni, 4,000 miles; in Australia, Darling, more than 2,345 miles.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior. It covers an area of 31,200 square miles and has a mean depth of about 475 feet.

The greatest cataract in the world, surpassing by far Niagara and Zambezi Falls, is on the Ignazu River, which partly separates Brazil from Argentina, one thousand miles by boat from the nearest settlement. The precipice over which the river plunges is 210 feet high, that of Niagara being 167 feet. The cataract is 13,123 feet wide, or about two and a half times as wide as Niagara. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water passes over Niagara in an hour; a like estimate gives the Falls of Ignazu 140,000,000 tons.

The oldest city in the world is Damascus, in Syria. The exact date of the founding of this city, once so famous for its manufacture of silks, jewelry and blades, is

not known, but it is said to have been begun by a greatgrandson of Noah, and probably is 4,200 years old. Next comes Athens, the capital of Greece, which is about 3,453 years old—older than any other European city. Peking, the capital of China, is said to be about 3,000 years old. Jerusalem, which was a Jebusite city in the days of Abraham, is 3,000 years old at least.

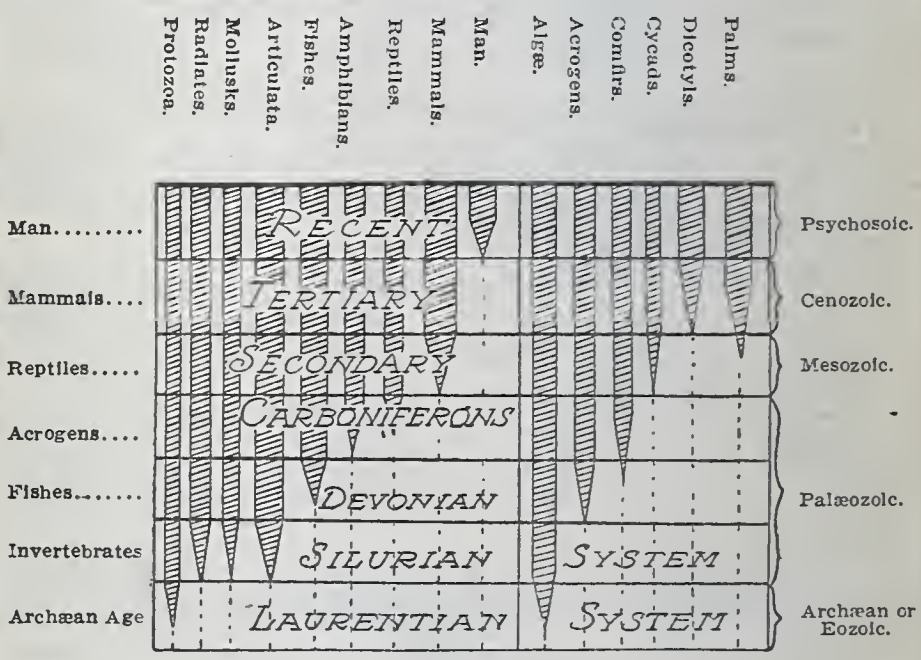
The coldest country in the world is Werchojansk, in Siberia, longitude 133 degrees 51 minutes east, latitude 67 degrees 34 minutes north, where a lowest temperature of minus 90 degrees Fahrenheit has been observed, and the mean of January is minus 48 degrees Fahrenheit. The country is inhabited by about one hundred and five thousand persons of the Jakut and Lamat races.

GEOLOGICAL STRATA AND ERAS.

The history of the earth is divided into five eras with corresponding rock systems: 1, Archaean or Eozoic (dawn of life), embodied in the Laurentian system; 2, Palaeozoic (old life), embodied in the Palaeozoic or primary system; 3, Mesozoic (middle life), recorded in the secondary system; 4, Cenozoic (present life), recorded in the Tertiary and Quaternary systems, and 5, the Psychozoic (Era of the Mind), recorded in the recent system. These grand divisions, with the exception of the last, are founded on an almost universal unconformity of the soil.

The history of the earth is otherwise divided into Seven Ages, founded on the culmination of certain great classes of organisms. These are:

1. The Archaean or Eozoic Age, represented by the Laurentian system of rocks. 2. The Age of Mollusks, represented by the Silurian series of rocks. 3. The Age of Fishes, represented by the Devonian rocks. 4. The Age of Acrogens, or sometimes called the Amphibian, represented by the Carboniferous rocks. 5. The Age of Reptiles, represented by the secondary rocks. 6. The Age of Mammals, by the Tertiary and Quaternary, and 7 The Age of Man, by the recent rocks. The diagram shows how the ages correspond with the eras:



[The vertical height represents time, the strong horizontal lines separate the ages, the shaded spaces represent the origin of the dominant classes of animals and plants. Thus, for instance, the class of reptiles commenced in the time of Carboniferous rocks.]

The subdivisions of eras and ages into periods and epochs are founded on less nonconformity in the rock system, and less conspicuous changes in the life system. The names and periods are often, and of epochs are nearly always, local,

and therefore different in different countries. The table represents, as far as periods, the classification used in America.

Eras.	Ages.	Periods.	Epochs.
5. Psychozoic.....	7. The Age of Man.....	Human 22	Recent
4. Cenozoic.....	6. The Age of Mammals	Quaternary 21	Terrace Champlain Glacial
		Tertiary 20	Pliocene Miocene Eocene
3. Mesozoic.....	5. The Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous ..... 19 Jurassic ..... 18 Triassic 17	
2. Palaeozoic.....	4. Carboniferous Age. The Age of Acrogens and Amphibians	Pernian ..... 16 Carboniferous ... 15 Sub-carboniferous 14	
	3. Devonian. The Age of Fishes.....	Catskill ..... 13 Chemung ..... 12 Hamilton ..... 11 Corniferous 10	
	2. Silurian. The Age of Invertebrates..	Oriskany ..... 9 Helderberg ..... 8 Salina ..... 7 Niagara ..... 6 Trenton ..... 5 Canadian ..... 4 Primordial 3	
1. Archaic or Eozoic.	1. Archaean.....	Huronian ..... 2 Laurentian 1	

The total thickness of all the strata known amounts to 72,000 metres (44.74 miles), of which about 1,000 metres belong to the Cenozoic (recent life) era, 3,000 to the Mesozoic (middle life), 30,000 to the Palaeozoic (old life), and 38,000 to the Eozoic (dawn of life) eras. From these figures the approximate relative duration of the eras is calculated.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

In a publication issued in July, 1910, by the Smithsonian Institution, the age of the earth was estimated by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke and George F. Becker, of the Geological Survey, as "not above seventy million or below fifty-five million years." The age of the earth always has been a subject for discussion among men of science, and largely without any definite agreement among the representatives of the different branches of studies on account of the different points of approach. The more recent discussions as to the earth's age have placed the time as follows: Lord Kelvin, in 1862, 20,000,000 to 400,000,000 years, with a probable 98,000,000 years; in 1897 Lord Kelvin revised his figures to 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 years; Clarence King and Carl Varus, in 1893, 24,000,000 years· De Lapparent, in 1890, 67,000,000 to 90,000,000 years; Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1893, maximum age, 70,000,000 years; J. Joly, in 1899, age of the ocean, 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 years, and W. J. Sollas, in 1909, age of the ocean, 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 years.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.

While from the researches of the physiologist, the anatomist, the philologist and the psychologist the same testimony is obtained as to the specific unity of the human race, ethnology for convenient classification divides men, according to their physical or psychical characteristics, into groups, families, clans, tribes, and, on account of their distribution, these are sometimes named for geographical divisions. In these efforts of classification different schemes have been tried. Linnæus classifies the races according to geographical areas. Dall divides men into three groups: white, black and yellow; Garland, into six races, separating the Dravidians from the other groups. The cranological school founded by the elder Retzius made the shape of the head the basis of classification, and accordingly mankind was divided into long skulled and short, broad skulled races. Blumenthal gives five groups, classified according to the color of the skin. Professor Huxley also designated five groups along somewhat similar lines. Morton used the skull as a basis of classification; Haeckel and Broca the hair, and Hale language. The tendency now seems to be to return to the earlier classification and its three greater subdivisions white, black and yellow, or Caucasian, Negro and Mongolian, with the addition of two more subdivisions, red and brown, or American and Malay. Under such plan Blumenthal's scheme of dividing men according to the color of the skin can be used. Under it there are grouped: (1) Caucasian, or white; (2) Ethiopian, or black; (3) Mongolian, or yellow; (4)

American, or red; (5) Malay, or brown. Classified in this manner, the human species presents the subdivisions shown in the following table, as given by Professor Amos W. Butler:

European Race.

Traits—Color, white. Hair, wavy. Nose, narrow.

Branches.	Stocks.	Groups of peoples.
I. South Mediterranean...	1. Hamitic	1. Libyan 2. Egyptian 3. East African
	2. Semitic	1. Arabian 2. Abyssinian 3. Chaldean
II. North Mediterranean..	1. Euskaric	Euskarian
	2. Aryac	Indo-Germanic or Certividic peoples
	3. Caucasic	Peoples of the Caucasus

African or Negro Race.

Traits—Color, black or dark. Hair, frizzly. Nose, broad.

I. Negrillo	1. Central African.	Dwarfs of the Congo
	2. South African...	Bushmen, Hottentots
II. Negro	1. Nilotic	Nubian
	2. Sudanese	Nubian
	3. Senegabian	Nubian
	4. Guinean	Nubian
III. Negroid	1. Banta.....	Caffirs and Congo tribes

Asiatic Race.

Traits—Color, yellow or olive. Hair, straight. Nose, medium.

I. Sinitic	1. Chinese	Chinese
	2. Tibetan	Natives of Tibet
	3. Ind-Chinese	Burmese, Siamese
II. Sibiric	1. Tungusic	Manchus, Tungus
	2. Mongolic	Mongols, Kalmucks
	3. Tartaric	Turks, Kossacks
	4. Finnic	Minns, Magyars
	5. Arctic	Chukchis, Ainos
	6. Japanic	Japanese, Koreans

American Race.

Traits—Color, coppery. Hair, straight or wavy. Nose, medium.

I. Northern	1. Arctic	Eskimos
	2. Atlantic	Tinneh, Algonkins, Iroquois
	3. Pacific	Chinooks, Kolosh, etc.
II. Central	1. Mexican	Nahuas, Tarascos
	2. Isthmian	Mayas, Chapances
III. Southern	1. Atlantic	Caribs, Arawaks, Tupis
	2. Pacific	Chibehas, Guichuas

Oceanic Race.

Traits—Color, dark. Hair, wavy or frizzly. Nose, medium or narrow.

I. Negritic	1. Negritos	Minocopics, Actas
	2. Papuan	New Guineans
	3. Melanesian	Feejians, etc.
II. Malayic	1. Malayan	Malays, Tagalas
	2. Polynesian	Pacific Islanders
III. Australic	1. Australian	Australians
	2. Dravidian	Dravidas, Mundas

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS IN THE WORLD.

Creeds.	Number of Followers.	Per cent of Total.	Creeds.	Number of Followers.	Per cent of Total.
Christians	534,940,000	34.6	Brahmins	214,000,000	13.8
Mahometans	175,290,000	11.4	Buddhists	121,000,000	7.8
Jews	10,860,000	.7*	Other religions ..	188,420,000	12.2
Confucians	300,000,000	19.4			

*"The Jewish Year Book," just published in London, estimates the number of Jews in the world at 11,625,656, viz., Europe, 8,892,019; Asia, 432,855; Africa, 379,750; America, 1,903,926; Australasia, 17,106.

MOST SPOKEN LANGUAGES.

Chinese is said to be spoken by all the 400,000,000 inhabitants of the Chinese Empire, which would make it the most spoken language. It is, however, an error to speak of a Chinese language, as the dialects spoken in the various provinces of the country differ from each other as much as English differs from Russian. Putting Chinese aside, the most spoken language is English, with 200,000,000 users. Then follow, in millions: Russian, 100; German, 87; Arabic, 55; French, 47-50; Spanish, 45; Japanese, 46; Italian, 38; Malaic, 25; Turkish, 23; Portuguese, 22, and Greek about 4 millions.

HIGHEST TOWERS, BUILDINGS, SPIRES AND MONUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

Name.	Place.	Height, feet.
Eiffel Tower	Paris, France	1,000
Metropolitan Tower	New York	700.3
Singer Building	New York	612.1
Washington Monument	Washington, D. C.	555
Mole Antonelliana	Turin, Italy	546
Ulm Cathedral	Ulm, Germany	528
Cologne Cathedral	Cologne, Germany	501
Rouen Cathedral	Rouen, France	492
Strasburg Cathedral	Strasburg, Germany	486
Antwerp Cathedral	Antwerp, Belgium	476
St. Stephan's	Vienna, Austria	465
Landshut Cathedral	Landshut, Germany	463
Pyramid of Cheops	Memphis, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral	Salisbury, England	450
Freiburg Cathedral	Freiburg, Germany	426
Cremona Cathedral	Cremona, Italy	397
St. Peter's	Rome	391
Park Row Building	New York	386
St. Paul's	London	366
Times Building	New York	363
Milan Cathedral	Milan, Italy	360
Florence Cathedral	Florence, Italy	352
Manhattan Life Building	New York	348
Hotel des Invalides	Paris, France	346
Tribune Building	New York	342
Wall Street Exchange Building	New York	341
American Surety Building	New York	313
St. Paul Building	New York	312
Pulitzer Building	New York	309
Broad Exchange Building	New York	280
Whitehall Building	New York	257
Bunker Hill Monument	Charlestown, Mass	221
Leaning Tower of Pisa	Pisa, Italy	179
Bartholdi's Statute of Liberty (with pedestal of 83 feet)	New York	220

The highest masonry bridge is at Constantine, in Algeria, 300 feet above the bed of the Rhumel River (total length of the viaduct, 1,475 feet). The second highest bridge is in the Swiss Canton of Grisons, nearly 500 feet long, crossing the gorge of the Albula, 292 feet above the stream. The third is over the Lajus at Ronda, in the Spanish province of Andalusia, 230 feet long and about 274 feet high.

THE LONGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT BRIDGES OF THE WORLD.

Name of Bridge.	Location.	Length in Feet.
Firth of Tay	Scotland	10,779
Ohio River Bridge	Illinois, U. S	10,560
Firth of Forth	Scotland	8,296
Missouri River	Kansas City, Mo	7,633
Queensboro	East River, New York	7,449
Williamsburg	East River, New York	7,308
Manhattan	East River, New York	6,858
Victoria	Montreal, Canada	6,520
New Susquehanna	Havre de Grace, Md	6,315
New York and Brooklyn	East River, New York	6,016
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1,408
Niagara Suspension	United States-Canada	1,240

HEIGHT OF FAMOUS MOUNTAINS.

The height of few mountains has been ascertained with surveying instruments. Those which any one actually ascends are usually measured by the barometer, which is not infallible, and which at different times may give dissimilar results. The elevation of other mountains, which no explorer has yet climbed, is estimated by persons who scrutinized them from adjacent peaks. Here, again,

equally good authorities disagree. Besides, in some instances—Ararat and Sinai, for instance—modern geographers cannot with certainty identify mountains of great historic interest. In a table like the following, therefore, it is impossible to do more than closely approximate the real facts. But Longmans, Green & Co.'s Gazetteer, which has been used in the main, is probably as safe a standard as can be found, although at the time when the edition used came out Fitzgerald had not ascended Aconcagua, the Duke of the Abruzzi had not visited Mount St. Elias, and Mount McKinley, now believed to be the loftiest peak in North America, had not even been discovered.

Name.	Location.	Feet.	Name.	Location.	Feet.
Everest	India, Nep'l	29,000	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,953
Dapsang	India, Kash'r	28,700	Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,760
Godwin-Austen	India, Kash'r	28,265	Jungfrau	Switzerland	13,670
Kanchanjanka	India, Nep'l	28,176	Fremont's Peak	Wyoming	13,570
Makulu	India, Nep'l	27,800	Apo, Mindanao	Philippines	13,300
Mustagh-ata (Kash-gar)	Pamir	25,800	Gross Glockner	Aust'n Tyrol	12,455
Lunkho (Hindoo Koesh)	Pamir	25,600	Fujimo-yama	Japan	12,425
Aconcagua	Chili	23,080	Cook	New Zealand	12,350
Pioneer Peak	India	22,600	Teneriffe	Canary Isl'ds	12,190
Illimani	Bolivia	22,500	Korinchi	Sumatra	12,100
Huascan	Peru	22,000	Muley Hacen, Sl. N.	Spain	11,781
Sorata	Bolivia	21,500	Hood	Oregon	11,225
Demavend	Persia	21,150	Anethou, Pyrenees	Spain	11,168
Sajama	Bolivia	21,000	Petermann's Peak	Greenland	11,000
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,498	Etna	Sicily	10,865
McKinley	Alaska	20,464	Dhor-el-Khodib	Syria (Mount Lebanon)	10,625
El Misti	Peru	20,230	Shar Dagh	Albania	9,800
Nan Shan range	China	20,000	St. Helen's	Alaska	9,750
Ruwen-zori	Africa	20,000	Zugspitze	Bavaria	9,710
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa	19,720	Corno, Apennines	Italy	9,580
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,613	Pic du Midi	France	9,440
Logan	Canada	19,514	Perim Dagh	Macedonia	8,800
Antisana	Ecuador	19,335	Gerlachfalva	Hungary	8,700
Cayambe	Eucador	19,186	Sinai	Arabia	8,535
Huila	Colombia	18,700	Pindus range	Eur'n Turkey	8,450
Elbruz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526	Galdhoppingen	Norway	8,399
Orizaba	Mexico	18,314	Nklona	Greece	8,240
St. Elias	Alaska	18,120	Monte Azul	Cuba	8,070
Popocatapetl	Mexico	18,000	Parnassus	Greece	8,065
Ararat	Armenia	16,925	Spelai, Pindus	Greece	7,665
Charles Louis	New Guinea	16,730	Adam's	Ceylon	7,420
Pichinca	Ecuador	15,918	Townsend	Australia	7,350
Mont Blanc	Fr'ch Savoy	15,775	Mitchell	N. Carolina	6,711
Fairweather	Alaska	15,500	Washington	N. Hampshire	6,288
Monte Rosa	Switzerland	15,215	Adams	N. Hampshire	5,776
Whitney	California	14,900	Teplos-iz, Urals	Russia	5,540
Matterhorn	Switzerland	14,775	Marcy	New York	5,403
Tizi Tamjurt, Atlas	Morocco	14,600	Mansfield	Vermont	4,430
Sierra Blanca	Colorado	14,464	Ben Nevis	Scotland	4,406
Rainier	Washington	14,444	Vesuvius	Naples	4,200
Shasta	California	14,442	Slide, Catskills	New York	4,205
Long's Peak	Colorado	14,271	Yunque	Porto Rico	3,670
Pike's Peak	Colorado	14,147	Snowdon	Wales	3,571

DIFFERENCES IN SOLAR TIME BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Add to or deduct from the time at New York.

Europe.	H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.
Amsterdam	*5 15	Glasgow	*4 43	Paris	*5 05	Shanghai	*13 02
Antwerp	*5 00	Hamburg	*5 35	Queenstown	*4 27	Singapore	*11 52
Athens	*6 31	Havre	*5 00	Rome	*5 46	Teheran	*8 22
Belfast	*4 36	Leith	*4 47	Southampton	*4 54	Yokohama	*14 15
Berne	*5 25	Lisbon	*4 20	St. Petersburg	*6 57	**Africa.**	**H.M.**
Berlin	*5 49	Liverpool	*4 48	Stockholm	*6 08	Alexandria	*6 55
Bremen	*5 31	London	*5 00	Vienna	*6 01	Cairo	*7 01
Brussels	*5 00	Londonderry	*4 31	Venice	*5 49	Zanzibar	*7 32
Christiania	*5 39	Madrid	*4 42	Warsaw	*6 24	**Australia.**	
Constantinople	*6 52	Manchester	*4 51	**Asia.**	**H.M.**	Auckland	*16 33
Copenhagen	*5 46	Marseilles	*5 22	Aden	*7 56	Melbourne	*14 36
Dublin	*4 35	Milan	*5 37	Bangkok	*11 39	Sydney	*15 00
Dundee	*4 48	Moscow	*7 26	Batavia	*12 03	**West Indies, Central and South America.**	
Edinburgh	*4 47	Munich	*5 47	Bombay	*9 47		
Genoa	*5 30	Newcastle – on Tyne	*4 54	Calcutta	*10 50		
Gibraltar	*4 39	Odessa	*7 03	Hong Kong	*12 33		
				Manila	*13 04		

	H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.
Buenos Ayres	*1 04	erara	*1 03	Mexico	†1 40	St. Thomas	* 37
Barbadoes	* 58	Guayaquil	† 23	Montevideo	*1 11	Santos	*1 50
Belize	† 57	Guatemala	†1 06	Panama	† 12	Trinidad	* 50
Bermuda	* 37	Havana	† 33	Para	*1 42	Valparaiso	* 10
Cayenne	*1 27	Kingston, Jam.	† 11	Pernambuco	*2 36	Vera Cruz	†1 29
Georget'n, Dem-		Lima	† 12	Porto Rico	* 30		

*Add. †Deduct.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

Cities and States.	Distance. Miles.	Cities and States.	Distance. Miles.	Cities and States.	Distance. Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	143	Lakewood, N. J.	54.3	Providence, R. I.	189
Asheville, N. C.	705	Los Angeles, Cal	3,179.6	Quebec, Canada	608
Atlanta, Ga.	882	Louisville, Ky.	854	Richmond, Va.	344
Baltimore, Md.	188	Mexico City, Mex	3,750	Rochester, N. Y.	371
Boston, Mass.	217	Milwaukee Wis.	985	St. Louis, Mo.	1,048
Buffalo, N Y.	410	Minneapolis, Minn	1,329	St. Paul, Minn.	1,300
Charleston, S. C.	804	Mobile, Ala.	1,370	Salt Lake C., Utah	2,452
Chicago, Ill.	912.6	Montreal, Canada	436	San Francisco, Cal	3,250
Cincinnati, Ohio	744	New Orleans, La	1,344	Santa Fe, N. M.	2,240
Cleveland, Ohio	568	Newport, R. I.	162	Seattle, Wash.	3,410.6
Denver, Col.	1,930	Niag. F'ls, N. Y.	430	Syracuse, N. Y.	302
Detroit, Mich.	743	Oklahoma C., Ok	1,770	Topeka, Kan.	1,497
Galveston, Tex.	1,789	Old Pt. Comf't, Va	312	Toronto, Canada	774
Havana, Cuba	1,413	Omaha, Neb.	1,383	Vancouver, B. C.	3,342
Hot Springs, Ark	1,367	Ottawa, Can.	511	Victoria, B. C.	3,426
Halifax, N. S.	645	Philad'phia, Penn	90.4	Washington, D. C.	228
Indianapolis, Ind.	808	Pittsburg, Penn.	444	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	474
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,077	Portland, Me.	325		
Kansas City, Mo.	1,302	Portland, Ore.	3,181	Winnipeg, Man.	1,860

DEPTHS OF PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

Name of port.	Channel—mean high water, feet	Quay—mean high water, feet.	Name of port.	Channel—mean high water, feet.	Quay—mean high water, feet.
Amsterdam (canal), Holland	30	30	Liverpool, England	55	33
Antwerp, Belgium	37	37	London, England	42	43
Baltimore, Md.	31	31	Marseilles, France	55	39
Boston, Mass.	36	36	Montreal, Canada	30	35
Boulogne, France	29	34	Naples, Italy	33	30
Bremen, Germany	18	18	New Orleans, La.	30	40
Bremerhaven, Germany	34	34	New York, N. Y.	42	50
Brindisi, Italy	32	32	Norfolk, Va.	30	30
Cherbourg, France	42	50	Ostend, Belgium	31	38
Copenhagen, Denmark	26	26	Philadelphia, Penn	29	32
Dieppe, France	34	34	Portland, Me.	38	38
Galveston, Tex.	30	28	Rotterdam, Holland	29	29
Genoa, Italy	60	33	St. John's, N. F.	48	54
Glasgow, Scotland	30	38	San Francisco, Cal	39	39
Halifax, Nova Scotia	83	45	Seattle, Wash.	*	30 to 50
Hamburg, Germany	32	35	Southampton, England	41	48
Havre, France	32	30	Stettin, Germany	23	23
Key West, Fla.	30	30	Stockholm, Sweden	25	22
Leghorn, Italy	22	26	Suez Canal, Egypt	28	—
Libau, Russia	22	26	Trieste, Austria	30	28

*Deep water.

LONG RAILWAY TUNNELS.

	Length in feet.		Length in feet.
Simplon, Switzerland	64,972	Standedge, England	16,026
St. Gothard, Switzerland	49,161	Woodhead, England	15,900
Mont Cenis, Italy-France	42,156	Chipping Sodbury, England	13,299
Arlberg, Austria-Italy	33,596	Transandian, from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso (distinguished by the fact that work was carried on at an elevation of 10,000 feet)	10,286
Gunnison, Southwestern Colorado	31,680		
Hoosac, Massachusetts	25,080		
Severn, England	22,880		
Totley, England	18,460		

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK BY SEA TO THE CHIEF PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(From the Mercantile Marine Atlas of the World.)
The distances are given in nautical miles, reckoned at 6,080 feet to the mile.

From New York to	Miles.	From New York to	Miles.
Aberdeen	3,080	Liverpool	3,036
Adelaide	12,640	London	3,270
Aden	6,503	Madras	9,144
Amsterdam	3,346	Malta	4,191
Antwerp	3,310	Marseilles	3,896
Auckland	11,771 H.	Melbourne	11,586 C.
Baltimore	410	Montevideo	5,723
Barbados	1,825	Montreal	1,451
Belfast	2,912	Naples	4,176
Bombay	8,153	Newcastle	3,214
Bremen	3,559	New Orleans	1,699
Bordeaux	3,279	Newport News	286
Boston	379	Philadelphia	234
Bristol	3,006	Plymouth	2,973
Buenos Ayres	5,838	Portland, Me.	324
Calcutta	9,795	Port Said	5,106
Cape Town	6,995	Quebec	1,316
Cardiff	2,993	Rangoon	9,798
Charleston	614	Rio de Janeiro	4,748
Cherbourg	3,065	Rotterdam	3,222
Colombo	8,595 S.	St. John's (N. F.)	1,070
Copenhagen	3,554	San Francisco	13,107 M.
Dundee	1,137	Savannah	695
Galveston	1,893	Seattle	13,886 M.
Genoa	4,054	Shanghai	12,324 S.
Gibraltar	3,206	Singapore	10,141 S.
Glasgow	2,959	Southampton	3,091
Grimsby	3,374	Sunderland	3,201
Halifax	599	Swansea	2,968
Hamburg	3,577	Sydney	13,051 C.
Havana	1,197	Valparaiso	8,337 M.
Havre	3,131	Vancouver	13,907 M.
Hong Kong	11,580	Yokohama	13,042 S.
Hull	3,386	Zanzibar	8,223 S.
Leith	3,164		

S.—Via Suez Canal. C.—Via Cape of Good Hope. M.—Via Strait of Magellan. H.—Via Cape Horn.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[1]Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R.," mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches. "M. A. T.," mean annual temperature. "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station. "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.

Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.	Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Alabama, Montgomery	51.2	65.1	107	— 5	Nebraska, Omaha	30.7	50.0	106	—32
Arizona, Phœnix	7.9	69.4	119	12	Nevada, Winnemucca	8.4	48.8	104	—28
Arkansas, Little Rock	49.9	61.5	106	—12	New Hampshire, Concord	40.1	45.6	100	—35
California, S'n Francisco	22.3	54.9	101	29	New Jersey, Atlantic City	40.8	52.4	99	— 7
Colorado, Denver	14.0	49.8	105	—29	New Mexico, Santa Fé	14.5	48.8	97	—13
Connecticut, New Haven	47.2	49.5	100	—14	North Carolina, Raleigh	49.6	59.6	103	— 2
D. C., Washington	43.5	54.7	104	—15	New York, Albany	36.4	47.6	100	—24
Florida, Jacksonville	53.3	68.2	104	10	North Dakota, Bismarck	17.6	40.0	106	—44
Georgia, Atlanta	49.4	60.9	100	— 8	Ohio, Columbus	36.9	52.1	104	—20
Idaho, Boisé City	12.7	50.6	111	—28	Oklahoma, Oklahoma	31.7	58.7	108	—17
Illinois, Springfield	37.0	52.2	107	—24	Oregon, Portland	45.1	52.4	102	— 2
Indiana, Indianapolis	41.5	52.7	106	—25	Pennsylvania, P'delphia	41.2	53.6	103	— 6
Iowa, Des Moines	32.4	49.3	109	—30	Rhode Island, Block Is'd	44.4	49.6	89	— 4
Kansas, Dodge	20.8	53.4	108	—26	South Carolina, Chari'on	52.1	65.6	104	7
Kentucky, Louisville	44.3	56.8	107	—20	South Dakota, Huron	21.1	42.1	108	—43
Louisiana, New Orleans	57.4	68.2	102	7	Tennessee, Nashville	48.5	59.3	104	—13
Maine, Portland	42.5	45.4	98	—17	Texas, San Antonio	26.8	67.9	108	4
Maryland, Baltimore	43.2	55.1	104	— 7	Utah, Salt Lake City	16.0	51.8	102	—20
Massachusetts, Boston	43.4	48.8	102	—13	Vermont, Burlington	31.6	43.0	97	—27
Michigan, Detroit	32.2	48.2	101	—24	Virginia, Lynchburg	43.4	56.4	102	— 6
Minnesota, St. Paul	28.7	43.9	104	—41	Washington, Seattle	36.6	50.8	96	3
Mississippi, Vicksburg	53.7	64.8	101	— 1	W Virginia, Parkersb'g	40.2	53.6	102	—27
Missouri, St. Louis	37.2	55.8	107	—22	Wisconsin, Milwaukee	31.4	45.3	100	—25
Montana, Helena	12.8	43.2	103	—42	Wyoming, Cheyenne	13.6	44.9	100	—38

[1]Figures corrected to December 31, 1909.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF VARIOUS CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(The degrees are in Fahrenheit.)

Alexandria	69	Copenhagen	46	Melbourne	58	Santiago (Chili)	56
Algiers	65	Dublin	50	Mexico	60	Seville	67
Archangel	33	Florence	59	Milan	50	Smyrna	60
Asuncion	76	Frankfort	45	Moscow	41	Stockholm	40
Bagdad	74	Geneva	65	Munich	48	Sydney	63
Benares	79	Hague	47	Nagasaki	61	Trieste	55
Berlin	48	Havana	54	Naples	61	Upsala	37
Bombay	80	Hong Kong	73	Nice	58	Venice	55
Brussels	50	Jerusalem	63	Odessa	48	Valparaiso	58
Budapest	51	Lisbon	60	Pekin	53	Vienna	51
Buenos Ayres	63	London	50	Prague	50	Warsaw	44
Cairo	71	Madrid	56	Rio de Janeiro	74	Yokohama	58
Capetown	72	Manila	79	Rome	60	Zurich	48
Constantinople	56	Marseilles	57	St. Petersburg	39		

RAINFALL OF VARIOUS CITIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives recent figures for the mean annual rainfall of a number of stations in various parts of the world, arranged in order of precipitation:

Place, cities.	Annual rainfall, inches.	Place, cities.	Annual rainfall, inches.
Greytown, Nicaragua	260	Liverpool	29.1
Freetown, Sierra Leone	125.8	Algiers	26.72
Bahia	95.1	Smyrna	25.63
Rockingham Bay, Queensland	90	Cape Town	25.01
Astoria, Ore	86.3	London	25
Nagasaki	77.7	San Francisco	24.08
Batavia	71.4	Vienna	23.42
Bombay	70.3	Mexico	22.9
Vera Cruz	67.9	Moscow	21.1
Tokio	60.4	Upsala	21.1
Manila	55.2	Lahore	21
New Orleans	55.17	Adelharde	20.25
Havana	46.5	Marseilles	20.08
Glasgow	45.4	Paris	19.68
New York	44.76	St. Petersburg	18.8
St. Louis	40.69	Kimberly	18.26
Montreal	39.28	Denver	14.9
Pietermaritzburg	38	Santiago, Chili	14.1
Chicago	37.57	Odessa	14
Toronto	34.4	Valparaiso	13.5
Buenos Ayres	34.1	North Cape	10
Belfast	34	Okhotsk	7.5
Perth, Australia	32	Yuma, Ariz	2.9
Rome	30.6	Cairo	1.34
Berlin	29.98	Walhssh Bay	.3

The heaviest recorded rainfall in recent times occurred at Riposto, Sicily, in November, 1908, when 18.29 inches fell on the 17th and 8.11 inches on the 18th. The downpour was most intense—from 15.50 to 16.15 inches on the 17th.

The following are some of the heaviest rainfalls recorded in other parts of the world: Fourteen inches at Suva, Fiji, on August 8, 1906; 40.8 inches at Cherrapunje, Khasia Hills, India, on June 14, 1876, and in the same month five consecutive days produced 115 inches of rain, or 23 inches a day. At Tanabe, in Japan, 35.4 inches fell in one day and 50 inches in forty hours. At Purneah, in North Bengal, 35 inches fell in one day.

The wettest continent is South America, with a mean annual rainfall of 1,670 millimetres. Next come in order: Africa, with 825 millimetres; North America and Europe, each with 730 millimetres; Asia, with 553, and Australia, with 520 millimetres. These figures refer, of course, to the entire continent and are the average of several years. They need only to be multiplied by the area of the respective continent to yield the real amount of rain that falls there in the course of a year. Such a calculation has been made for the oceans, and it was found that the Atlantic, together with the Mediterranean, received no less than 57,000,000 cubic metres of rain annually, while the much larger Pacific Ocean received only 12,000,000, the Indian Ocean 18,000,000 and the Polar seas 9,000,000 cubic metres, including the area which the melted snow would occupy. The total quantity of rain and snow precipitated annually on the whole globe is estimated at 122,000,000,000 cubic metres, of which 25,000,000,000 are carried by the rivers into the seas. If all the seas were to dry up all of a sudden, and no water should be furnished them from the clouds, it would take forty-five thousand years before the waters of the rivers could fill them to their present level.

DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

According to Dr. Creasy, the decisive battles of the world have been: Marathon, B. C. 490, when Greek civilization was preserved from an Asiatic inunda-

tion; the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413, by which Rome, instead of Greece, became the schoolmaster of Europe; the Battle of Arbela, B. C. 331, which extended Greek influence from the Nile to the Caspian; the Battle of Metaurus, B. C. 207, which decided between Carthage and Rome; the victory of Arminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9, which saved Germany's ancestors from enslavement or extermination and drew the line between the Latin and the Teutonic races; the Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, where "the Scourge of God," Attila and his Huns lost their power to afflict Christendom; the Battle of Tours, A. D. 732, when but for Charles the Hammer the Koran might have been taught at Oxford instead of the Bible; the Battle of Hastings, 1066, which "high mettled" the blood in our veins; Joan of Arc's victory over the English at Orleans, 1429, by which she "rescued her country from becoming a second Ireland"; the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588, which checked the sea power of Spain and saved England from the Inquisition; the Battle of Bienheim, 1704, when Germany was delivered from Louis XIV; the Battle of Poltava, 1709, when Peter the Great brought Russia into Europe; the victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777, by which the New World was enabled to work out its own destinies; the Battle of Valmy, 1792, which proved the power of the French Republic; the Battle of Waterloo, 1815, which checked the attempt to found an empire for the aggrandizement of one man. Since Creasy's writing at least four decisive battles have been fought, viz., the Battle of Gettysburg, 1863, which secured the Union and decided the destiny of the enslaved race; the Battle of Sedan, 1870, which marked the rise of the German Empire; the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, 1898, which made the United States the dominant power in the Pacific Ocean, and the Battle of Liao-Yang, 1904, the first time the yellow race proved its equality, if not superiority, to the white race in modern methods of scientific warfare, the first serious check in the conquest of Asia by Europe.

THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Area in square miles	32,000	22,400	23,000	10,000	6,700
Maximum length	390	345	270	250	190
Maximum breadth	160	84	105	60	52
Height above sea level in feet	600	578	574	564	234

HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF WAVES OF THE SEA.

The height of the waves in a storm rarely exceeds 12 feet, and in very bad disturbances on the high sea they may reach a height of 50 feet. Their length is never over 600 feet. In the southern parts of the Pacific waves 43 feet in height have been measured, in the southern parts of the Atlantic 39 feet and in the Bay of Biscay and in the Mediterranean 12 feet. At places where the waves strike at an object, such as a lighthouse, they rise, of course, much higher—at Bell Rock, for instance, over 100 feet and at Unst over 200. On the open sea, however, they never rise over 50 feet.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

(From publications of the federal Bureau of Standards.)

The essential features of the metric system were embodied in a report made to the French National Assembly by the Academy of Sciences in 1791.

Origin of the System. A number of other nations were invited to co-operate with France in establishing the new system, and Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and several minor States were represented on an international commission which met in Paris in 1799 to accept the metric standards constructed under the direction of the French Institute.

Although the metric system very soon attracted the favorable attention of other nations, it was not until forty years later that its use became general in France. Since 1840, however, its use has rapidly spread, until at the present time it is either obligatory or permissive in every civilized country in the world. Its use was made "lawful throughout the United States" by act of Congress in 1866, and at the same time provision was made to supply every state in the Union with a set of metric weights and measures.

No organized effort had been made up to this time to supply the different countries with authentic copies of the metric prototypes which were preserved in the archives of France. In order to meet the demand for accurate standards whose relation to one another would be known with the highest precision, metric conventions were held in Paris in 1870 and 1872, which were attended by official delegates from about thirty countries. At these conferences committees were appointed to investigate the best form and material for the proposed new standards. In 1875 a treaty was signed at Paris by seventeen of the principal nations of the world, the United States being among the number, which provided for the permanent organization of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures under the direction of an International Committee. The most important work of the International

Committee was to provide for the construction of a sufficient number of platinum-iridium metres and kilograms to meet the demand of the interested nations. The comparison of all these standards with one another and with the original metre and kilogram was made at the International Bureau, which had been established near Paris on neutral territory ceded to the International Committee by the French government.

This work was completed in 1889, and, after selecting a certain metre and a certain kilogram as the international prototypes, the others were distributed by lot to the different countries. The international metre and kilogram have values identical with the original metre and kilogram, are preserved in a special underground vault at the International Bureau and are accessible only to the International Committee. The United States secured two metres and two kilograms, which are now preserved at the Bureau of Standards at Washington and serve as the fundamental standards of length and mass of the United States.

At the present time the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is supported jointly by the following countries: The United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Argentine Confederation, Spain, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Venezuela, Japan and Denmark.

Countries in International Union.

The advantages claimed for the metric system are:

(1) The decimal relation between the units.

(2) The extremely simple relation of the units of length, area, volume and weight to one another.

(3) The uniform and self-defining names of units.

Synopsis of the System.

The fundamental unit of the metric system is the metre—the unit of length. From this the units of capacity (litre) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related; e. g., for all practical purposes one cubic decimetre equals one litre, and one litre of water weighs one kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "metre," "gram" and "litre" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

Prefixes.		Meaning.			Units.
milli-	=	one thousandth	$\frac{1}{1000}$	.001	
centi-	=	one hundredth	$\frac{1}{100}$	.01	"metre" for length,
deci-	=	one tenth	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1	
Unit	=	one		1	"gram" for weight or mass,
deka-	=	ten	$\frac{10}{1}$	10	
hecto-	=	one hundred	$\frac{100}{1}$	100	"litre" for capacity.
kilo-	=	one thousand	$\frac{1000}{1}$	1000	

UNITS OF LENGTH.

milli-metre	=	.001	metre	deka-metre	=	10	metres
centi-metre	=	.01	metre	hecto-metre	=	100	metres
deci-metre	=	.1	metre	kilo-metre	=	1,000	metres
*METRE	=	1	metre				

*One metre equals 39.37 inches exactly.

Where miles are used in England and the United States for measuring distances the kilometre (1,000 metres) is used in metric countries. The kilometre is about 5 furlongs. There are about 1,600 metres in a statute mile, 20 metres in a chain and 5 metres in a rod.

The metre is used for drygoods, merchandise, engineering construction, building and other purposes where the yard and foot are used. The metre is about a tenth longer than the yard.

The centimetre and millimetre are used instead of the inch and its fractions in machine construction and similar work. The centimetre, as its name shows, is the hundredth of a metre. It is used in cabinet work, in expressing sizes of papers, books and many cases where the inch is used. The centimetre is about two-fifths of an inch and the millimetre about one-twenty-fifth of an inch. The millimetre is divided for finer work into tenths, hundredths and thousandths.

If a number of distances in millimetres, metres and kilometres are to be added reduction is unnecessary. They are added as dollars, dimes and cents are now added. For example, "1,050.25 metres" is not read "1 kilometre, 5 dekametres, 2 decimetres and 5 centimetres," but "one thousand and fifty metres, twenty-five centimetres," just as "$1,050 25" is read "one thousand and fifty dollars, twenty-five cents."

The table of areas is formed by squaring the length measures, as in our common system. For land measure 10 metres square is called an "are" (meaning "area").

Area. The side of one are is about 33 feet. The hectare is 100 metres square and, as its name indicates, is 100 ares, or about 2½ acres. An acre is about 0.4 hectare. A standard United States quarter section contains almost exactly 64 hectares. A square kilometre contains 100 hectares.

For smaller measures of surface the square metre is used. The square metre is about 20 per cent larger than the square yard. For still smaller surfaces the square centimetre is used. A square inch contains about 6½ square centimetres.

The cubic measures are the cubes of the linear units. The cubic metre (sometimes called the stère, meaning "solid") is the unit of volume. A cubic metre of

Volume. water weighs a metric ton and is equal to 1 kilolitre. The cubic metre is used in place of the cubic yard and is about 30 per cent larger. This is used for "cuts and fills" in grading land, measuring timber, expressing contents of tanks and reservoirs, flow of rivers, dimensions of stone, tonnage of ships and other places where the cubic yard and foot are used. The thousandth part of the cubic metre (1 cubic decimetre) is called the litre. (See table of capacity units.)

For very small volumes the cubic centimetre (cc or cm^3) is used. This volume of water weighs a gram, which is the unit of weight or mass. There are about 16 cubic centimetres in a cubic inch. The cubic centimetre is the unit of volume used by chemists, as well as in pharmacy, medicine, surgery and other technical work. One thousand cubic centimetres make 1 litre.

UNITS OF CAPACITY.

milli-litre	=	.001	litre	deka-litre	=	10	litres
centi-litre	=	.01	litre	hecto-litre	=	100	litres
deci-litre	=	.1	litre	kilo-litre	=	1,000	litres
*LITRE	=	1	litre				

*One litre equals 1.05668 liquid quarts or 0.9081 dry quart.

The hectolitre (100 litres) serves the same purposes as the United States bushel (2,150.42 cubic inches), and is equal to about 3 bushels, or a barrel. A peck is about 9 litres. The litre is used for measurements commonly given in the gallon, the liquid and dry quarts, a litre being 5 per cent larger than our liquid quart and 10 per cent smaller than the dry quart. A litre of water weighs exactly a kilogram, i. e., 1,000 grams. A thousand litres of water weigh 1 metric ton.

UNITS OF WEIGHTS (OR MASS).

milli-gram	=	0.001	gram	deka-gram	=	10	grams
centi-gram	=	.01	gram	hecto-gram	=	100	grams
deci-gram	=	.1	gram	†kilo-gram	=	1,000	grams
GRAM	=	1	gram				

†One kilogram equals 2.204622 avoirdupois pounds.

Measurements commonly expressed in gross tons or short tons are stated in metric tons (1,000 kilograms). The metric ton comes between our long and short tons and serves the purpose of both. The kilogram and "half kilo" serve for everyday trade, the latter being 10 per cent larger than the pound. The kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds. The gram and its multiples and divisions are used for the same purposes as ounces, pennyweights, drams, scruples and grains. For foreign postage 30 grams is the legal equivalent of the avoirdupois ounce.

The metric system was legalized in the United States by an act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, which read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful

Legalized in the United States. throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and no contract or dealing or pleading in any court shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings as establishing in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The tables annexed were:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric denominations and values.		Equivalents in denominations in use.
Myriametre	10,000 metres	6.2137 miles
Kilometre	1,000 metres	0.62137 mile or 3,280 feet and 10 inches
Hectometre	100 metres	328 feet and 1 inch
Dekametre	10 metres	393.7 inches
Metre	1 metre	39.37 inches

MEASURES OF LENGTH—(Continued).

Metric denominations and values.		Equivalents in denominations in use.
Decimetre	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre	3.937 inches
Centimetre	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre	0.3937 inch
Millimetre	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a metre	0.0394 inch

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric denominations and values.			Equivalents in denominations in use.	
Names.	Number of litres.	Cubic measure.	Dry measure.	Liquid or wine measure.
Kilolitre or stere..	1,000	1 cubic metre.....	1.308 cubic yards.	264.17 gallons
Hectolitre	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic metre.	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres.	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons
Litre	1	1 eubic decimetre...	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts
Decilitre	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimetre	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill
Centilitre	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch..	0.338 fluid ounce
Millilitre	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimetre..	0.061 cubic inch...	0.27 fluid dram

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric denominations and values.		Equivalents in denominations in use.
Hectare	10,000 square metres	2.471 acres
Are	100 square metres	119.6 square yards
Centare	1 square metre	1,550 square inches

WEIGHTS.

Metric denominations and values.			Equivalents in denominations in use.
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois weight.
Millier or tonneau.	1,000,000	1 cubic metre.....	2204.6 pounds
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre.....	220.46 pounds
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres.....	22.046 pounds
Kilogram or kilo...	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.3527 ounce
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre.....	15.432 grains
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimetre.....	1.5432 grains
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimetres.....	0.1543 grain
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimetre.....	0.0154 grain

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10.

LENGTH.

Inches.		Millimetres.	Inches.		Centimetres.	Feet.		Metres.	U. S. yards.		Metres.
0.03937	=	1	0.3937	=	1	1	=	0.304801	1	=	0.914402
0.07874	=	2	0.7874	=	2	2	=	0.609601	1.093611	=	1
0.11811	=	3	1	=	2.54001	3	=	0.914402	2	=	1.828804
0.15748	=	4	1.1811	=	3	3.28083	=	1	2.187222	=	2
0.19685	=	5	1.5748	=	4	4	=	1.219202	3	=	2.743205
0.23622	=	6	1.9685	=	5	5	=	1.524003	3.280833	=	3
0.27559	=	7	2	=	5.08001	6	=	1.828804	4	=	3.657607
0.31496	=	8	2.3622	=	6	6.56167	=	2	4.374444	=	4
0.35433	=	9	2.7559	=	7	7	=	2.133604	5	=	4.572009

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10—(Cont'd).

LENGTH—(Continued).

Inches.		Millimetres.	Inches.		Centimetres.	Feet.		Metres.	U. S. yards.		Metres.
1	=	25.4001	3	=	7.62002	8	=	2.438405	5.468056	=	5
2	=	50.8001	3.1496	=	8	9	=	2.743205	6	=	5.486411
3	=	76.2002	3.5433	=	9	9.84250	=	3	6.561667	=	6
4	=	101.6002	4	=	10.16002	13.12333	=	4	7	=	6.400813
5	=	127.0003	5	=	12.70003	16.40417	=	5	7.655278	=	7
6	=	152.4003	6	=	15.24003	19.68500	=	6	8	=	7.315215
7	=	177.8004	7	=	17.78004	22.96583	=	7	8.748889	=	8
8	=	203.2004	8	=	20.32004	26.24667	=	8	9	=	8.229616
9	=	228.6005	9	=	22.86005	29.52750	=	9	9.842500	=	9

AREA.

Length—(Cont'd). U. S. miles.		Kilometres.	Square inches.		Square millimetres.	Square inches.		Square centimetres.	Square feet.		Square metres.
0.62137	=	1	0.00155	=	1	0.1550	=	1	1	=	0.09290
1	=	1.60935	0.00310	=	2	0.3100	=	2	2	=	0.18581
1.24274	=	2	0.00465	=	3	0.4650	=	3	3	=	0.27871
1.86411	=	3	0.00620	=	4	0.6200	=	4	4	=	0.37161
2	=	3.21869	0.00775	=	5	0.7750	=	5	5	=	0.46452
2.48548	=	4	0.00930	=	6	0.9300	=	6	6	=	0.55742
3	=	4.82804	0.01085	=	7	1	=	6.452	7	=	0.65032
3.10685	=	5	0.01240	=	8	1.0850	=	7	8	=	0.74323
3.72822	=	6	0.01395	=	9	1.2400	=	8	9	=	0.83613
4	=	6.43739	1	=	645.16	1.3950	=	9	10.764	=	1
4.34959	=	7	2	=	1,290.33	2	=	12.903	21.528	=	2
4.97096	=	8	3	=	1,935.49	3	=	19.355	32.292	=	3
5	=	8.04674	4	=	2,580.65	4	=	25.807	43.055	=	4
5.59233	=	9	5	=	3.225.81	5	=	32.258	53.819	=	5
6	=	9.65608	6	=	3,870.98	6	=	38.710	64.583	=	6
7	=	11.26543	7	=	4.516.14	7	=	45.161	75.347	=	7
8	=	12.37478	8	=	5,161.30	8	=	51.613	86.111	=	8
9	=	14.48412	9	=	5,806.46	9	=	58.065	96.875	=	9

AREA—(Continued).

Square yards.		Square metres.	Square miles.		Square kilometres.	Acres.		Hectares.
1	=	0.8361	0.3861	=	1	1	=	0.4047
1.1960	=	1	0.7722	=	2	2	=	0.8094
2	=	1.6723	1	=	2.5900	2.471	=	1
2.3920	=	2	1.1583	=	3	3	=	1.2141
3	=	2.5084	1.5444	=	4	4	=	1.6187
3.5880	=	3	1.9305	=	5	4.942	=	2
4	=	3.3445	2	=	5.1800	5	=	2.0234
4.7839	=	4	2.3166	=	6	6	=	2.4281
5	=	4.1807	2.7027	=	7	7	=	2.8328
5.9799	=	5	3	=	7.7700	7.413	=	3
6	=	5.0168	3.0888	=	8	8	=	3.2375
7	=	5.8529	3.4749	=	9	9	=	3.6422
7.1759	=	6	4	=	10.3600	9.884	=	4
8	=	6.6890	5	=	12.9500	12.355	=	5
8.3719	=	7	6	=	15.5400	14.826	=	6
9	=	7.5252	7	=	18.1300	17.297	=	7
9.5679	=	8	8	=	20.7200	19.768	=	8
10.7639	=	9	9	=	23.3100	22.239	=	9

VOLUME.

Cubic inches.		Cubic millimetres.	Cubic inches.		Cubic centimetres.	Cubic feet.		Cubic metres.	Cubic yards.		Cubic metres.
0.000061	=	1	0.0610	=	1	1	=	0.02832	1	=	0.7646
0.000122	=	2	0.1220	=	2	2	=	0.05663	1.3079	=	1
0.000183	=	3	0.1831	=	3	3	=	0.08495	2	=	1.5291
0.000244	=	4	0.2441	=	4	4	=	0.11327	2.6159	=	2
0.000305	=	5	0.3051	=	5	5	=	0.14159	3	=	2.2937

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10—(Cont'd).

VOLUME—(Continued).

Cubic inches.		Cubic millimetres.	Cubic inches.		Cubic centimetres.	Cubic feet.		Cubic metres.	Cubic yards.		Cubic metres.
0.000366	=	6	0.3661	=	6	6	=	0.16990	3.9238	=	3
0.000427	=	7	0.4272	=	7	7	=	0.19822	4	=	3.0582
0.000488	=	8	0.4882	=	8	8	=	0.22654	5	=	3.8228
0.000549	=	9	0.5492	=	9	9	=	0.25485	5.2318	=	4
1	=	16,387.2	1	=	16.3872	35.314	=	1	6	=	4.5874
2	=	32,774.3	2	=	32,7743	70.629	=	2	6.5397	=	5
3	=	49,161.5	3	=	49.1615	105.943	=	3	7	=	5.3519
4	=	65,548.6	4	=	65,5486	141.258	=	4	7.8477	=	6
5	=	81,935.8	5	=	81,9358	176.572	=	5	8	=	6.1165
6	=	98,323.0	6	=	98.3230	211.887	=	6	9	=	6.8810
7	=	114,710.1	7	=	114.7101	247.201	=	7	9.1556	=	7
8	=	131,097.3	8	=	131.0973	282.516	=	8	10.4635	=	8
9	=	147,484.5	9	=	147.4845	317.830	=	9	11.7715	=	9

CAPACITY.

Millilitres. (cc.)		U. S. liquid ounces.	Millilitres. (cc.)		U. S. apothecaries' drams.	U. S. apothecaries' scruples.		Millilitres. (cc.)	U. S. liquid quarts.		Litres.
1	=	0.03381	1	=	0.2705	0.8115	=	1	1	=	0.94636
2	=	0.06763	2	=	0.5410	1	=	1.2322	1.05668	=	1
3	=	0.10144	3	=	0.8115	1.6231	=	2	2	=	1.89272
4	=	0.13526	3.6967	=	1	2	=	2.4645	2.11336	=	2
5	=	0.16907	4	=	1.0820	2.4346	=	3	3	=	2.83908
6	=	0.20288	5	=	1.3525	3	=	3.6967	3.17005	=	3
7	=	0.23670	6	=	1.6231	3.2461	=	4	4	=	3.78543
8	=	0.27051	7	=	1.8936	4	=	4.9290	4.22673	=	4
9	=	0.30432	7.3934	=	2	4.0577	=	5	5	=	4.73179
29.574	=	1	8	=	2.1641	4.8692	=	6	5.28341	=	5
59.147	=	2	9	=	2.4346	5	=	6.1612	6	=	5.67815
88.721	=	3	11.0901	=	3	5.6807	=	7	6.34009	=	6
118.295	=	4	14.7869	=	4	6	=	7.3934	7	=	6.62451
147.869	=	5	18.4836	=	5	6.4923	=	8	7.39677	=	7
177.442	=	6	22.1803	=	6	7	=	8.6257	8	=	7.57088
207.016	=	7	25.8770	=	7	7.3038	=	9	8.45345	=	8
236.590	=	8	29.5737	=	8	8	=	9.8579	9	=	8.51723
266.163	=	9	33.2704	=	9	9	=	11.0901	9.51014	=	9

CAPACITY—(Continued).

U. S. liquid gallons.		Litres.	U. S. dry quarts.		Litres.	U. S. pecks.		Litres.
0.26417	=	1	0.9081	=	1	0.11351	=	1
0.52834	=	2	1	=	1.1012	0.22702	=	2
0.79251	=	3	1.8162	=	2	0.34053	=	3
1	=	3.78543	2	=	2.2025	0.45404	=	4
1.05668	=	4	2.7242	=	3	0.56755	=	5
1.32085	=	5	3	=	3.3037	0.68106	=	6
1.58502	=	6	3.6324	=	4	0.79457	=	7
1.84919	=	7	4	=	4.4049	0.90808	=	8
2	=	7.57087	4.5404	=	5	1	=	8.80982
2.11336	=	8	5	=	5.5061	1.02157	=	9
2.37753	=	9	5.4485	=	6	2	=	17.61964
3	=	11.35630	6	=	6.6074	3	=	26.42946
4	=	15.14174	6.3565	=	7	4	=	35.23928
5	=	18.92717	7	=	7.7086	5	=	44.04910
6	=	22.71261	7.2646	=	8	6	=	52.85892
7	=	26.49804	8	=	8.8098	7	=	61.66874
8	=	30.28348	8.1727	=	9	8	=	70.47856
9	=	34.06891	9	=	9.9110	9	=	79.28838

CAPACITY—(Continued).

Dekalitres.		U. S. pecks.	U. S. bushels.		Hectolitres.	U. S. bushels. per acre.		Hectolitres per hectare.	Weight (or Mass). Grains.		Grams.
0.8810	=	1	1	=	0.35239	1	=	0.87078	1	=	0.06480
1	=	1.1351	2	=	0.70479	1.14840	=	1	2	=	0.12960
1.7620	=	2	2.83774	=	1	2	=	1.74156	3	=	0.19440
2	=	2.2702	3	=	1.05718	2.29680	=	2	4	=	0.25920

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10—(Cont'd).

CAPACITY—(Continued).

Dekalitres.		U. S. pecks.	U. S. bushels.		Hectolitres.	U. S. bushels, per acre.		Hectolitres per hectare.	Weight (or Mass). Grains.		Grams.
2.6429	=	3	4	=	1.40957	3	=	2.61233	5	=	0.32399
3	=	3.4053	5	=	1.76196	3.44519	=	3	6	=	0.38879
3.5239	=	4	5.67548	=	2	4	=	3.48311	7	=	0.45359
4	=	4.5404	6	=	2.11436	4.59359	=	4	8	=	0.51839
4.4049	=	5	7	=	2.46675	5	=	4.35389	9	=	0.58319
5	=	5.6755	8	=	2.81914	5.74199	=	5	15.4324	=	1
5.2859	=	6	8.51323	=	3	6	=	5.22467	30.8647	=	2
6	=	6.8106	9	=	3.17154	6.89039	=	6	46.2971	=	3
6.1669	=	7	11.35097	=	4	7	=	6.09545	61.7294	=	4
7	=	7.9457	14.18871	=	5	8	=	6.96622	77.1618	=	5
7.0479	=	8	17.02645	=	6	8.03879	=	7	92.5941	=	6
7.9288	=	9	19.86420	=	7	9	=	7.83700	108.0265	=	7
8	=	9.0808	22.70194	=	8	9.18719	=	8	123.4589	=	8
9	=	10.2159	25.53968	=	9	10.33558	=	9	138.8912	=	9

WEIGHT (OR MASS).

Avoirdupois ounces.		Grams.	Troy ounces.		Grams.	Avoirdupois pounds.		Kilograms.	Troy pounds.		Kilograms.
0.03527	=	1	0.03215	=	1	1	=	0.45359	1	=	0.37324
0.07055	=	2	0.06430	=	2	2	=	0.90718	2	=	0.74648
0.10582	=	3	0.09645	=	3	2.20462	=	1	2.67923	=	1
0.14110	=	4	0.12860	=	4	3	=	1.36078	3	=	1.11973
0.17637	=	5	0.16075	=	5	4	=	1.81437	4	=	1.49297
0.21164	=	6	0.19290	=	6	4.40924	=	2	5	=	1.86621
0.24692	=	7	0.22506	=	7	5	=	2.26796	5.35846	=	2
0.28219	=	8	0.25721	=	8	6	=	2.72155	6	=	2.23945
0.31747	=	9	0.28936	=	9	6.61387	=	3	7	=	2.61269
1	=	28.3495	1	=	31.10348	7	=	3.17515	8	=	2.98593
2	=	56.6991	2	=	62.20696	8	=	3.62874	8.03769	=	3
3	=	85.0486	3	=	93.31044	8.81849	=	4	9	=	3.35918
4	=	113.3981	4	=	124.41392	9	=	4.08233	10.71691	=	4
5	=	141.7476	5	=	155.51740	11.02311	=	5	13.39614	=	5
6	=	170.0972	6	=	186.62088	13.22773	=	6	16.07537	=	6
7	=	198.4467	7	=	217.72437	15.43236	=	7	18.75460	=	7
8	=	226.7962	8	=	248.82785	17.63698	=	8	21.43383	=	8
9	=	255.1457	9	=	279.93133	19.84160	=	9	24.11306	=	9

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

French and German prices for metric units, British prices for imperial units, and United States prices for United States standard weights and measures.

[Based upon the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury dated October 1, 1906, fixing the legal equivalent of the (German) mark at 23.8 cents, of the (French) franc at 19.3 cents, and the British pound sterling at $4.8665.]

Francs per kilogram.		Dollars per avoir. pound.	Francs per metre.		Dollars per yard.	Francs per litre.		Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon.	Francs per hectolitre.		Dollars per bushel.	Shillings per British imperial gallon.		Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon.
1	=	.088	1	=	.176	1	=	.731	1	=	.068	1	=	.203
2	=	.175	2	=	.353	2	=	1.461	2	=	.136	2	=	.405
3	=	.263	3	=	.529	3	=	2.192	3	=	.204	3	=	.608
4	=	.350	4	=	.705	4	=	2.922	4	=	.272	4	=	.810
5	=	.438	5	=	.882	5	=	3.653	5	=	.340	5	=	1.013
6	=	.525	6	=	1.058	6	=	4.384	6	=	.408	6	=	1.216
7	=	.613	7	=	1.234	7	=	5.114	7	=	.476	7	=	1.418
8	=	.700	8	=	1.411	8	=	5.844	8	=	.544	8	=	1.621
9	=	.788	9	=	1.587	9	=	6.575	9	=	.612	9	=	1.824
11.423	=	1	5.667	=	1	1.369	=	1	14.703	=	1	4.935	=	1
22.846	=	2	11.334	=	2	2.738	=	2	29.407	=	2	9.871	=	2
34.269	=	3	17.000	=	3	4.106	=	3	44.110	=	3	14.806	=	3
45.691	=	4	22.667	=	4	5.475	=	4	58.813	=	4	19.742	=	4
57.115	=	5	28.334	=	5	6.844	=	5	73.517	=	5	24.677	=	5
68.537	=	6	34.001	=	6	8.213	=	6	88.220	=	6	29.612	=	6
79.960	=	7	39.668	=	7	9.581	=	7	102.923	=	7	34.548	=	7
91.383	=	8	45.334	=	8	10.950	=	8	117.627	=	8	39.483	=	8
102.806	=	9	51.001	=	9	12.319	=	9	132.330	=	9	44.419	=	9

COMPARISON OF PRICES—(Continued).

Marks per kilogram.	Dollars per avoir. pound.	Marks per metre.	Dollars per yard.	Marks per litre.	Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon.	Marks per hectolitre.	Dollars per bushel.	Shillings per British bushel.	Dollars per U. S. bushel.
1	= .108	1	= .218	1	= .901	1	= .084	1	= .236
2	= .216	2	= .435	2	= 1.802	2	= .168	2	= .472
3	= .324	3	= .653	3	= 2.703	3	= .252	3	= .707
4	= .432	4	= .871	4	= 3.604	4	= .335	4	= .943
5	= .540	5	= 1.088	5	= 4.505	5	= .419	5	= 1.179
6	= .648	6	= 1.306	6	= 5.406	6	= .503	6	= 1.415
7	= .756	7	= 1.523	7	= 6.307	7	= .587	7	= 1.650
8	= .864	8	= 1.741	8	= 7.207	8	= .671	8	= 1.886
9	= .972	9	= 1.959	9	= 8.108	9	= .755	9	= 2.122
9.263	= 1	4.595	= 1	1.110	= 1	11.923	= 1	4.241	= 1
18.526	= 2	9.190	= 2	2.220	= 2	23.847	= 2	8.483	= 2
27.789	= 3	13.785	= 3	3.330	= 3	35.770	= 3	12.724	= 3
37.052	= 4	18.380	= 4	4.440	= 4	47.693	= 4	16.965	= 4
46.316	= 5	22.975	= 5	5.550	= 5	59.616	= 5	21.207	= 5
55.579	= 6	27.570	= 6	6.660	= 6	71.540	= 6	25.448	= 6
64.842	= 7	32.165	= 7	7.770	= 7	83.463	= 7	29.689	= 7
74.105	= 8	36.760	= 8	8.880	= 8	95.386	= 8	33.931	= 8
83.368	= 9	41.355	= 9	9.990	= 9	107.310	= 9	38.172	= 9

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES.

From 1 to 10 Units.

Long tons.	Short tons.	Metric tons.	Kilograms.	Avoirdupois Pounds.	Troy pounds.
.00036735	.00041143	.00037324	.37324	.822857	1
.00044643	.00050000	.00045359	.45359	1	1.21528
.00073469	.00082286	.00074648	.74648	1.64571	2
.00089286	.00100000	.00090718	.90718	2	2.43056
.00098421	.00110231	.00100000	1	2.20462	2.67923
.00110204	.00123429	.00111973	1.11973	2.46857	3
.00133929	.00150000	.00136078	1.36078	3	3.64583
.00146939	.00164571	.00149297	1.49297	3.29143	4
.00178571	.00200000	.00181437	1.81437	4	4.86111
.00183673	.00205714	.00186621	1.86621	4.11429	5
.00196841	.00220462	.00200000	2	4.40924	5.35846
.00220408	.00246857	.00223945	2.23945	4.93714	6
.00223214	.00250000	.00226796	2.26796	5	6.07639
.00257143	.00288000	.00261269	2.61269	5.76000	7
.00267857	.00300000	.00272155	2.72155	6	7.29167
.00293878	.00329143	.00298593	2.98593	6.58286	8
.00295262	.00330693	.00300000	3	6.61387	8.03769
.00312500	.00350000	.00317515	3.17515	7	8.50694
.00330612	.00370286	.00335918	3.35918	7.40571	9
.00357143	.00400000	.00362874	3.62874	8	9.72222
.00393683	.00440924	.00400000	4	8.81849	10.71691
.00401786	.00450000	.00408233	4.08233	9	10.93750
.00492103	.00551156	.00500000	5	11.0231	13.39614
.00590524	.00661387	.00600000	6	13.2277	16.07537
.00688944	.00771618	.00780000	7	15.4324	18.75460
.00787365	.00881849	.00800000	8	17.6370	21.43383
.00885786	.00992080	.0090000	9	19.8416	24.11306
.89287	1	.90718	907.18	2,000.00	2,430.56
.98421	1.10231	1	1,000.00	2.204.62	2,679.23
1	1.12000	1.01605	1,016.05	2,240.00	2,722.22
1.78571	2	1.81437	1,814.37	4,000.00	4,861.11
1.96841	2.20462	2	2,000.00	4,409.24	5,358.46
2	2.24000	2.03209	2,032.09	4,480.00	5,444.44
2.67857	3	2.72155	2,721.55	6,000.00	7,291.67
2.95262	3.30693	3	3,000.00	6,613.87	8,037.69

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

From 1 to 10 Units.

Long tons.	Short tons.	Metric tons.	Kilograms.	Avoirdupois Pounds.	Troy pounds.
3	3.36000	3.04814	3,048.14	6,720.00	8,166.67
3.57143	4	3.62874	3,628.74	8,000.00	9,722.22
3.93683	4.40924	4	4,000.00	8,818.49	10,716.91
4	4.48000	4.06419	4,064.19	8,960.00	10,888.89
4.46429	5	4.53592	4,535.92	10,000.00	12,152.78
4.92103	5.51156	5	5,000.00	11,023.11	13,396.14
5	5.60000	5.08024	5,080.24	11,200.00	13,611.11
5.35714	6	5.44311	5,443.11	12,000.00	14,583.33
5.90524	6.61387	6	6,000.00	13,227.73	16,075.37
6	6.72000	6.09628	6,096.28	13,440.00	16,333.33
6.25000	7	6.35029	6,350.29	14,000.00	17,013.89
6.88944	7.71618	7	7,000.00	15,432.36	18,754.60
7	7.84000	7.11232	7,112.32	15,680.00	19,055.56
7.14286	8	7.25848	7,257.48	16,000.00	19,444.44
7.87365	8.81849	8	8,000.00	17,636.98	21,433.83
8	8.96000	8.12838	8,128.38	17,920.00	21,777.78
8.03571	9	8.16466	8,164.66	18,000.00	21,875.00
8.85786	9.92080	9	9,000.00	19,841.60	24,113.06
9	10.08000	9.14442	9,144.42	20,160.00	24,500.00

ELECTRICAL MEASURES.

In a bulletin issued on December 27, 1893, by the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States government accepted these units of electrical measure as agreed on by the Chamber of Delegates of the International Congress of Electricians, which met at Chicago in 1893:

International Ohm—The unit of resistance, based upon the ohm equal to 10.9 units of resistance of the Centimetre-Gramme-Second system of electromagnetic units and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area and of the length of 106.3 centimetres.

International Ampere—The unit of current, one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.-M.-G. system of electromagnetic units, represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current, which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water (specification for the operation given in the circular), deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

International Volt—The unit of electro-motive force, which is the electro-motive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $^{1000}/_{1434}$ of the electro-motive force between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C. and prepared in the manner described in the specification accompanying.

International Coulomb—The quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

International Farad—The capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity.

International Joule—The unit of work, which is equal to 10.7 units of work in the C.-G.-S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm.

International Watt—The unit of power, which is equal to 10.7 units of power in the C.-G.-S. syystem, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical work at the rate of one joule per second.

International Henry—The unit of induction, which is the induction in a circuit when the electro-motive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

AMERICAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains=1 scruple.
3 scruples=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
25 pounds=1 quarter.
4 quarters=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight.
(Short ton.)

27 11-32 grains=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
25 pounds=1 quarter.
4 quarters=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight.
(Long ton.)

27 11-32 grains=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

Troy Weight.

24 grains=1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights=1 ounce.
12 ounces=1 pound.

Circular Measure.

60 seconds=1 minute.

AMERICAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—(Continued).

60 minutes=1 degree.
30 degrees=1 sign.
12 signs—1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure.

2 pints=1 quart.
8 quarts=1 peck.
4 pecks=1 bushel.

Liquid Measure.

4 gills=1 pint.
2 pints=1 quart.
4 quarts=1 gallon.
31½ gallons=1 barrel.
2 barrels=1 hogshead.

Long Measure.

12 inches=1 foot.
3 feet=1 yard.
5½ yards=1 rod or pole.
40 rods=1 furlong.
8 furlongs=1 statute mile (1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet).
3 miles=1 league.

Mariners' Measure.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths=1 mile.
5,280 feet=1 statute mile.
6,085 feet=1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure.

24 sheets=1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets).
2 reams=1 bundle.
5 bundles=1 bale.

Square Measure.

144 square inches=1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards=1 square rod or perch.
40 square rods—1 rood.
4 roods=1 acre.
640 acres=1 square mile.
36 square miles (6 miles square)=1 township

Time Measure.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 hour.
24 hours=1 day.
7 days=1 week.
365 days=1 year.
366 days=1 leap year.

Nautical Measure.

6 feet=1 fathom.
600 feet=1 cable.
10 cables=1 knot.
1 knot=1.151 miles.

The statute knot is 6.08266 feet.

The statute mile is 5,280 feet.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(From Whittaker's Almanac.)

Avoirdupois Weight.

Dram.....dr.=27.34375 grains
Ounce.....oz.=16 drams, 437.5 grains
Pound...lb.=16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains
Customary stone,
st., butchers' meat=8 lb.
Legal stone,
st.=horseman's weight=14 lb.
Quarter.....qr.=28 lb.
Central or quintal.....cent.=100 lb.
Hundredweight.....cwt.=4 qr., 112 lb.
Ton.....T.=20 cwt., 2,240 lb.
A quarter loaf.....=4 lb.
A peck of flour, 2 gallons (assumed), =14 lb.
A firkin of butter.....=56 lb.
A barrel of butter, 4 firkins.....=224 lb.
A firkin of softsoap (assumed)=64 lb.
A box of fish (assumed).....=90 lb.
A barrel of gunpowder.....=100 lb.
A barrel of raisins.....=112 lb.
A seam of glass, 24 stone of 5 lb., =120 lb.
A barrel (or pack) of softsoap=256 lb.
A faggot of steel.....=120 lb.
A pig of ballast.....=56 lb.
A fodder of lead, London and Hull, 19½ cwt.
A fodder of lead, Derby.....=22½ cwt.
A fodder of lead, Newcastle..=21½ cwt.
A cask of blacklead.....=11½ cwt.
A sack of flour.....=280 lb.
A sack of coals, 224 lb.; a ton of coals, 10 sacks.

Indian Weights (Bengal).

Tola, unit of postage=180 grains.
Chittak=5 tolas; seer (16 chittaks)=2 3-35 lb.
Imperial or Indian maund=82 3-7 lb.=40 seer.

Madras.

Viss=3.09 lb.; maund=25 lb.; candy=500 lb.

Troy and Apothecaries' Weight.

Carat.....=3.17 grains
Pennyweight.....dwt.=24 grains
Ounce.....oz.=20 dwt., 480 gr.
Pound.....lb., 12 oz., 240 dwt., 5,760 gr.
Hundredweight.....cwt.=100 lb.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruples=20 grains .....=20 gr.
Dram=3 scruples .....=60 gr.
Ounce=12 ounces .....=5760 gr.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of straw, 36 lb.; truss of old hay, 56 lb.
Truss of new hay (to September 1), 60 lb.
Load, 36 trusses; straw, 11 cwt., 2 qr., 8 lb.
Old hay, 18 cwt.; new hay, 19 cwt., 1 qr., 4 lb.

Wool.

Close, cl.=7 lb.
Stone, st.=2 closes=14 lb.
Tod, td.=2 stones=1 qr.
Wey, wy.=6½ tod=1 cwt., 2 qr., 14 lb.
Pack, pk.=240 lb.
Sack, sk.=2 weys=13 qr.
Last, la.=12 sacks=1 cwt., 19 lb.

Cotton, Yarn and Silk.

Thread=1½ yards.
Lea, or skein, skn.=120 yards.
Hank, hk.=7 skeins, or leas=840 yards.

Liquid Measure.

Pin.....=4½ gallons or ⅛ barrel
Firkin or quarter barrel.....9 gallons
Anken (10 gallon).....10 gallons
Kilderkin, rundlet, or ½ barrel, 18 gallons
Barrel ..... 36 gallons
Tierce (42 gallon).....42 gallons
Hogshead of ale (1½ barrels).54 gallons
Puncheon .....72 gallons
Butt of ale.....108 gallons

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

60 minims, M (drops)....=1 fluid dram
8 drams .....=1 ounce
20 ounces.....=1 pint
8 pints .....=1 gallon

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart .....=2 pints

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—(Continued).

Pottle .....=2 quarts
Gallon .....=4 quarts
Peck .....=2 gallons
Bushel .....=4 pecks
Strike .....=2 bushels
Coomb .....=4 bushels
Quarter .....=8 bushels
Load .....=5 quarters
Last .....=10 quarters

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic foot=1,728 cubic inches.
Cubic yard = 27 cubic feet, or 21.033 bushels.
Stack of wool=108 cubic feet.
Shipping ton=40 cubic feet merchandise.
Shipping ton=42 cubic feet of timber.
Ton of displacement of a ship=32 cubic feet.

Measures of Length.

Mile (geographical, admiralty knot or nautical mile), 6,280 feet=1,013 1-3 fathoms=1.15 miles statute.
33 knots=38 statute miles.
League=3 miles.
Degree=60 geographical=69.121 statute miles.
Inch=72 points, or 12 lines.
Nail=2¼ inches.
Palm=3 inches.
Hand=4 inches.
Link=792 inches.
Quarter (or a span)=9 inches.
Foot=12 inches.
Cubit=18 inches.
Yard=36 inches.
Pace, military=2 feet 6 inches.
Pace, geometrical=5 feet.
Fathom=6 feet.
Rod, pole or perch=5½ yards.
Chain (100 links)=22 yards (4 poles).
Cable length=100 fathoms, 600 feet.
Furlong=40 rods, 220 yards.
Mile=8 furlongs, 80 chains, 320 rods, 880 fathoms, 1,760 yards, 5,280 feeet, 63,360 inches.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

Square foot=144 square inches.
Yard=9 feet=1,296 inches.
Rod, pole, or perch=30¼ yards=272¼ feet.
Rood=40 rods=1,210 yardds=10,890 feet.
Acre=4 roods=160 rods=4,840 yards.
Yard of land=30 acres=120 roods.
Hide=100 acres=400 roods.
Mile=640 acres, 2,560 roods, 6,400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

Measures of Time.

Same as in the United States.

Old Scottish Measnres.

4 gills=1 mutchkin.
2 mutchkins=1 choppin.
2 choppins=1 pint.
2 pints=1 quart.
4 quarts=1 gallon.
8 gallons=1 barrel.

Corn Measure.

4 lippies=1 peck.
4 pecks=1 firlot.
4 firlots=1 ball.
16 balls=1 chalder.

Old Scottish Weights.

16 drops=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
16 pounds=1 stone.

SPANISH-AMERICAN MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	U. S. equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Brazil	32.38 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Cuba	25.3664 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres
Cuadra	Paraguay	78.9 yards
Cuadra	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet
Cuadra	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly)
Cubic metre	Metric	35.3 cubic feet
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Chili	2.575 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Cuba	1.599 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Mexico	1.54728 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Venezuela	1.599 bushels
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts
Frasco	Mexico	2.5 quarts
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains
Hectare	Metric	2.471 acres
Hectoliter (dry)	Metric	2.838 bushels
Hectoliter (liquid)	Metric	26.417 gallons
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 pounds

Denomination.	Where used.	U. S. equivalents.
Kilometre	Metric	0.621376 mile
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds
Libra	Central America	1.043 pounds
Libra	Chili	1.014 pounds
Libra	Cuba	1.0161 pounds
Libra	Mexico	1.01465 pounds
Libra	Peru	1.0143 pounds
Libra	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds
Libra	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds
Litre	Metric	1.0567 quarts
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres
Marc	Polivia	0.507 pound
Metre	Metric	39.37 inches
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 pounds
Quintal	Brazil	130.06 pounds
Quintal	Chili, Mexico and Peru	101.61 pounds
Quintal	Paraguay	100 pounds
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (See Cuadra)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches
Vara	Central America	33.874 inches
Vara	Chili and Peru	33.367 inches
Vara	Cuba	33.384 inches
Vara	Mexico	33 inches
Vara	Paraguay	34 inches
Vara	Venezuela	33.384 inches

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Specific gravity is the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a given substance, which, as a rule, is distilled water for solids and liquids, air and hydrogen for gases. As the density of water varies with the temperature, the comparison with water is made with water at its temperature of maximum density, or at about 39 degrees Fahrenheit. Following are the specific gravities of various substances, as compared with water:

Liquids.		Wood, metals and stones.			
Water	1.00	Cork	0.24	Graphite	2.30
Sea water	1.03	Poplar	0.38	Quartz	2.65
Alcohol	0.80	Cedar	0.61	Aluminum	2.68
Turpentine	0.87	Walnut	0.67	Diamond	3.53
Olive oil	0.91	Cherry	0.72	Zinc, cast	6.86
Wine	1 00	Indigo	0.77	Iron, cast	7.21
Urine	1.01	Beech	0.85	Iron, wrought	7.79
Beer	1.02	Melting ice	0.92	Tin, cast	7.29
Cider	1.02	Butter	0.94	Steel, not hammered	7.82
Milk, cow's	1.03	Sodium	0.97	Brass	8.38
Milk, goat's	1.04	Mahogany	1.06	Copper, cast	8.79
Blood	1.06	Oak	1.17	Silver	10.47
Glycerine	1.26	Coal, compact	1.32	Lead	11.35
Nitric acid	1.42	Ebony	1.33	Mercury	13.60
Chloroform	1.52	Honey	1.45	Gold, cast	19.26
Sulphuric acid	1.85	Sulphur (native)	2.03	Platina	21.50

For gases the expression specific gravity is now almost never used, density having practically displaced it.

DENSITY OF GASES, RELATIVELY TO HYDROGEN.

Hydrogen	1.000	Air, dry	14.44
Methane (mark gas)	8.118	Oxygen	15.96
Ammonia gas (NH^2)	8.592	Carbon dioxid	22.08
Carbon monoxid	13.78	Cyanogen	26.01
Nitrogen	14.02	Sulphur dioxid	30.54
Ethylene (olefiant gas)	14.18	Chlorine	34.98

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

The principal sizes of printing papers measure in inches:

Foolscap, 17x13½.
Crown, 20x15.
Post, 20x16.
Demy, 22½x17.
Medium, 24x19.
Royal, 25x20.
Super post, 25x15½.
Double foolscap, 27x17.
Super royal, 27½x20½.
Double crown, 30x20.
Imperial, 30x22.
Columbia, 34½x23½.
Atlas, 36x26.
Double post, 40x32.

JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Long Measure.—Kai-Ri equals 1.507 miles, 1 mile (1,460 yards) equals 14 cho and 49 ken, 1 yard equals 3 shaku, 1 foot equals 1 shaku and 1 inch equals 8 bu and 4 rin.

Capacity.—Gallon (liquid) equals 2 sho, 5 go and 2 shaku; bushel equals 1 to 9 sho and 5 go.

Weight.—One mo equals 0.000008 pound (avoirdupois), 1 rin (10 mo) equals 0.000083 pound (avoirdupois), 1 fun (10 rin) equals 5.7972 grains (avoirdupois), 1 momme (10 fun), equals 2.12 drams (avoirdupois), 1 kin (160 momme) equals 1.3251 pounds (avoirdupois), 1 kwan equals 8.2817 pounds (avoirdupois), 1 ton (or 2,240 pounds), about 270 kwan, 946 momme; short ton (2,000 pounds), about 240 kwan, 916 momme; 1 hundredweight (112 pounds), about 13 kwan, 547 momme; pound (16 ounces), about 121 momme.

NAUTICAL MILES CONVERTED INTO STATUTE MILES.

Nautic'l	Statute.	Nautic'l	Statute.	Nautic'l	Statute.	Nautic'l	Statute.
1	1.152	6	6.909	15	17.274	40	46.063
2	2.303	7	8.061	20	23.031	45	51.821
3	3.455	8	9.213	25	28.789	50	57.578
4	4.606	9	10.364	30	34.547		
5	5.758	10	11.516	35	40.305		

SYSTEMS OF RECORDING TEMPERATURES.

There are three kinds of thermometers in both scientific and popular use. Great Britain and the United States have the Fahrenheit scale, Germany the Réaum and France the Centigrade. The Centigrade is allied with the measures of the Metric System. The variations between the three standards are shown in the following table:

Fahrenheit...	Réaum..	Centigrade..	Fahrenheit...	Réaum..	Centigrade..
212 Boiling.	80	100	77 Blood.	20	25
203	76	95	76 Summer.	19	24
194	72	90	68	16	20
185	68	85	59	12	15
176	64	80	55 Temperate.		
167	60	75		10	13
158	56	70	50	8	10
149	52	65	41	4	5
140	48	60	39	3	4
131	44	55	37	2	3

Fahrenheit...	Réaum..	Centigrade..	Fahrenheit...	Réaum..	Centigrade..
122	40	50	35	1	2
113	36	45	33	0·8	1
112 Fever.	36	45	32 Freezing.	0·0	0
104	32	40			
98 Blood.	29	37	23	·4	·5
95	28	35	14	·8	·10
86	24	30	5	·12	·15

To convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

To convert Réaum into Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.

To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.

To convert Fahrenheit into Réaum deduct 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

To convert Centigrade into Réaum multiply by 4 and divide by 5.

To convert Réaum into Centigrade multiply by 5 and divide by 4.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND COINS.

Great Britain.

4 farthings=1 penny.
12 pence=1 shilling.
20 shillings=1 pound.
21 shillings=1 guinea.
5 shillings=1 crown.

The pound sterling is the monetary unit and is equal to $4 866½.

France.

10 centimes=1 decime.
10 decimes=1 franc.

The monetary unit is the franc, which is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

Germany.

100 pfennige=1 mark.

The mark is the monetary unit and is worth 23 8-10 cents.

Russia.

100 kopecks=1 ruble.

The ruble is the monetary unit and is equal to 51½ cents.

Italy.

100 centesimi=1 lira.

The lira is the monetary unit and is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

Austria-Hungary.

100 heller=1 krone.

The krona is the monetary unit and is equal to 20 3-10 cents. In Hungary 100 filler are equal to 1 krona. A few silver florin pieces are still in circulation and are equal to 2 kronen.

Holland.

100 cents=1 gulden.

The gulden or florin is the monetary unit and is equal to 40 2-10 cents.

Spain.

100 centesimas=1 peseta.
5 pesetas=1 peso.

The peseta is the monetary unit and is valued at 19 3-10 cents.

Portugal.

1000 reis=1 milreis.

The milreis is the monetary unit and is equal to $1 08.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

100 ore=1 krona.

The krona is the monetary unit and is equal to 26 8-10 cents.

Turkey.

40 paras=1 piastre.
20 piastres=1 silver medijidie.
100 piastres=1 gold pound.

The piastre is the monetary unit and is equal to 4 4-10 cents.

Greece.

100 lepta=1 drachma.

The drachma is the monetary unit and is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

Egypt.

10 milliemes=1 piastre.
100 piastres=1 pound.

The pound is the monetary unit and is equal to $4 94 3-10.

Japan.

100 sen=1 yen.

The yen is the monetary unit and is equal to 49 8-10 cents.

Belgium and Switzerland

use the same unit as France.

For a complete list of foreign coins and their value on July 1, 1910, see below.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1910.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic..	Gold..	Peso.....	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and parts.
Austria-Hungary ...	Gold..	Crown.....	.203	†Gold: 20 crowns ($4.052); 10 crowns ($2.026). Silver: 1 and 5 crowns.
Belgium	Gold..	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver.	Boliviano....	.389	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold..	Milreis.....	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
British N. A. (except Newfoundland) ...	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
British Honduras ...	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
Central America— Costa Rica.....	Gold..	Colon.....	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.
British Honduras..	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador....	Silver.	Peso.....	.391	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chili	Gold..	Peso.....	.365	Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
§China	Silver.	Tael.....	——	
Colombia	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	Gold: Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold..	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Gold..	Sucre.....	.487	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver: Sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold..	Pound.....	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres.
Finland	Gold..	Mark.....	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold..	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold..	Mark.....	.238	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold..	Pd. sterling..	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold..	Drachma....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold..	Gourde.....	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold..	‡Pd. sterling.	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold..	Lira.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold..	Yen.....	.498	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Liberia	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
Mexico	Gold..	††Peso.....	.498	Gold: 5 and 10 pesos. 20 dollars. Silver: †††dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold..	Florin.....	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold..	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 balboas. Silver: peso and divisions.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.072	Gold, ½, 1 and 2 tomans ($3.400). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2 and 5 krans.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold: libra ($4.8665). Silver: sol and divisions.
Philippine Islands	Gold	Peso	.500	Silver peso: 50, 20 and 10 centavos.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.515	Gold: 5, 7½, 10 and 15 rubles. Silver: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 copecks.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piastre	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 piastres.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold: peso, Silver: peso and parts.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

The coins of silver standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding July 1, 1910. †Under former system—Gold, 4 florins ($1.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287), 4 ducats ($9.139). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. ‡The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.3244⅓) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign. §Amoy, .641; Canton, .640; Chefoo, .613; Chin Kiang, .627; Fuchau, .593; Haikwan (customs), .653; Hankow, .600; Kiaocrow, .632; Nanking, .635; Niuchwang, .601; Ningpo, .617; Peking, .625; Shanghai, .586; Swatow, .592; Takau, .645; Tien-Tsin, .622 Dollar; Hongkong, .422; British, .422; Mexican, .425. ††Seventy-five centigrams fine gold. †††Value in Mexico, $0.498.

INTERNATIONAL VALUE OF COINS.

Showing equivalents of one nation's coins with the coins of other nations.

Austria.—Crown=100 Hellers=40 Egyptian sequins=1.06 French francs=85 German pfennigs=10 English pence=1.06 Italian liras=187 Portuguese reis=26 1-3 Russian kopeks=1.06 Spanish pesetas=4.28 Turkish piasters=20.3 United States cents.

Egypt.—Sequin=100 piasters=25 Austrian hellers=26 French centimes=21 German pfennigs=2¼ pence=26 Italian lira=46 Portuguese reis=6 Russian kopeks=26 Spanish centimos=1.06 Turkish piasters=5 United States cents.

France.—Franc=100 centimes=94 Austrian hellers=38 Egyptian piasters=80 German pfennigs=9½ English pence=1 Italian lira=176 Portuguese reis=25 Russian kopeks=1 Spanish peseta=4.18 Turkish piasters=19.3 United States cents.

Germany.—Mark=100 pfennigs=1.18 Austrian crowns=47 Egyptian piasters=1.25 French francs=1 English shilling=1.25 Italian lira=220 Portuguese reis=31 Russian kopeks=1.25 Spanish pesetas=5.22 Turkish piasters=23.8 United States cents.

Great Britain.—Pound sterling=20 shillings=12 pence=24 Austrian crowns=9.70 French francs=3.24 German marks=3 shillings 2 pence English=4 Italian lira=4.493 Portuguese milreis=6.30 Russian rubles=25½ Spanish pesetas=113½ Turkish piasters=4.86½ United States dollars.

Italy.—Lire=100 centesimi, is of the same value as the French franc.

Portugal.—Milreis=1,000 reis=5.34 Austrian crowns=2.16 Egyptian sequins=5.67½ French francs=4.54 German marks=4 shillings 5½ pence English=5.76½ Italian lira=1.40 Russian rubles=5.67½ Spanish pesetas=25.9 Turkish piasters=$1 08 United States.

Russia.—Ruble=100 kopeks=3.81 Austrian crowns=1.54 Egyptian sequins=4 French francs=3.24 German marks=3 shillings 2 pence English=4 Italian liras=713½ Portuguese reis=4 Spanish pesetas=18 Turkish piasters=51½ United States cents.

Spain.—Peseta=100 centimos=94 Austrian hellers=38 Egyptian piasters=1 French franc=80 German pfennigs=9½ English pence=1 Italian lira=176 Portuguese reis=25 Russian kopeks=4.18 Turkish piasters=19.3 United States cents.

Turkey.—Piaster=40 para=5 Austrian crowns=9 Egyptian piasters=22½ French centimes=18 German pfennigs=2⅛ English pence=22½ Italian centesimi=39 13-20 Portuguese reis=5½ Russian kopeks=12½ Spanish centimos=4.4 United States cents.—Note: Foreign money is subject to fluctuations of the exchange.

JAPANESE CURRENCY.

The coins now chiefly used in Japan are copper, nickel, silver and gold, but in the country districts it is still possible to find brass coins of less than mill value. The copper pieces are ½ sen, 1 sen and 2 sen. The 5-sen piece is the only nickel coin. The silver pieces are 5 sen, 10 sen, 20 sen, 50 sen and 1 yen, and the gold coins are 5 yen, 10 yen and 20 yen. There are also paper bills of 1 yen and upward. One yen is $0.4935 and 1 sen equals ½ cent. An American dollar equals 2.006 yen and an American cent equals 0.02 yen. In 1897 the Japanese adopted the gold standard, so that change fluctuations with the Occident are slight, and the Japanese currency has fixed value at the rate of about 50 cents for the yen.

SIMPLE INTEREST AT VARIOUS RATES.

Capital in dollars, marks, francs, crowns, etc.	3 Pr. Ct.		3½ Pr. Ct.		4 Pr. Ct.		4½ Pr. Ct.		5 Pr. Ct.		6 Pr. Ct.	
	Per year..	Per month	Per year..	Per month	Per year..	Per month	Per year..	Per month	Per year..	Per month	Per year..	Per month
1	0.03	.....	0.035	.....	0.04	.....	0.045	.....	0.05	.....	0.06	.....
2	0.06	.....	0.070	.....	0.08	.....	0.09	.....	0.10	.....	0.12	0.010
3	0.09	.....	0.105	.....	0.12	0.01	0.135	0.011	0.15	0.012	0.18	0.015
4	0.12	.....	0.140	0.011	0.16	0.013	0.18	0.015	0.20	0.017	0.24	0.020
5	0.15	.....	0.175	0.014	0.20	0.016	0.225	0.018	0.25	0.020	0.30	0.025
6	0.18	.....	0.210	0.017	0.24	0.02	0.27	0.022	0.30	0.025	0.36	0.030
7	0.21	.....	0.245	0.020	0.28	0.023	0.315	0.026	0.35	0.029	0.42	0.035
8	0.24	0.02	0.280	0.023	0.32	0.026	0.36	0.030	0.40	0.033	0.48	0.040
9	0.27	0.02	0.315	0.026	0.36	0.03	0.405	0.033	0.45	0.037	0.54	0.045
10	0.30	0.02	0.350	0.03	0.40	0.033	0.45	0.037	0.50	0.041	0.60	0.050
20	0.60	0.05	0.70	0.058	0.80	0.066	0.90	0.075	1.00	0.08	1.20	0.10
30	0.90	0.07	1.05	0.087	1.20	0.10	1.35	0.11	1.50	0.12	1.80	0.15
40	1.20	0.10	1.40	0.12	1.60	0.13	1.80	0.15	2.00	0.16	2.40	0.20
50	1.50	0.12	1.75	0.14	2.00	0.16	2.25	0.18	2.50	0.20	3.00	0.25
60	1.80	0.15	2.10	0.17	2.40	0.20	2.70	0.22	3.00	0.25	3.60	0.30
70	2.10	0.17	2.45	0.20	2.80	0.23	3.15	0.26	3.50	0.29	4.20	0.35
80	2.40	0.20	2.80	0.23	3.20	0.26	3.60	0.30	4.00	0.33	4.80	0.40
90	2.70	0.22	3.15	0.26	3.60	0.30	4.05	0.33	4.50	0.37	5.40	0.45
100	3.00	0.25	3.50	0.29	4.00	0.33	4.50	0.37	5.00	0.41	6.00	0.50

MONTHLY WAGES COMPUTED ON A DAY BASIS FOR FRACTIONS OF THE MONTH.

For months with 31 days.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
1...	$0 32	$0 35	$0 39	$0 42	$0 45	$0 48	$0 52	$0 55	$0 58	$0 61	$0 65	$0 81
2...	65	71	77	84	90	97	1 03	1 10	1 16	1 23	1 29	1 61
3...	97	1 06	1 16	1 26	1 35	1 45	1 55	1 65	1 74	1 84	1 94	2 42
4...	1 29	1 42	1 55	1 68	1 81	1 94	2 06	2 19	2 32	2 45	2 58	3 23
5...	1 61	1 77	1 94	2 10	2 26	2 42	2 58	2 74	2 90	3 06	3 23	4 03
6...	1 94	2 13	2 32	2 52	2 71	2 90	3 10	3 29	3 48	3 68	3 87	4 84
7...	2 26	2 48	2 71	2 94	3 16	3 39	3 61	3 84	4 06	4 29	4 52	5 65
8...	2 58	2 84	3 10	3 35	3 61	3 87	4 13	4 39	4 65	4 90	5 16	6 45
9...	2 90	3 19	3 48	3 77	4 06	4 35	4 65	4 94	5 23	5 52	5 81	7 26
10...	3 23	3 55	3 87	4 19	4 52	4 84	5 16	5 48	5 81	6 13	6 45	8 06
11...	3 55	3 90	4 26	4 61	4 97	5 32	5 68	6 03	6 39	6 74	7 10	8 87
12...	3 87	4 26	4 64	5 03	5 42	5 81	6 19	6 58	6 97	7 35	7 74	9 68
13...	4 19	4 61	5 03	5 45	5 87	6 29	6 71	7 13	7 55	7 97	8 39	10 48
14...	4 52	4 97	5 42	5 87	6 32	6 77	7 23	7 68	8 13	8 58	9 03	11 29
15...	4 84	5 32	5 81	6 29	6 77	7 26	7 74	8 23	8 71	9 19	9 68	12 10
20...	6 45	7 10	7 74	8 39	9 03	9 68	10 32	10 97	11 61	12 26	12 90	16 13
25...	8 06	8 87	9 68	10 48	11 29	12 10	12 90	13 71	14 52	15 32	16 13	20 16
30...	9 68	10 64	11 61	12 58	13 53	14 52	15 48	16 45	17 42	18 39	19 35	24 19

For months with 30 days.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
1...	$0 33	$0 37	$0 40	$0 43	$0 47	$0 50	$0 53	$0 57	$0 60	$0 63	$0 67	$0 83
2...	67	73	80	87	93	1 00	1 07	1 13	1 20	1 27	1 33	1 67
3...	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 50	1 60	1 70	1 80	1 90	2 00	2 50
4...	1 33	1 47	1 60	1 73	1 87	2 00	2 13	2 27	2 40	2 53	2 67	3 33
5...	1 67	1 83	2 00	2 17	2 33	2 50	2 67	2 83	3 00	3 17	3 33	4 17
6...	2 00	2 20	2 40	2 60	2 80	3 00	3 20	3 40	3 60	3 80	4 00	5 00
7...	2 33	2 57	2 80	3 03	3 27	3 50	3 73	3 97	4 20	4 43	4 67	5 83
8...	2 67	2 93	3 20	3 47	3 73	4 00	4 27	4 53	4 80	5 07	5 33	6 67
9...	3 00	3 30	3 60	3 90	4 20	4 50	4 80	5 10	5 40	5 70	6 00	7 50
10...	3 33	3 67	4 00	4 33	4 67	5 00	5 33	5 67	6 00	6 33	6 67	8 33
11...	3 67	4 03	4 40	4 77	5 13	5 50	5 87	6 23	6 60	6 97	7 33	7 17
12...	4 00	4 40	4 80	5 20	5 60	6 00	6 40	6 80	7 20	7 60	8 00	10 00
13...	4 33	4 77	5 20	5 63	6 07	6 50	6 93	7 37	7 80	8 23	8 67	10 83
14...	4 67	5 13	5 60	6 07	6 53	7 00	7 47	7 93	8 40	8 87	9 33	11 67
15...	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	12 50
20...	6 67	7 33	8 00	8 67	9 33	10 00	10 67	11 33	12 00	12 67	13 33	16 67
25...	8 33	9 17	10 00	10 83	11 67	12 50	13 33	14 17	15 00	15 83	16 67	21 83

For February, with 28 Days.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
1...	$0 36	$0 39	$0 43	$0 46	$0 50	$0 54	$0 57	$0 61	$0 64	$0 68	$0 71	$0 89
2...	71	79	86	93	1 00	1 07	1 14	1 21	1 29	1 36	1 42	1 79
3...	1 07	1 18	1 29	1 39	1 50	1 61	1 71	1 82	1 93	2 04	2 14	2 67

For February, with 28 Days.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
4...	1 43	1 57	1 71	1 86	2 00	2 14	2 29	2 43	2 57	2 71	2 86	3 57
5...	1 79	1 96	2 14	2 32	2 50	2 68	2 86	3 04	3 21	3 39	3 57	4 46
6...	2 14	2 36	2 57	2 79	3 00	3 21	3 43	3 66	3 86	4 07	4 29	5 36
7...	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 25	4 50	4 75	5 00	6 25
8...	2 86	3 14	3 43	3 71	4 00	4 29	4 57	4 86	5 14	5 43	5 71	7 14
9...	3 21	3 54	3 86	4 18	4 50	4 82	5 14	5 46	5 79	6 11	6 43	8 04
10...	3 57	3 93	4 29	4 64	5 00	5 36	5 71	6 07	6 43	6 79	7 14	8 93
11...	3 93	4 32	4 72	5 11	5 50	5 89	6 29	6 68	7 07	7 46	7 86	9 82
12...	4 29	4 71	5 14	5 57	6 00	6 43	6 86	7 29	7 71	8 14	8 57	10 71
13...	4 64	5 11	5 57	6 04	6 50	6 96	7 43	7 89	8 36	8 82	9 29	11 61
14...	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	12 50
15...	5 36	5 89	6 43	6 96	7 50	8 04	8 57	9 11	9 64	10 18	10 71	13 39
20...	7 14	7 86	8 57	9 29	10 00	10 71	11 43	12 14	12 86	13 57	14 29	17 86
25...	8 93	9 82	10 71	11 61	12 50	13 39	14 29	15 18	15 97	16 96	17 86	22 32

SAVINGS BANK COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

One dollar, from one year to fifteen years, with compound interest added semi-annually, at different rates.

Time.	3 Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.	7 Per Ct.	8 Per Ct.	9 Per Ct.	10 Per Ct.
½ year.....	$1 01	$1 02	$1 02	$1 03	$1 03	$1 04	$1 04	$1 05
1 year.....	1 03	1 04	1 05	1 06	1 07	1 08	1 09	1 10
1½ years.....	1 04	1 06	1 07	1 09	1 10	1 12	1 14	1 15
2 years.....	1 06	1 08	1 10	1 12	1 14	1 16	1 19	1 21
2½ years.....	1 07	1 10	1 13	1 15	1 18	1 21	1 24	1 27
3 years.....	1 09	1 12	1 15	1 19	1 22	1 26	1 30	1 34
3½ years.....	1 10	1 14	1 18	1 22	1 27	1 31	1 36	1 40
4 years.....	1 12	1 17	1 21	1 26	1 31	1 36	1 42	1 47
4½ years.....	1 14	1 19	1 24	1 30	1 36	1 42	1 48	1 55
5 years.....	1 16	1 21	1 28	1 34	1 41	1 48	1 55	1 62
5½ years.....	1 17	1 24	1 31	1 38	1 45	1 53	1 62	1 71
6 years.....	1 19	1 26	1 34	1 42	1 51	1 60	1 69	1 79
6½ years.....	1 21	1 29	1 37	1 46	1 56	1 66	1 77	1 88
7 years.....	1 23	1 31	1 41	1 51	1 61	1 73	1 85	1 97
7½ years.....	1 24	1 34	1 44	1 55	1 67	1 80	1 93	2 07
8 years.....	1 26	1 37	1 48	1 60	1 73	1 87	2 02	2 18
8½ years.....	1 28	1 39	1 52	1 65	1 79	1 94	2 11	2 29
9 years.....	1 30	1 42	1 55	1 70	1 85	2 02	2 20	2 40
9½ years.....	1 32	1 45	1 59	1 75	1 92	2 10	2 30	2 52
10 years.....	1 34	1 48	1'63	1 80	1 98	2 19	2 41	2 65
11 years.....	1 38	1 54	1 72	1 91	2 13	2 36	2 63	2 92
12 years.....	1 42	1 60	1 80	2 03	2 28	2 56	2 87	3 22
13 years.....	1 47	1 67	1 90	2 15	2 44	2 77	3 14	3 55
14 years.....	1 51	1 73	1 99	2 28	2 62	2 99	3 42	3 62
15 years.....	1 56	1 80	2 09	2 42	2 80	3 24	3 74	4 32

TIME AT WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate. Per Ct.	Simple interest.	Compound interest.	Rate. Per Ct.	Simple interest.	Compound interest.
2.....	50 yrs.....	35 yrs. 1 day	5.....	20 yrs.....	15 yrs. 75 days
2½.....	40 yrs.....	28 yrs. 26 days	6.....	16 yrs. 8 mos....	11 yrs. 327 days
3.....	33 yrs. 4 mos....	23 yrs. 164 days	7.....	14 yrs. 104 days.	10 yrs. 89 days
3½.....	28 yrs. 208 days.	20 yrs. 54 days	8.....	12½ yrs.....	9 yrs. 2 days
4.....	25 years.....	17 yrs. 246 days	9.....	11 yrs. 40 days..	8 yrs. 16 days
4½....	22 yrs. 81 days..	15 yrs. 273 days	10.....	10 yrs.....	7 yrs. 100 days

THE SUM OF MONEY THAT MUST BE INVESTED, ANNUALLY, AT COMPOUND INTEREST, TO AMOUNT TO $1,000 IN A DEFINITE NUMBER OF YEARS.

Length of Time Invested.	At 4 Per Ct.	At 4½ Per Ct.	At 5 Per Ct.	At 6 Per Ct.	At 7 Per Ct.	At 8 Per Ct.	Amounts to
10 years.....	$80 09	$77 88	$75 72	$71 57	$67 64	$63 92	$1,000 00
15 years.....	48 02	46 04	44 14	40 53	37 19	34 10	1,000 00
20 years.....	32 29	30 50	28 80	25 65	22 80	20 23	1,000 00
25 years.....	23 09	21 47	19 96	17 20	14 78	12 67	1,000 00
30 years.....	17 14	15 69	14 34	11 93	9 89	8 17	1,000 00
35 years.....	13 06	11 74	10 55	8 47	9 76	5 37	1,000 00

Explanation.—How much must be invested every year, at 4½ per cent compound interest, so that the proceeds will amount to $1,000 in twenty-five years? Look under the heading "4½ per cent," at the right of twenty-five years, and you find $21 47, the answer, etc., etc.

LONGEVITY CALCULATIONS.

According to Buffon, the life of man "can" last six times as long as it takes him to become fully developed; according to Bacon and Hufland, eight times as long. Now, since man is not considered in the anatomical sense completely mature before the twenty-fifth year of age his life, according to the last named two authorities, "could" last two hundred years. But, as a matter of fact, there is no record whatever of such long lives. Among the extraordinary cases of longevity on record and well attested is that of the Englishman Thomas Parr, who lived happily in Shropshire to the age of 152. The celebrated Harvey, who dissected him after death, found his body in excellent condition, and stated that had it not been for his intemperance he might have lived much longer. A census taken under Emperor Vespasian showed in the relatively small territory of Italy alone eighty persons over one hundred years old, and among these two who had reached the age of 140. The census of the United States for 1890 shows 3,981 centenarians and that for 1900 3,504 (males, 1,271; females, 2,333). These figures have only a dubious value, not merely because the vanity of old people in general causes them to claim their age much higher than it really is, but for the fact that the majority of these centenarians are ignorant persons (2,553 negroes, 111 Indians and 3 Mongolians), whose statements as to their age cannot be relied upon.

It has been calculated that of 1,000,000 men and women who have passed the age of 30 about one-half live to the age of 63, one-fourth to the age of 76, every tenth to the age of 83 and every hundredth to the age of 97 years. Of 1,000,000 only 100 attain the age of 100, 2 the age of 104, and to find a person only one year older 2,000,000 births have to occur; but only among 10,000,000 human beings one grows 106 years old.

The following tables show the expectation of life from various ages and the percentage living to the end of certain periods:

American Experience Expectation of Life.

According to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

Age.	No. of years expectation of life.	No. dying of each 1,000 annually.	Age.	No. of years expectation of life.	No. dying of each 1,000 annually.
20	42.20	7.81	58	15.39	22.94
21	41.53	7.85	59	14.74	24.72
22	40.85	7.90	60	14.09	26.69
23	40.17	7.95	61	13.47	28.88
24	39.49	8.01	62	12.86	31.29
25	38.81	8.07	63	12.26	33.94
26	38.11	8.13	64	11.67	36.87
27	37.43	8.19	65	11.10	40.13
28	36.73	8.27	66	10.54	43.71
29	36.03	8.34	67	10.00	47.65
30	35.33	8.42	68	9.47	52.00
31	34.62	8.51	69	8.97	56.76
32	33.92	8.61	70	8.48	61.99
33	33.21	8.71	71	8.00	67.66
34	32.50	8.83	72	7.55	73.73
35	31.78	8.95	73	7.11	80.18
36	31.07	9.09	74	6.68	87.03
37	30.35	9.24	75	6.27	94.37
38	29.62	9.41	76	5.88	102.31
39	28.90	9.59	77	5.49	111.06
40	28.18	9.79	78	5.11	120.83
41	27.45	10.01	79	4.74	131.73
42	26.72	10.25	80	4.39	144.47
43	25.99	10.52	81	4.05	158.60
44	25.27	10.82	82	3.71	174.30
45	24.54	11.17	83	3.39	191.56
46	23.80	11.56	84	3.08	211.36
47	23.08	12.00	85	2.77	235.55
48	22.36	12.52	86	2.47	265.68
49	21.63	13.10	87	2.18	303.02
50	20.91	13.78	88	1.91	346.69
51	20.20	14.54	89	1.66	395.86
52	19.49	15.39	90	1.42	454.54
53	18.79	16.34	91	1.19	532.46
54	18.09	17.40	92	.98	634.25
55	17.40	18.58	93	.80	734.17
56	16.72	19.88	94	.64	857.14
57	16.05	21.33	95	.50	1,000.00

Per Cent Living at End of Period.

Per cent that live to the end of a term of years, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

Age.	End of 10 years.	End of 15 years.	End of 20 years.	End of 25 years.	End of 30 years.	End of 35 years.
25	91.90	87.73	83.33	78.40	72.52	65.05
26	91.82	87.57	83.05	77.95	71.75	63.80
27	91.73	87.41	82.76	77.45	70.90	62.49
28	91.63	87.23	82.45	76.89	69.96	61.04
29	91.53	87.03	82.09	76.26	68.92	59.46
30	91.41	86.81	81.70	75.57	67.79	57.75
31	91.29	86.57	81.26	74.79	66.54	55.90
32	91.15	86.31	80.76	73.93	65.17	53.92
33	91.00	86.01	80.21	72.98	63.68	51.79
34	90.83	85.68	79.59	71.94	62.06	49.53
35	90.65	85.31	78.91	70.78	60.30	47.14
36	90.45	84.90	78.14	69.52	58.41	44.61
37	90.22	84.43	77.29	68.13	56.37	41.98
38	89.97	83.90	76.34	66.61	54.18	39.24
39	89.69	83.32	75.30	64.96	51.85	36.44
40	89.37	82.66	74.15	63.17	49.38	33.59
41	89.01	81.93	72.89	61.24	46.78	30.72
42	88.60	81.11	71.50	59.15	44.05	27.86
43	88.14	80.20	69.98	56.92	41.23	25.01
44	87.63	79.20	68.32	54.53	38.32	22.23
45	87.04	78.08	66.52	52.00	35.37	19.51
46	86.39	77.86	64.57	49.33	32.40	16.88
47	85.66	75.51	62.47	46.53	29.42	14.37
48	84.85	74.04	60.22	43.62	26.47	12.01
49	83.96	72.42	57.81	40.63	23.57	9.83
50	82.97	70.68	55.25	37.59	20.74	7.86
51	81.88	68.80	52.55	34.52	17.99	——
52	80.69	66.76	49.72	31.44	15.36	——
53	79.39	64.57	46.77	28.39	12.86	——
54	77.97	62.23	43.74	25.37	10.59	——
55	76.42	59.74	40.64	22.42	8.50	——
56	74.74	57.09	——	——	——	——
57	72.93	54.31	——	——	——	——
58	70.97	51.40	——	——	——	——
59	68.86	48.39	——	——	——	——
60	66.59	45.30	——	——	——	——

RELATION BETWEEN DEATH AND BIRTH.

An examination of the proportion between the death rate and birth rate in the various countries goes to show that there exists a relation between death and birth. Indeed, a comparison of the respective statistical tables reveals the fact that all fluctuations in the rates of births and deaths proceed in parallel lines, that is, that every increase in the death rate is infallibly accompanied by an increase of births, and, vice versa, every decrease in the death rate is followed by a decrease of births, so that, despite a few exceptional fluctuations, the excess of births remains approximately the same, at least with regard to European countries, where this parallel course of death and birth lines has been established in the various nations by statistical figures. They prove, for instance, that in the countries with a small death rate, e. g., where it does not exceed 18 in 1,000 inhabitants, the birth rate, too, is smaller than with other nations. In England the proportion of death to birth is 16 to 28; in Scotland, 17 to 29; in Denmark and Norway, 15 to 29; in Sweden, 15 to 26; in Holland, 16 to 32; in Belgium, 17 to 28, and in Switzerland, 18 to 28. This shows a mean excess of births of 12 in 1,000.

It is interesting to observe how this average is also maintained by those countries whose death rate is higher, and which consequently also exhibit higher birth rates in order to keep up the normal excess. Thus Germany shows 20 deaths to 35 births; Austria, 24 to 36; Hungary, 26 to 37; Russia (1901), 32 to 42; Rumania, 25 to 39; Italy, 22 to 33; Spain, 26 to 35, and Portugal, 20 to 32. The historical comparison, too, shows the same parallelism in the rise and fall of the death and birth rates. In the years 1841-'50, for instance, England records 32.6 births against 22.4 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants; proportionately the number falls to 28.1 and 15.9 in the years 1901-'05. Germany in 1841-'50 counted in the average 25.8 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants against 36.1 births; in 1901-'05 the figures are 19.9 against 34.7. And similar are the proportions in Italy, Austria and Spain. With the exception of France Ireland is the only country that remains below the average excess of births of 12 in 1,000; against a death rate of 18 in 1,000

are only 23 births. France, however, occupies in this respect an exceptional position among the nations, recording as she does only 21 births against 20 deaths, so that the excess of births is only 1 in 1,000. According to the calculations of the French physician Dr. Ox, from whose statistical tables the above figures are borrowed, 468,000 more children would have to be born annually in France if the French nation is to keep equal step with the other European states.

PROPORTION BETWEEN THE SEXES.

Statistics show that the proportion between the sexes of the new born is 106.3 boys to 100 girls. Boys are therefore considerably in excess at birth, the male majority amounting to 63,000 in every million human beings. This seems to contradict the general observation to the effect that women are in the majority. This contradiction is, however, explained by the fact that the proportion at birth does not remain stationary, but is reversed in the later years of life. Until the age of ten there is still an excess of boys, but from the age of ten to twenty the proportion between the sexes slowly adjusts itself, and in the third decade of life the proportion becomes 100 males to 102.7 females. This excess of females grows continually, so that at the age of seventy the proportion becomes 100 males to 122.3 females. According to Professor Wilcox, of Cornell University, who has figured out the proportion of sexes in the United States for the census of 1900, there are found in Continental United States 1,638,321 more males than females, or about two more males than females in every 100 of population. Among the negroes there are a few more females than males, while among the Indians there is also an excess of males.

DIFFERENCE OF MEASUREMENTS IN MAN AND WOMAN.

One of the most striking differences between man and woman is to be found in the stature, which already begins at birth. Measurements made on a great number of children go to show that the new born boy is, on the average, one-half to one centimetre taller than the new born girl. Numerous measurements made of adults show a mean difference of 10 to 12 centimetres in favor of man. Also, man's weight is, on the average, more considerable than woman's. The mean weight of new born boys is 3,333 grams, and of new born girls 3,200 grams, the difference in favor of the boys being, therefore, 133 grams. The difference increases in the adult, as the mean weight of the adult female is about 55 kilograms and of the adult male 65 kilograms. It is also to be noted that the total weight of muscular tissue in the adult vigorous woman hardly constitutes one-third of the weight of her body, while in the adult vigorous man it is, on the average, above one-third of the weight of the body. In woman the greater accumulation of adipose tissue causes her form to be softer and rounder, but at the same time rather prevents than favors the development of muscular tissue.

Besides the generally known differences in the size of hand and foot, it is interesting to note that woman, as shown by Ecker and Montegazza, has her index finger frequently longer than her ring finger, while with man the ring finger is the longer, which brings him nearer to the negro and anthropomorphous ape. As a rule, it is not difficult to distinguish in the so-called Caucasian race the skulls of men from those of women. Women's skulls are decidedly smaller. According to Topinard, the mean size of 347 European male skulls is 1,560 cubic centimetres and of 232 female skulls 1,375 cubic centimetres, showing a difference of nearly 200 cubic centimetres in favor of man. Eighty-three male African negroes had a mean capacity of 1,405 cubic centimetres, and 32 skulls of African negro women a capacity of 1,250 cubic centimetres, therefore a difference of about 150 cubic centimetres. Forty-four male skulls from the stone age had a capacity of 1,600 cubic centimetres; 28 female skulls of the same epoch 1,410 cubic centimetres; hence the same difference as with the negroes. In proportion to the inferior skull capacity in woman is, of course, the inferior brain mass and brain weight found in woman. Numerous measurings and weighings made by Bischoff, Manouvrier, Topinard and others go to show that the average weight of the brain of man is 1,372 grams and of woman 1,231 grams; hence a difference of 141 grams. In the new born the difference is less, amounting, according to Mies, to about 10 grams in favor of boys. If, however, we consider the proportion of the brain weight to the total weight of the body, we find a small difference in favor of woman—that is to say, relatively to the weight of her body, woman has a heavier brain.

There exists also in the very new born a striking difference in the formation as well as in the development of the brains of boys and girls, so that the respective brains can at once be distinguished one from the other. The male brain develops especially in the frontal and parietal lobes more rapidly and considerably than woman's. This is important, in view of the fact that it is the frontal cavity to which is ascribed the most important part in the performance of the so-called intellectual functions. Other minor differences consist in the hairiness and the development of the thyroid gland, which, as a rule, is greater, and of the larynx, the heart and the lungs, which generally are considerably smaller in woman than in man. It is a striking fact that man has a great number more of red blood globules than woman, and this is so not merely on account of his having a larger quantity of blood but also if the quantity of blood is reckoned the same. Expressed in round figures, man has in one cubic millimetre of blood 5,000,000 red globules, woman only 4,500,000. Also, the specific weight of the feminine blood is inferior. As the red blood globules carry to the tissues of the body the oxygen so necessary to life, the importance of this difference between the sexes is at once evident.

PROPORTIONATE HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS.

There are tables published as to the weight of man compared with height, but they are purely averages, and not definite at that, for some men at, say, five feet six inches, weigh more than others of the same height. On the weighing machines seen at public places a table is affixed giving the proportionate weight for various heights. The same applies to age. It may, however, be laid down that an adult male, in good health, sixty-six inches in stature, ought to weigh rather more than 140 pounds avoirdupois, and for every inch above or below this height five pounds should be added or subtracted. "Individuals may present a wide range of variation from this," says Dr. J. Adams Allen ("Medical Examinations for Life Insurance"), "but as a rule, 20 per cent, or one-fifth, is almost the maximum variation within the limits of health."

Weight and Height Averages.

Height.	Weight.	Medium chest.	20 per cent above average weight.	20 per cent below average weight.
	Should weigh			
5 feet 1 inch.....	120 pounds	34.06 inches	144 pounds	96 pounds
5 feet 2 inches.....	125 pounds	35.13 inches	150 pounds	100 pounds
5 feet 3 inches.....	130 pounds	35.70 inches	156 pounds	104 pounds
5 feet 4 inches.....	135 pounds	36.26 inches	162 pounds	108 pounds
5 feet 5 inches.....	140 pounds	36.83 inches	168 pounds	112 pounds
5 feet 6 inches.....	143 pounds	37.50 inches	172 pounds	114 pounds
5 feet 7 inches.....	145 pounds	38.16 inches	174 pounds	116 pounds
5 feet 8 inches.....	148 pounds	38.53 inches	178 pounds	118 pounds
5 feet 9 inches.....	155 pounds	39.10 inches	186 pounds	124 pounds
5 feet 10 inches.....	160 pounds	39.66 inches	192 pounds	128 pounds
5 feet 11 inches.....	165 pounds	40.23 inches	198 pounds	132 pounds
6 feet	170 pounds	40.80 inches	204 pounds	136 pounds

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS AT VARYING AGES.

Light face figures are 20 per cent under and over the average.

Ages.....	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-60
5 feet	96 **120** 144	100 **125** 150	102 **128** 154	105 **131** 157	106 **133** 160	107 **134** 161	107 **134** 161	107 **134** 161
5 feet 1 inch.....	98 **122** 146	101 **126** 151	103 **129** 155	105 **131** 157	107 **134** 161	109 **136** 163	109 **136** 163	109 **136** 163
5 feet 2 inches.....	99 **124** 149	102 **128** 154	105 **131** 157	106 **133** 160	109 **136** 163	110 **138** 166	110 **138** 166	110 **138** 166
5 feet 3 inches.....	102 **127** 152	105 **131** 157	107 **134** 161	109 **136** 163	111 **139** 167	113 **141** 169	113 **141** 169	113 **141** 169
5 feet 4 inches.....	105 **131** 157	108 **135** 162	110 **138** 166	112 **140** 168	114 **143** 172	115 **144** 173	116 **145** 174	116 **145** 174
5 feet 5 inches.....	107 **134** 161	110 **138** 166	113 **141** 169	114 **143** 172	117 **146** 175	118 **147** 176	119 **149** 179	119 **149** 179
5 feet 6 inches.....	110 **138** 166	114 **142** 170	116 **145** 174	118 **147** 176	120 **150** 180	121 **151** 181	122 **153** 184	122 **153** 184
5 feet 7 inches.....	114 **142** 170	118 **147** 176	120 **150** 180	122 **152** 182	124 **155** 186	125 **156** 187	126 **158** 190	126 **158** 190
5 feet 8 inches.....	117 **146** 175	121 **151** 181	123 **154** 185	126 **157** 188	128 **160** 192	129 **161** 193	130 **163** 196	130 **163** 196
5 feet 9 inches.....	120 **150** 180	124 **155** 186	127 **159** 191	130 **162** 194	132 **165** 198	133 **166** 199	134 **167** 200	134 **168** 202
5 feet 10 inches.....	123 **154** 185	127 **159** 191	131 **164** 197	134 **167** 200	136 **170** 204	137 **171** 205	138 **172** 206	138 **173** 208
5 feet 11 inches.....	127 **159** 191	131 **164** 197	135 **169** 203	138 **173** 208	140 **175** 210	142 **177** 212	142 **177** 212	142 **178** 214
6 feet	132 **165** 198	136 **170** 204	140 **175** 210	143 **179** 215	144 **180** 216	146 **183** 220	146 **182** 218	146 **183** 220

Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-60
6 feet 1 inch	136 170 204	142 177 212	145 181 217	148 185 222	149 186 223	151 189 227	150 188 226	151 189 227
6 feet 2 inches	141 176 211	147 184 221	150 188 226	154 192 230	155 194 233	157 196 235	155 194 233	155 194 233
6 feet 3 inches	145 181 217	152 190 228	156 195 234	160 200 240	162 203 244	163 204 245	161 201 241	158 198 238

THE STANDARD OF BEAUTY.

Artists have at all times endeavored to discover in the human body the rules of the beautiful, the laws which the forms and proportions of the various parts of the body must obey in order to approach by their harmony the ideal beautiful. Polyclitus, of Sicyon (fifth century, B. C.), a celebrated Greek sculptor and architect, made a figure embodying the accepted proportions, which he called "the canon." There are numerous canons of this kind, called either after the epoch in which they were decreed or after the artist who devised them, such as the Egyptian canon, the Greek canon, the canon of the Renaissance, the canons of Michael Angelo, Albert Dürer, Jacques Cousin, etc. In our own times some eminent anthropologists have also, from the mean of many measurements, established what is called the scientific canon of proportions. According to this canon, the normally built body requires the following proportions:

Length of the body seven and a half to eight times the length of the head, nine times the length of the hand and six to seven times the length of the foot. The breadth of the temples should be equal to the length of the face; the breadth of the shoulders double the length of the face. The arm must be three times as long as the head, and the legs four times as long. As to the proportions of the face, the forehead should be as long as the nose, as long as mouth and chin taken together and as long as the ear. The mouth should be by one-half larger than the eye. In woman the lines must be rounder than in man; also, the proportions of various parts of the body differ. Thus, the shoulders should be narrower, the waist smaller and the hips larger than with man. Another very important question in judging beauty is the proportion of a person's length and breadth to her weight. By multiplying the size of the chest by the length of the body and dividing the result by 240, the quotient thus obtained should, with the normally built person, be equal to her weight in kilograms.

MEAN TIME OF DIGESTION OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF DIET.

One hour—Rice.

One and a half hours—Beaten eggs, barley water, roast game, baked apples and pears, fruit sauce, boiled salmon and trout, spinach, celery, asparagus, mashed peas and beans, oatmeal.

One and three-quarter hours—Cooked brains and sago.

Two hours—Boiled milk, raw eggs, boiled barley, roast ox liver, boiled green apples, boiled codfish.

Two and a quarter hours—Fresh uncooked milk, boiled turkey.

Two and a half hours—Roast turkey, roast goose, roast lamb, suckling pig, beans and lentils boiled in their husks.

Two and three-quarter hours—Pudding boiled tender, chicken fricasse, oysters.

Three hours—Soft boiled eggs, stewed mutton, raw ham, beefsteak, broiled perch, sole and turbot, cake.

Three and a half hours—Roast pork, salted butter, hard boiled eggs, old cheese, fresh sausage, corned beef, boiled potatoes, fresh wheaten bread, boiled white cabbage, boiled onions.

Four hours—Boiled and roast poultry, roast veal, roast mutton, dry bread with coffee.

Four and a half hours—Boiled tender mutton, fresh pickled meat and sauerkraut.

Five hours—Very hard boiled eggs, stone fruit, cherries, plums, raisins, almonds, nuts, mushrooms.

Six hours—Old pickled meat, fried lampreys and fat eel.

It is to be noted that an addition of much oil, fat and acids renders digestion more difficult, while an addition of salt, pepper, mustard, old cheese, radish, sugar and wine favors it considerably.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS.

The human body, especially as regards nutrition, has justly been compared to an engine. If a steam engine is to perform a certain amount of work it must be supplied with fuel, and the quantity of fuel must be in proportion to the work to be performed. In like manner man, to be able to act, requires fuel, which we call food, and, like the engine, the person who has to perform a greater amount of work will also require a greater supply of food. Besides, the human engine does not stop for a second in its work, for even in the profoundest sleep heart and lungs are uninterruptedly active. From this follows that as long as we live we are compelled to supply the body with ever new fuel.

Recent scientific investigations go to show that a healthy, vigorous person requires daily a quantity of food corresponding to a heating capacity of about

three thousand calories. A calory, by the way, means in physics the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree Celsius. Three thousand calories, therefore, represent a quantity sufficient to raise three thousand grams of water by one degree C., or one gram of water by 3,000 degrees C.

Besides water and salts we have three groups of nutritious food to subsist on, i. e., albuminates, fats and carbohydrates, (i. e., starch, flour, sugar). The caloricity of these substances has been established as follows: One gram of albumen equals 4.0 calories, 1 gram of fat equals 9.0 calories and 1 gram of carbohydrate equals 4.0 calories. With these figures it is easy to calculate how much of albumen, fats or carbohydrates a person must absorb daily in order to supply his body with the necessary number of calories from either of these substances. He will require about 3,000÷4=725 grams of albumen, or about the same quantity of hydrates, or but 3,000÷9=333 grams of fat. Now, it would be the greatest folly to try to live on either of these foods exclusively, as the stomach would not fail to revolt against such an attempt. Man requires mixed foods, and these should be so selected as to yield the necessary number of calories, a number which must necessarily vary according to the state of health of each individual and the amount of work he has to perform.

Nutritious Value of Some Ordinary Foods in Calories.

(As given by Dr. Irving Fischer, of Yale University, in "The American Journal of Physiology.")

Name of food and "portion," roughly estimated.	Weight containing 100 calories.		Proteid.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrate.	Total.
	Ounce.	Gram.				
Almonds, a dozen...	0.53	15	13	77	10	100
Apple pie, a third of a piece.....	1.3	36	5	32	63	100
Bacon, ordinary serving	0.53	15	6	94	—	100
Banana, one large..	3.5	98	5	5	90	100
Bread, a large slice.	1.3	37	13	6	81	100
Butter an ordinary pat	0.44	13	0.5	99.5	—	100
Cheese, an ordinary piece	0.77	22	25	73	2	100
Chicken, an ordinary serving....	3.2	90	79	21	—	100
Cream, an ordinary serving	1.7	49	5	87	8	100
Beef sirloin, a small piece	1.4	40	31	69	—	100
Egg, one large.....	2.1	60	32	68	—	100
Grapes, one bunch..	4.8	1.40	5	15	80	100
Oysters, one dozen.	6.8	1.90	49	22	29	100
Potato, one.....	3.6	100	10	1	89	100
Whole milk, two-thirds glass.....	4.9	140	19	52	29	100
Sugar, five teaspoonfuls	0.86	24	—	—	100	100

That means that, for instance, 4.9 ounces of milk, about two-thirds of an ordinary glass, contain 100 calories, and that of these 100 calories 19 will be in the form of proteid, 52 in fat and 29 in carbohydrates. In other words, of the food value of milk 19 per cent is proteid, 52 per cent fat and 19 carbohydrates. To determine the number of calories contained in any quantity of these foods eaten singly or mixed with another divide their weight by the respective units of weight as given for each. As many times as the latter is contained in the former so many times a hundred calories that amount of food will yield.

PECUNIARY ECONOMY OF FOOD.

Amounts of actually nutritive ingredients obtained in different food materials for 10 cents.

(From bulletin of United States Department of Agriculture.)

Kind of food material.	If price per lb. be	Ten cents will buy.	Pounds of nutrients and calories of fuel value in 10 cents worth.			
			Proteln.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrates.	Energy.
	Cents.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Calories
Beef, round	14	.71	.13	.09	——	630
Beef, sirloin	20	.50	.08	.08	——	515
Beef, shouldor	12	.83	.12	.08	——	595
Mutton, leg	16	63	.09	.09	——	560
Pork, loin	12	.83	.11	.19	——	1,035

Kind of food material.	If price per lb. be.	Ten cents will buy..	Pounds of nutrients and calories of fuel value in 10 cents worth.			
			Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrates.	Energy.
Pork, salt, fat.....	12	.83	.02	.68	——	2,950
Ham, smoked	18	56	.08	.18	——	915
Codfish, fresh, dressed...	10	1.00	.11	—	——	220
Codfish, salted	7	1.43	.22	.01	——	465
Oysters, 35c. per quart..	18	.56	.03	.01	.02	125
Milk, 6c. per quart.....	3	3.33	.11	.13	.17	1,030
Butter	25	.40	—	.32	——	1,365
Cheese	16	.63	.16	.20	.02	1,185
Eggs, 24c. per dozen.....	16	.63	.07	.06	——	385
Wheat, bread	5	2.00	.16	.02	1.04	2.400
Wheat, flour	3	3.33	.32	.03	2.45	5,440
Cornmeal	2½	4.00	.31	.07	2.96	6,540
Oatmeal	4	2.50	.34	.16	1.66	4,500
Beans, white, dried.....	5	2.00	.35	.03	1.16	3,040
Rice	8	1.25	.08	—	.97	2,025
Potatoes, 60c per bushel..	1	.10	.15	.01	1.40	2,950
Sugar	6	1.67	—	—	1.67	2,920

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Accidents.

In serious accidents the first thing to be done is to send for the physician. While awaiting his arrival make the patient as comfortable as possible. In severe bleeding, stanch the blood by means of compresses applied to the veins or arteries. In case of insensibility, loosen or remove any of the clothing pressing upon the neck, chest or abdomen. Sprinkle the face with cold water, and if the power of swallowing be present give some cold water to drink, or if this should prove insufficient some stimulant, such as whiskey or brandy.

Burns and Scalds.

Cover with bicarbonate of soda, or wet with water in which as much of the soda has been placed as can be dissolved. When the skin is broken and blisters are raised, open the blisters at once and swathe the parts with soft linen annointed with simple cerate or saturated with sweet oil, castor oil, or equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Burns from caustic alkalis should be well washed with vinegar and water.

Epileptic Fits.

Place patient flat on the floor, with little or no elevation of the head; control his movements so far as to prevent injury, and place a folded towel between the teeth, so as to prevent the biting of the tongue. When the convulsion is over let the patient rest in a quiet place, giving him previously a slight stimulant.

Fainting.

Loosen the clothing, allow plenty of fresh air, sprinkle cold water over face and apply hartshorn to the nose.

Frostbite.

Bring about reaction gradually by friction in a room without fire, and avoid heat. Rub the part with snow or other cold application. If severe, call physician, as gangrene may follow.

Suffocation by Gases.

Remove the patient into fresh air, undo clothing, dash cold water on the face and neck and employ artificial respiration, as in drowning.

Sunstroke.

Remove clothing; put patient in cool place and apply ice or ice cold water to head, back of neck, spine and armpits until the high temperature is lowered. Keep head in elevated position.

Hemorrhages from the Nose.

These may be stopped generally by snuffing up the nose salt water, alum and water, or vinegar, by applying ice between the shoulders or at the back of the neck, or by putting bits of lint into the nostrils, and raising the arms over the head.

Drowning.

Loosen or remove clothing and rid the air passages of any water, mud, or mucus which may be present. Pull the tongue well forward; an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer the purpose. Turn the patient over, face downward, so that the head hangs down, and, by making firm pressure upon the loins, any water will be expelled from the lungs and stomach. Then turn him upon his back and proceed with artificial respiration. For this purpose grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows and draw them gently and steadily upward until they meet above the head, and, after keeping the arms in that position for two seconds, turn them down and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. Repeat these measures alternately fifteen times in a minute until a

spontaneous effort to respire is perceived. When breathing has been established proceed to induce circulation and warmth. Remove carefully all wet clothing and wrap the patient up in warm, dry blankets, applying heat to the extremities. Restore the circulation by brisk friction applied to the limbs, and, as soon as he is able to swallow give small quantities of hot coffee, whiskey or brandy. Do not despair if resuscitation does not immediately follow. Cases have been reported where it has taken two hours to effect this, and recovery from drowning has occurred where persons have been submerged from ten minutes to nearly an hour.

Burns from Electricity and Lightning.

Do not touch the body until the current has been turned off, unless you are provided with rubber gloves. Send for medical aid immediately. In the mean time apply external heat and friction to the extremities. If the respirations have ceased employ artificial respiration. The burns may be treated as any ordinary burn.

Bites of Animals.

Remove the possible poison and prevent its entry into the system. Place a ligature about the part and thoroughly cauterize the wound with a hot iron, hot coal, or some caustic. When a person is bitten by an animal supposed to have hydrophobia he should at once be removed to a Pasteur institute for inoculation with preventive serum.

Bites of Venomous Insects.

Tie a ligature about the injured part and suck the wound to produce bleeding. Then enlarge the bite with an incision and swab it out with pure carbolic acid or some other antiseptic. Should dangerous symptoms appear, stimulate the patient with whiskey.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

When poisonous substances have been taken, the first move is to cause their ejection by vomiting or neutralization by proper antidotes; then the effects produced must be counteracted by stimulants, artificial respiration and exciting the excretory organs. The simplest means of causing vomiting are: Tickling back of throat with finger or a feather; drinking large drafts of lukewarm water, salt and water, mustard and water, one or two tablespoonsful of ipecac in water, and twenty grams of sulphate of zinc in water. When as much of the poison as possible has been gotten rid of by vomiting, certain antidotes, according to the nature of the poison, must be administered. Acids and alkalis form antidotes to each other. The acids suitable for the purpose are vinegar, lime juice, and orange juice, mixed with water. The alkalies are soda, potash, lime and magnesia diluted with water. Albumen and oils will protect the gullet and walls of the stomach in poisoning by so-called irritants. For the same purpose also white of egg, milk, flour and water, salad oil and castor oil may be used.

The following table shows the commonly used antidotes for various poisons:

Poisons.	Antidotes.
Arsenic (rat poison, Sheele's green).....	Emetics; milk; peroxide of iron, raw eggs, castor oil, salad oil.
Antimony (butter of antimony and tartar emetic)	Encourage vomiting. Milk; tea; tannic acid.
Mineral acids (oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, spirit of salt).....	Encourage vomiting. Alkalies—solutions of soda; potash; lime; magnesia, whiting; wall plaster.
Oxalic acid.....	Emetics; lime water; chalk; magnesia, whiting.
Carbolic acid.....	Lime water; sweet oil, stimulants.
Alkalies (caustic potash, soda of lime)...	Acids—vinegar and water; lime juice; orange juice; orange juice in water; emetics; salad oils.
Phosphorus (rat poison, matches).....	Encourage vomiting by large drafts of water. Large doses of magnesia in water. Avoid oils.
Mercury salts (corrosive sublimate, calomel)	Encourage vomiting; white of eggs; flour and water; milk.
Salts of lead (sugar of lead, paint).....	Emetics and Epsom salts.
Nitrate of silver (caustic).....	Common salt and water.
Irritant gases (chloroform).....	Fresh air; loosen dress; artificial respiration; dash cold water about face and neck.
Prussic acid (cyanide of potassium).....	Cold douche; smelling salts to nostrils; artificial respiration; brandy and ammonia.
Strychnia (nux vomica).....	Emetics; chloroform to relieve spasms; cold affusion, artificial respiration; brandy and ammonia; morphia; rectal injections of tobacco.
Narcotics (opium, morphia, laudanum, paregoric)	Emetics; strong coffee; cold affusion; forced walking about.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Its Origin and Preparation.

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in Congress assembled at Philadelphia, resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown.

On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independence were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

The Drafting Committee.

On the succeeding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Jefferson, J. Adams, Franklin, Sherman, R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June also a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June it was resolved that a committee should be appointed by the name of a Board of War and Ordnance, to consist of five members.

On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent states was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draft, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent states, was laid before Congress and read.

On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolution respecting independence. On the 2d of July a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent states was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration.

Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock, as President, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army.

The Second Signing.

It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August a copy, engrossed on parchment, was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

TEXT OF THE DECLARATION.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is

the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

Charges Against the Crown.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

Oppressive and Irregular Laws Sanctioned.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Indifference of the British People.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

Conclusion.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

North Carolina.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

South Carolina.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Heyward, junr.
Thomas Lynch, junr.
Arthur Middleton.

Maryland.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

Pennsylvania.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

Delaware.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

New York.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's. Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

New Hampshire.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams.
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island and Providence, etc.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

Connecticut.
Roger Sherman.
Oliver Wolcott.
Wm. Williams.
Saml Huntington.

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

THEIR ORIGIN AND PREPARATION.

Congress resolved on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and on the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingstone, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee the subject was from time to time debated until November 15, 1777, when a copy of the Confederation was finally agreed to.

Congress, at the same time, directed that the articles should be proposed to the Legislatures of all the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States, which being done the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were

ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and, being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the President and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the Confederation.

On November 29 a committee of three was appointed to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, etc. On June 26, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. McKean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on December 15, 1778, not to agree to the confederation until matters respecting the Western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but on January 30, 1781, the Legislature of the State passed an act to empower its delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2nd day of March under the new powers.

TEXT OF THE ARTICLES.

In Congress, July 9, 1778.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Article I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Article II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Duties of States to One Another.

Article IV, Section 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States (paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted) shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States, and the people of each State shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided, that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also, that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States, or either of them.

Sec. 2. If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Sec. 3. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Constitution of Congress.

Article V., Section 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November of every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

Sec. 2. No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Sec. 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

Sec. 4. In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Sec. 5. Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on, Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Limitations on the States.

Article VI., Sec. 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with, any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

Sec. 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

Sec. 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain.

Sec. 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body or forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

Sec. 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Military Appointments.

Article VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the Legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

War Charges.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

Powers of Congress.

Article IX., Sec. 1. The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances; provided, that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided, that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

Sec. 2. The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on

appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that may hereafter arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear to defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward;" provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

Disputes Between States.

Sec. 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

Sec. 4. The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for hte government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

Federal Functions.

Sec. 5. The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided, that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of

such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

Sec. 6. The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

Two-thirds Assent Required.

Sec. 7. The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

Article X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided, that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

The Recess Committee.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the legislature of every state.

The Union Perpetual.

And, whereas, it has pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures, we respectively represent in Congress to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpettual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

New Hampshire.

Joslah Bartlett.
John Wentworth, Junr., Aug. 8, 1778.

Massachusetts.

John Hancock.
Samuel Adams.
Elbridge Gerry.
Francis Dana.
James Lovell.
Samuel Holten.

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

William Ellery.
Henry Marchant.
John Collins.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
Oliver Wolcott.
Titus Hosmer.
Andrew Adams.

New York.

Jas. Duane.
Fra. Lewis.
Wm. Duer.
Gouv. Morris.

New Jersey.

John Witherspoon, Nov. 26, 1788.
Nathl. Scudder, Nov. 26, 1788.

Pennsylvania.

Robt. Morris.
Daniel Roberdeau.
Jona. Bayard Smith.
William Clingan.
Joseph Reed, July 22, 1788.

Delaware.

Tho. McKean, Feb. 12, 1779.
John Dickinson, May 5, 1779.
Nicholas Van Dyke.

Maryland.

John Hanson, March 1, 1781.
Daniel Carroll, March 1, 1781.

Virginia.

Richard Henry Lee.
John Banister.
Thomas Adams.
Jno. Harvie.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.

North Carolina.

John Penn, July 21, 1778.
Corus. Harnett.
Jno. Williams.

South Carolina.

Henry Laurens.
William Henry Drayton.
Jno. Mathews.
Richd. Hutson.
Thos. Heyward, Junr.

Georgia.

Jno. Walton, July 24, 1778.
Edwd. Telfair.
Edwd. Langworthy.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREPARATION AND ADOPTION.

In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the state legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other states of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations might be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony, and to report to the several states such an act, relative to this object, as, when ratified by them, would enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other states were represented—Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and North Carolina failed to attend.

Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report (drawn by Alexander Hamilton, of New York), expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the states by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other states, in the appointment of commissioners to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterward confirmed by the legislatures of the states, would effectually provide for the same.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Congress, on February 21, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the legislatures of those states which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) appointed delegates. On May 25, seven states having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was elected president of the convention, and the consideration of the proposed Constitution was begun. On September 17, 1787, the Constitution, as engrossed and agreed upon, was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted the document to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed federal government should be put in operation. Congress on September 28, 1787, directed the Constitution, with the resolution concerning the same, "to be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On March 4, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by conventions chosen in the various states to consider it, as follows:

Delaware, December 7, 1787.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

Georgia, January 2, 1788.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.
Maryland, April 8, 1788.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
Virginia, June 26, 1788.
New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress on January 28, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution on November 21, 1789, and he informed Congress on June 1, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790. Vermont in convention ratified the Constitution on January 10, 1790, and was, by an act of Congress approved on February 19, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Congress and Its Powers.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Representatives, How Chosen.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senators, Choice, Organization, Impeachment Trials.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall,

nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Elections to Congress—Assemblings.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Separate Powers of Each House.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Compensations and Privileges.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills—Procedure—President's Action.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

General Powers of Congress.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and expel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such

part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceedng ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Limitations of Its Powers.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Limitations of State Powers.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, pay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

The President and His Powers.

The Electoral College—Eligibility, Succession and Compensation.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled to the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President, and if no person have a majority then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representatives from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time

of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Military, Civil and Treaty-making Powers.

Sec. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states; when called into the actual service of the United States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Messages and Extra Sessions.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and the public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Removal by Impeachment.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Supreme Court and Judicial Powers.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Limits of Judicial Power.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war

against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Treason and Its Punishment.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and Citizens.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Equal Rights of Citizens.

Sec. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Creation of New States.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Guarantee of Republican Government.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments to Constitution.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Action by Congress—Ratification.

ARTICLE VI.

Supreme Authority of Constitution.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Debts and Treaties—Official Oaths—No Religious Test.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of Constitution.

The ratification of the convention of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Nine States Sufficient to Establish.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts—NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut—WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New York—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New Jersey—WILL. LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WM. PATERSON, JONA. DAYTON.
Pennsylvania—B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEO. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUV. MORRIS.
Delaware—GEO. READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACO. BROOM.
Maryland—JAMES M'HENRY, DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, DANL. CARROLL.
Virginia—JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.
North Carolina—WM. BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HU. WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina—J. RUTLEDGE, CH'S COATESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia—WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President

and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Election of President and Vice-President.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Amendments Following Civil War.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United states, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

(Note.—On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that "the disabilities imposed by Section 3, Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed.")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments to the Constitution numbered one to ten were adopted as a Bill of Rights in deference to the wish expressed by a number of the states which ratified the original instrument that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added. They were proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the First Congress, on September 25, 1789. They were ratified by the following states in this order: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791. The notifications of ratification were transmitted by the Governors of the states to the President and sent by him to Congress. There is no evidence on the journals of Congress that the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts ratified these amendments.

Eleventh Amendment. The Eleventh Amendment was proposed by the Third Congress, on September 5, 1794, and was declared in a message of the President to Congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

Twelfth Amendment. The Twelfth Amendment was proposed by the Eighth Congress, on December 12, 1803, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the Third Article. It was declared by a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

Thirteenth Amendment. The Thirteenth Amendment was proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on February 1, 1865, and was declared in a proclamation, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six states, viz., Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia.

Fourteenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress on June 16, 1866. On July 21, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several states of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore, Resolved, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State."

The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated July 28, 1868, declaring that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six states, as follows: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw consent to it); Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia rejected it November 13, 1866, and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw consent); Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; Alabama, July 13, 1868.

Fifteenth Amendment. The Fifteenth Amendment was proposed by the Fortieth Congress, on February 26, 1869, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven states. The dates of the ratifications (arranged in the order of their reception by the State Department) were: North Carolina, March 5, 1869; West Vir-

ginia, March 3, 1869; Massachusetts, March 9-12, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Indiana, May 13-14, 1869; New York, March 17-April 14, 1869 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw consent); New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Nevada, March 1, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 15-17, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Kansas, January 18-19, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Nebraska, February 18, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870. Georgia also ratified the amendment on February 2, 1870.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION LAW.

The Presidential succession is fixed by Chapter 1 of the acts of the 49th Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The Acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

The act of Congress raising the Department of Agriculture to the rank of an executive department and giving its head a seat in the President's Cabinet and the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor were both passed subsequently to the Presidential succession act. By intention or inadvertence Congress did not extend the provisions of the succession act to these two additional Cabinet officers. There is no warrant for considering the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as in the line of succession. But no judicial interpretation has yet been made of the provisions of the succession law and of the acts creating the eighth and ninth executive departments.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Its Origin and Applications.

The origin of the Monroe Doctrine may be traced back to President Washington's farewell address, in which he declared the cardinal policy of the United States to be one of noninterference with European affairs. Of that attitude the reverse doctrine of European noninterference in American affairs was a natural development. In his farewell address delivered September 17, 1796, Washington said:

Washington on Abstention for European Concerns.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not legally hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Through the Napoleonic wars the United States succeeded in keeping clear of European entanglements, but after the formation of the Holy Alliance, with

its designs on the South and Central American republics which have thrown off the yoke of Spain, the situation changed and the peace and interests of this country were threatened through European activities extending all over this continent. President James Monroe, with the tacit approval of Great Britain, formulated the desire of the United States to exclude European interference and end European colonization on the soil of the Americas. In his message to Congress of December 2, 1823, paragraph 7, he thus announced the position which his administration had assumed in negotiations with Russia and other European powers:

President Monroe's Message of December 2, 1823.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

In a later paragraph of the same message President Monroe further said:

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

The Olney-Cleveland Exposition.

The efforts of the United States to induce Great Britain to submit to arbitration its claim to territory on the eastern border of Venezuela, claimed also by Venezuela, resulted in an extended diplomatic correspondence, in the course of which Secretary Olney, in a letter to Lord Salisbury, expounded the view of the Monroe Doctrine held by this government. Among other things he said:

The foregoing enumeration not only shows the many instances wherein the rule in question has been affirmed and applied, but also demonstrates that the Venezuelan boundary controversy is in any view far within the scope and spirit of the rule as uniformly accepted and acted upon. A doctrine of American public law thus long and firmly established and supported could not easily be ignored in a proper case for its application, even were the considerations upon which it is founded obscure or questionable. No such objection can be made, however, to the Monroe Doctrine understood and defined in the manner already stated. It rests, on the contrary, upon facts and principles that are both intelligible and incontrovertible. That distance and three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between an European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient, will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe, as Washington observed, has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them. Each great European power, for instance, to-day maintains enormous armies and fleets in self-defence and for protection against any other European power or powers. What have the states of America to do with that condition of things, or why should they be impoverished by wars or preparations for wars, with whose causes or results they can have no direct concern? If all Europe were to suddenly fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American state should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? If it were, it would prove to be a partnership in the cost and losses of the struggle, but not in any ensuing benefits.

Moral Interests Involved.

What is true of the material, is no less true of what may be termed the moral interests involved. Those pertaining to Europe are peculiar to her and are entirely diverse from those pertaining and peculiar to America. Europe as a whole is monarchical, and, with the single important exception of the Republic of France, is committed to the monarchical principle. America, on the other hand, is devoted to the exactly opposite principle—to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government—and in the United States of America has furnished to the world the most conspicuous and conclusive example and proof of the excellence of free institutions, whether from the standpoint of national greatness or of individual hap-

piness. It cannot be necessary, however, to enlarge upon this phase of the subject—whether moral or material interests be considered, it cannot but be universally conceded that those of Europe are irreconcilably diverse from those of America, and that any European control of the latter is necessarily both incongruous and injurious. If, however, for the reasons stated the forcible intrusion of European powers into American politics is to be deprecated—if, as it is to be deprecated, it should be resisted and prevented—such resistance and prevention must come from the United States. They would come from it, of course, were it made the point of attack. But, if they come at all, they must also come from it when any other American state is attacked, since only the United States has the strength adequate to the exigency.

Cause of Popular Government Involved.

Is it true, then, that the safety and welfare of the United States are so concerned with the maintenance of the independence of every American state as against any European power as to justify and require the interposition of the United States whenever that independence is endangered? The question can be candidlly answered in but one way. The states of America, south as well as north, by geographical proximity, by natural sympathy, by similarity of governmental constitutions, are friends and allies, commercially and politically, of the United States. To allow the subjugation of any of them by an European power is, of course, to completely reverse that situation and signifies the loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relations to us. But that is not all.

"The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government. They have secured the right for themselves and their posterity at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. They have realized and exemplified its beneficent operation by a career unexampled in point of natural greatness or individual felicity. They believe it to be for the healing of all nations, and that civilization must either advance or retrograde accordingly as its supremacy is extended or curtailed. Imbued with these sentiments, the people of the United States might not impossibly be wrought up to an active propaganda in favor of a cause so highly valued, both for themselves and for mankind. But the age of the Crusades has passed, and they are content with such assertion and defence of the right of popular self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view more than in any other that they believe it not to be tolerated that the political control of an American state shall be forcibly assumed by an European power.

"The mischiefs apprehended from such a source are none the less real because not immediately imminent in any specific case, and are none the less to be guarded against because the combination of circumstances that will bring them upon us can not be predicted. The civilized States of Christendom deal with each other on substantially the same principles that regulate the conduct of individuals. The greater its enlightenment, the more surely every state perceives that its permanent interests require it to be governed by the immutable principles of right and justice. Each, nevertheless, is only too liable to succumb to the temptations offered by seeming special opportunities for its own aggrandizement, and each would rashly imperil its own safety were it not to remember that for the regard and respect of other states it must be largely dependent upon its own strength and power. To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or good will felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized state, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States. It is because in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers.

National Security Involved.

All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperilled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies or provinces of their own. The principle would be eagerly availed of, and every power doing so would immediately acquire a base of military operations against us. What one power was permitted to do could not be denied to another, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. If it were, the weaker countries would unquestionably be soon absorbed, while the ultimate result might be the partition of all South America between the various European powers.

"The disastrous consequences to the United States of such a condition of things are obvious. The loss of prestige, of authority, and of weight in the councils of the family of nations, would be among the least of them. Our only real rivals in peace as well as enemies in war would be found located at our very doors. Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments, and the exemption has largely contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But, with the powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue. We, too, must be armed to the teeth; we, too, must convert the flower of our male population into soldiers and sailors, and by withdrawing them from the various pursuits of peaceful industry, we, too, must practically annihilate a large share of the productive energy of the nation.

How a greater calamity than this could overtake us it dfficult to see. Nor are our just apprehensions to be allayed by suggestions of the friendliness of European powers—of their good will toward us, of their disposition, should they be our neighbors, to dwell with us in peace and harmony. The people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states to each

other depend not upon sentiment nor principle, but upon selfish interest. They will not soon forget that, in their hour of distress, all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. They have yet in mind that France seized upon the apparent opportunity of our Civil War to set up a monarchy in the adjoining state of Mexico. They realize that had France and Great Britain held important South American possessions, to work from and to benefit, the temptation to destroy the predominance of the great Republic in this hemisphere by furthering its dismemberment might have been irresistible. From that grave peril they have been saved in the past and may be saved again in the future through the operation of the sure, but silent, force of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe. To abandon it, on the other hand, disregarding both the logic of the situation and the facts of our past experience, would be to renounce a policy which has proved both an easy defence against foreign aggression and a prolific source of internal progress and prosperity."

President Roosevelt's Announcement of 1902.

In connection with the settlement of the claims of various countries against Venezuela, precipitated by the pacific blockade by British, German and Italian vessels of Venezuela's ports, President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress of December 2, 1902: "No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference."

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND SESSION, DECEMBER 6, 1909, TO JUNE 25, 1910.

The second session of the Sixty-first Congress was one of great legislative activity. Its output of laws has been equalled in recent years only by that of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, in 1890-'91, and that of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, in 1905-'06. Among the laws of more than ordinary importance passed were those amending the interstate commerce law of 1906, extending its scope and establishing a new federal court—the Court of Commerce—to consider cases arising under the interstate commerce law, establishing a system of postal savings banks, providing for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states, providing for a public accounting of contributions and expenditures in federal elections, authorizing withdrawals of public lands from settlement for conservation purposes, advancing funds for the prosecution of reclamation enterprises in arid land sections, establishing a federal Bureau of Mines, regulating the "white slave" traffic, and enlarging the activities of the federal tariff board. These and other laws of the session are fully summarized in the pages following.

Congress at the same session authorized the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation, a summary of which is given elsewhere in this volume. The House of Representatives curbed the excessive powers of the Speaker by amending the House rules so as to exclude him from membership on the Committee on Rules, of which he was chairman. For details of the resolution in the House which overthrew "Cannonism" see pages 148-150.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Interstate Commerce Act of 1910.

An act, approved June 18, 1910, provided that a court of the United States be created known as the Commerce Court, and shall have the jurisdiction now possessed by circuit courts of the United States and the judges thereof over all cases of the following kinds:

First. All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

Second. Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Third. Such cases as by Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states," approved February 19, 1903, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Fourth. All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of Section 20 or Section 23 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as enlarging the jurisdiction now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States or the judges thereof, that is hereby transferred to and vested in the Commerce Court.

The jurisdiction of the Commerce Court over cases of the foregoing classes shall be exclusive; but this act shall not affect the jurisdiction now possessed by any circuit

or district court of the United States over cases or proceedings of a kind not within the above enumerated classes.

The Commerce Court shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal of such form and style as the court may prescribe. The said court shall be composed of five judges, to be from time to time designated and assigned thereto by the Chief Justice of the United States, from among the circuit judges of the United States, for the period of five years, except that in the first instance the court shall be composed of the five additional circuit judges to be appointed as hereinafter provided, who shall be designated by the President to serve for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, in order that the period of designation of one of the said judges shall expire in each year thereafter. In case of the death, resignation or termination of assignment of any judge so designated the Chief Justice shall designate a circuit judge to fill the vacancy so caused and to serve during the unexpired period for which the original designation was made. After the year 1914 no circuit judge shall be redesignated to serve in the Commerce Court until the expiration of at least one year after the expiration of the period of his last previous designation. The judge first designated for the five-year period shall be the presiding judge of said court, and thereafter the judge senior in designation shall be the presiding judge.

Allowances to Commerce Court Judges.

Each of the judges during the period of his service in the Commerce Court shall, on account of the regular sessions of the court being held in the city of Washington, receive in addition to his salary as circuit judge an expense allowance at the rate of $1,500 per annum.

The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five additional circuit judges, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, who shall hold office during good behavior and who shall be from time to time designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the Circuit Court of any district, or the Circuit Court of Appeals for any circuit, or in the Commerce Court.

The associate judges shall have precedence and shall succeed to the place and powers of the presiding judge whenever he may be absent or incapable of acting in the order of the date of their designations. Four of said judges shall constitute a quorum, and at least a majority of the court shall concur in all decisions.

The court shall have a clerk and a marshal, with the same duties and powers, so far as they may be appropriate and are not altered by rule of the court, as are now possessed by the clerk and marshal, respectively, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The offices of the clerk and marshal of the court shall be in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The judges of the court shall appoint the clerk and marshal, and may also appoint, if they find it necessary, a deputy clerk and deputy marshal; and such clerk, marshal, deputy clerk and deputy marshal shall hold office during the pleasure of the court. The salary of the clerk shall be $4,000 per annum, the salary of the marshal $3,000 per annum, the salary of the deputy clerk $2,500 per annum and the salary of the deputy marshal $2,500 per annum. The said clerk and marshal may, with the approval of the court, employ all requisite assistance. The costs and fees in said court shall be established by the court in a table thereof, approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, within four months after the organization of the court; but such costs and fees shall in no case exceed those charged in the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sessions of the Court.

The Commerce Court shall be always open for the transaction of business. Its regular sessions shall be held in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; but the powers of the court or of any judge thereof, or of the clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, or deputy marshal may be exercised anywhere in the United States; and for expedition of the work of the court and the avoidance of undue expense or inconvenience to suitors the court shall hold sessions in different parts of the United States as may be found desirable. The actual and necessary expenses of the judges, clerk, marshal, deputy clerk and deputy marshal of the court incurred for travel and attendance elsewhere than in the city of Washington shall be paid upon the written and itemized certificate of such judge, clerk, marshal, deputy clerk or deputy marshal by the marshal of the court, and shall be allowed to him in the statement of his accounts with the United States.

The United States marshals of the several districts outside of the city of Washington in which the Commerce Court may hold its sessions shall provide, under the direction and with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States, such rooms in the public buildings of the United States as may be necessary for the court's use; but in case proper rooms cannot be provided in such public buildings, said marshals, with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States, may then lease from time to time other necessary rooms for the court.

If, at any time, the business of the Commerce Court does not require the services of all the judges, the Chief Justice of the United States may, by writing, signed by him and filed in the Department of Justice, terminate the assignment of any of the judges or temporarily assign him for service in any circuit court or circuit court of appeals. In case of illness or other disability of any judge assigned to the Commerce Court, the Chief Justice of the United States may assign any other circuit judge of the United States to act in his place, and may terminate such assignment when the exigence therefor shall cease; and any circuit judge so assigned to act in place of such judge shall, during his assignment, exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of such judge.

In all cases within its jurisdiction the Commerce Court, and each of the judges

assigned thereto, shall, respectively, have and may exercise any and all of the powers of a circuit court of the United States and of the judges of said court, respectively, so far as the same may be appropriate to the effective exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred. The Commerce Court may issue all writs and process appropriate to the full exercise of its jurisdiction and powers, and may prescribe the form thereof. It may also, from time to time, establish such rules and regulations concerning pleading, practice or procedure in cases or matters within its jurisdiction as to the court may seem wise and proper. Its orders, writs and process may run, be served and be returnable anywhere in the United States, and the marshal and deputy marshal of said court and also the United States marshals and deputy marshals in the several districts of the United States shall have like powers and be under like duties to act for and in behalf of said court as pertain to United States marshals and deputy marshals generally when acting under like conditions concerning suits or matters in the circuits of the United States.

Invoking Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Commerce Court shall be invoked by filing in the office of the clerk of the court a written petition setting forth briefly and succinctly the facts constituting the petitioner's cause of action, and specifying the relief sought. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served by the marshal or a deputy marshal of the Commerce Court or by the proper United States marshal or deputy marshal upon every defendant therein named, and when the United States is a party defendant, the service shall be made by filing a copy of said petition in the office of the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the Department of Justice. Within thirty days after the petition is served, unless that time is extended by order of the court or a judge thereof, an answer to the petition shall be filed in the clerk's office, and a copy thereof mailed to the petitioner's attorney, which answer shall briefly and categorically respond to the allegations of the petition. No replication need be filed to the answer, and objections to the sufficiency of the petition or answer as not setting forth a cause of action or defence must be taken at the final hearing or by motion to dismiss the petition based on said grounds, which motion may be made at any time before answer is filed. In case no answer shall be filed as provided herein the petitioner may apply to the court on notice for such relief as may be proper upon the facts alleged in the petition. The court may, by rule, prescribe the method of taking evidence in cases pending in said court, and may prescribe that the evidence be taken before a single judge of the court, with power to rule upon the admission of evidence. Except as may be otherwise provided in this act, or by rule of the court, the practice and procedure in the Commerce Court shall conform as nearly as may be to that in like cases in a circuit court of the United States.

The Commerce Court shall be opened for the transaction of business at a date to be fixed by order of the said court, which shall not be later than thirty days after the judges thereof shall have been designated.

Appeals.

A final judgment or decree of the Commerce Court may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States if appeal to the Supreme Court be taken by an aggrieved party within sixty days after the entry of said final judgment or decree. Such appeal may be taken in like manner as appeals from a circuit court of the United States to the Supreme Court, and the Commerce Court may direct the original record to be transmitted on appeal instead of a transcript thereof. The Supreme Court may affirm, reverse, or modify the final judgment or decree of the Commerce Court, as the case may require.

Appeal to the Supreme Court, however, shall in no case supersede or stay the judgment or decree of the Commerce Court appealed from, unless the Supreme Court or a justice thereof shall so direct, and appellant shall give bond in such form and of such amount as the Supreme Court, or the justice of that court allowing the stay, may require.

An appeal may also be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States from an interlocutory order or decree of the Commerce Court granting or continuing an injunction restraining the enforcement of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provided such appeal be taken within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree.

Appeals to the Supreme Court under this section shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other causes except criminal causes in that court.

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders.

Suits to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be brought in the Commerce Court against the United States. The pendency of such suit shall not of itself stay or suspend the operation of the orderr of the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the Commerce Court, in its discretion, may restrain or suspend, in whole or in part, the operation of the commission's order pending the final hearing and determination of the suit. No order or injunction so restraining or suspending an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be made by the Commerce Court otherwise than upon notice and after hearing, except that in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner, said court, or a judge thereof, may, on hearing, after not less than three days' notice to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Attorney General, allow a temporary stay or suspension, in whole or in part, of the operation of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for not more than sixty days from the date of the order of such court or judge, pending application to the court for its order or injunction, in which case the said order shall contain a specific finding, based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto, that such irreparable damage would result to the peti-

tioner, and specifying the nature of the damage. The court may, at the time of hearing such application, upon a like finding, continue the temporary stay or suspension, in whole or in part, until its decision upon the application.

All cases and proceedings in the Commerce Court which, but for this act, would be brought by or against the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be brought by or against the United States, and the United States may intervene in any case or proceeding in the Commerce Court whenever, though it has not been made a party, public interests are involved.

Parties to Suits.

The Attorney General shall have charge and control of the interests of the government in all cases and proceedings in the Commerce Court, and in the Supreme Court of the United States upon appeal from the Commerce Court; and if in his opinion the public interest requires it, he may retain and employ in the name of the United States, within the appropriations from time to time made by the Congress for such purposes, such special attorneys and counsellors at law as he may think necessary to assist in the discharge of any of the duties incumbent upon him and his subordinate attorneys; and the Attorney General shall stipulate with such special attorneys and counsel the amount of their compensation, which shall not be in excess of the sums appropriated therefor by Congress for such purposes, and shall have supervision of their action: Provided, That the Interstate Commerce Commission and any party or parties in interest to the proceeding before the commission, in which an order or requirement is made, may appear as parties thereto of their own motion and as of right, and be represented by their counsel, in any suit wherein is involved the validity of such order or requirement or any part thereof, and the interest of such party; and the court wherein is pending such suit may make all such rules and orders as to such appearances and representations, the number of counsel, and all matters of procedure, and otherwise, as to subserve the ends of justice and speed the determination of such suits: Provided, further, That communities, associations, corporations, firms and individuals who are interested in the controversy or question before the Interstate Commerce Commission, or in any suit which may be brought by any one under the terms of this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory or which are amendatory of it, relating to action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, may intervene in said suit or proceedings at any time after the institution thereof, and the Attorney General shall not dispose of or discontinue said suit or proceeding over the objection of such party or intervenor aforesaid, but said intervenor or intervenors may prosecute, defend, or continue said suit or proceeding unaffected by the action or non-action of the Attorney General of the United States therein.

Complainants before the Interstate Commerce Commission interested in a case shall have the right to appear and be made parties to the case and be represented before the courts by counsel under such regulations as are now permitted in similar circumstances under the rules and practice of equity courts of the United States.

Transfers of Suits.

Until the opening of the Commerce Court all cases and proceedings of which from that time the Commerce Court is hereby given exclusive jurisdiction may be brought in the same courts and conducted in like manner and with like effect as is now provided by law; and if any such case or proceeding shall have gone to final judgment or decree before the opening of the Commerce Court, appeal may be taken from such final judgment or decree in like manner and with like effect as is now provided by law. Any such case or proceeding within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Court which may have been begun in any other court as hereby allowed before the said date shall be forthwith transferred to the Commerce Court, if it has not yet proceeded to final judgment or decree in such other court, unless it has been finally submitted for the decision of such court, in which case the cause shall proceed in such court to final judgment or decree and further proceeding thereafter, and appeal may be taken direct to the Supreme Court, and if remanded, such cause may be sent back to the court from which the appeal was taken or to the Commerce Court for further proceeding as the Supreme Court shall direct; and all previous proceedings in such transferred case shall stand and operate notwithstanding the transfer, subject to the same control over them by the Commerce Court, and to the same right of subsequent action in the case or proceeding as if the transferred case or proceeding had been originally begun in the Commerce Court. The clerk of the court from which any case or proceeding is so transferred to the Commerce Court shall transmit to and file in the Commerce Court the originals of all papers filed in such case or proceeding, and a certified transcript of all entries in the case or proceeding up to the time of transfer.

It shall be the duty of every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, within sixty days after the taking effect of this act, to designate in writing an agent in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, upon whom service of all notices and processes may be made for and on behalf of said common carrier in any proceeding or suit pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission or before said Commerce Court, and to file such designation in the office of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which designation may from time to time be changed by like writing similarly filed; and thereupon service of all notices and processes may be made upon such common carrier by leaving a copy thereof with such designated agent at his office or usual place of residence in the city of Washington, with like effect as if made personally upon such common carrier, and in default of such designation of such agent, service of any notice or other process in any proceeding before said Interstate Commerce Commission or Commerce Court may be made by posting such notice or process in the office of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb-

ruary 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to any corporation or any person or persons engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone and cable companies (whether by wire or wireless) engaged in sending messages from one state, territory or district of the United States to any other state, territory or district of the United States, or to any foreign country, who shall be considered and held to be common carriers within the meaning and purpose of this act, and to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment), from one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: Provided, however, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of property wholly within one state and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any state or territory as aforesaid, nor shall they apply to the transmission of messages by telephone, telegraph or cable wholly within one state and not transmitted to or from a foreign country from or to any state or territory as aforesaid.

Common Carriers Defined.

"The term 'common carrier' as used in this act shall include express companies and sleeping car companies. The term 'railroad' as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement or lease, and shall also include all switches, spurs, tracks and terminal facilities of every kind used or necessary in the transportation of the persons or property designated herein, and also all freight depots, yards and grounds used or necessary in the transportation or delivery of any of said property; and the term 'transportation' shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof, and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage and handling of property transported; and it shall be the duty of every carrier subject to the provisions of this act to provide and furnish such transportation upon reasonable request therefor, and to establish through routes and just and reasonable rates applicable thereto; and to provide reasonable facilities for operating such through routes and to make reasonable rules and regulations with respect to the exchange, interchange and return of cars used therein, and for the operation of such through routes, and providing for reasonable compensation to those entitled thereto.

Telegraph, Telephone and Cable Service Included.

"All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property and for the transmission of messages by telegraph, telephone or cable, as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful: Provided, That messages by telegraph, telephone or cable, subject to the provisions of this act, may be classified into day, night, repeated, unrepeated, letter, commercial, press, government, and such other classes as are just and reasonable, and different rates may be charged for the different classes of messages: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent telephone, telegraph and cable companies from entering into contracts with common carriers for the exchange of services.

"And it is hereby made the duty of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to establish, observe and enforce just and reasonable classifications of property for transportation, with reference to which rates, tariffs, regulations or practices are or may be made or prescribed, and just and reasonable regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates or tariffs, the issuance, form and substance of tickets, receipts and bills of lading, the manner and method of presenting, marking, packing and delivering property for transportation, the facilities for transportation, the carrying of personal, sample and excess baggage, and all other matters relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, transporting, storing and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act which may be necessary or proper to secure the safe and prompt receipt, handling, transportation and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act upon just and reasonable terms, and every such unjust and unreasonable classification, regulation and practice with reference to commerce between the states and with foreign countries is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Passes.

"No common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January 1, 1907, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation for passengers, except to its employes and their families, its officers, agents, surgeons, physicians and attorneys at law; to ministers of religion, travelling secretaries of railroad Young Men's

Christian associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work; to indigent, destitute and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agent employed in such transportation; to inmates of the national homes or state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, and of soldiers' and sailors' homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge; to necessary caretakers of livestock, poultry, milk and fruit; to employes on sleeping cars, express cars, and to linemen of telegraph and telephone companies; to Railway Mail Service employes, Postoffice inspectors, customs inspectors and immigration inspectors; to newsboys on trains, baggage agents, witnesses attending any legal investigation in which the common carrier is interested, persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending such persons: Provided, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes for the officers, agents and employes of common carriers, and their families; nor to prohibit any common carrier from carrying passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence or other calamitous visitation: And provided further, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the privilege of passes or franks, or the exchange thereof with each other, for the officers, agents, employes and their families of such telegraph, telephone and cable lines, and the officers, agents, employes and their families of other common carriers subject to the provisions of this act: Provided further, That the term 'employes' as used in this paragraph shall include furloughed, pensioned and superannuated employes, persons who have become disabled or infirm in the service of any such common carrier, and the remains of a person killed in the employment of a carrier and ex-employes traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier; and the term 'families' as used in this paragraph shall include the families of those persons named in this proviso, also the families of persons killed, and the widows during widowhood and minor children during minority of persons who died, while in the service of any such common carrier. Any common carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offence, on conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $2,000, and any person, other than the persons excepted in this provision, who uses any such interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation shall be subject to a like penalty. Jurisdiction of offences under this provision shall be the same as that provided for offences in an act entitled 'An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states,' approved February 19, 1903, and any amendment thereof.

"From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any state, territory or the District of Columbia, to any other state, territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

Side Track Connections.

"Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, upon application of any lateral, branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral, branch line of railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper. If any common carrier shall fail to install and operate any such switch or connection as aforesaid, on application therefor in writing by any shipper or owner of such lateral, branch line of railroad, such shipper or owner of such lateral, branch line of railroad may make complaint to the commission, as provided in Section 13 of this act, and the commission shall hear and investigate the same and shall determine as to the safety and practicability thereof and justification and reasonable compensation therefor, and the commission may make an order, as provided in Section 15 of this act, directing the common carrier to comply with the provisions of this section in accordance with such order, and such order shall be enforced as hereinafter provided for the enforcement of all other orders by the commission, other than orders for the payment of money."

Section 4 of said act to regulate commerce was amended so as to read as follows:

Short and Long Hauls.

"Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: Provided, however, That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: Provided further, That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of

the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, until a determination of such application by the commission.

"Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition."

Section 6 of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, was amended by adding four new paragraphs at the end thereof, as follows:

"The commission may reject and refuse to file any schedule that is tendered for filing which does not provide and give lawful notice of its effective date, and any schedule so rejected by the commission shall be void and its use shall be unlawful.

Dates of Rate Filings. "In case of failure or refusal on the part of any carrier, receiver, or trustee to comply with the terms of any regulation adopted and promulgated or any order made by the commission under the provisions of this section, such carrier, receiver or trustee shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for each such offence, and $25 for each and every day of the continuance of such offence, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"If any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, after written request made upon the agent of such carrier hereinafter in this section referred to, by any person or company for a written statement of the rate or charge applicable to a described shipment between stated places under the schedules or tariffs to which such carrier is a party, shall refuse or omit to give such written statement within a reasonable time, or shall misstate in writing the applicable rate, and if the person or company making such request suffers damage in consequence of such refusal or omission or in consequence of the misstatement of the rate, either through making the shipment over a line or route for which the proper rate is higher than the rate over another available line or route, or through entering into any sale or other contract whereunder such person or company obligates himself or itself to make such shipment of freight at his or its cost, then the said carrier shall be liable to a penalty of $250, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"It shall be the duty of every carrier by railroad to keep at all times conspicuously posted in every station where freight is received for transportation the name of an agent resident in the city, village, or town where such station is located, to whom application may be made for the information by this section required to be furnished on written request; and in case any carrier shall fail at any time to have such name so posted in any station, it shall be sufficient to address such request in substantially the following form: 'The Station Agent of the ——— Company at ———Station,' together with the name of the proper postoffice, inserting the name of the carrier company and of the station in the blanks, and to serve the same by depositing the request so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid, in any postoffice."

Section 10 of said act to regulate commerce as heretofore amended, was amended so as to read as follows:

Liabilities of Railroad Officials. "Sec. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of his act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall wilfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act for which no penalty is otherwise provided, or who shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offence was committed, be subject to a fine of not to exceed $5,000 for each offence: Provided, That if the offence for which any person shall be convicted as aforesaid shall be an unlawful discrimination in rates, fares, or charges for the transportation of passengers or property, such person shall, in addition to the fine hereinbefore provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any officer or agent thereof, or any person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, by means of false billing, false classification, false weighing or false report of weight, or by any other device or means, shall knowingly and wilfully assist, or shall willingly suffer or permit, any person or persons to obtain transportation for property at less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation of such common carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offence

was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offence.

"Any person, corporation or company, or any agent or officer thereof, who shall deliver property for transportation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom, as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property, who shall knowingly and wilfully, directly or indirectly, himself or by employe, agent, officer, or otherwise, by false billing, false classification, false weighing, false representation of the contents of the package or the substance of the property, false report of weight, false statement, or by any other device or means, whether with or without the consent or connivance of the carrier, its agent, or officer, obtain or attempt to obtain transportation for such property at less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation; or who shall knowingly and wilfully, directly or indirectly, himself or by employe, agent, officer, or otherwise, by false statement or representation as to cost, value, nature, or extent of injury, or by the use of any false bill, bill of lading, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit or deposition, knowing the same to be false, fictitious or fraudulent, or to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, obtain or attempt to obtain any allowance, refund or payment for damage or otherwise in connection with or growing out of the transportation of or agreement to transport such property, whether with or without the consent or connivance of the carrier, whereby the compensation of such carrier for such transportation, either before or after payment, shall in fact be made less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation, shall be deemed guilty of fraud, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offence was wholly or in part committed, be subject for each offence to a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That the penalty of imprisonment shall not apply to artificial persons.

"If any such person, or any officer or agent of any such corporation or company, shall, by payment of money or other thing of value, solicitation, or otherwise, induce or attempt to induce any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any of its officers or agents, to discriminate unjustly in his, its, or their favor as against any other consignor or consignee in the transportation of property, or shall aid or abet any common carrier in any such unjust discrimination, such person or such officer or agent of such corporation or company shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offence was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offence; and such person, corporation or company shall also, together with said common carrier, be liable, jointly or severally, in an action to be brought by any consignor or consignee discriminated against in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction for all damages caused by or resulting therefrom."

Section 13 of said act to regulate commerce was amended so as to read as follows:

Complaints. "Sec. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, company or association, or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society or other organization, or any body politic or municipal organization, or any common carrier, complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts; whereupon a statement of the complaint thus made shall be forwarded by the commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint, or to answer the same in writing, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission. If such common carrier within the time specified shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, the common carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier or carriers shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

"Said commission shall, in like manner and with the same authority and powers, investigate any complaint forwarded by the Railroad Commissioner or Railroad Commission of any state or territory at the request of such commissioner or commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have full authority and power at any time to institute an inquiry, on its own motion, in any case and as to any matter or thing concerning which a complaint is authorized to be made, to or before said commission by any provision of this act, or concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions of this act, or relating to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this act. And the said commission shall have the same powers and authority to proceed with any inquiry instituted on its own motion as though it had been appealed to by complaint or petition under any of the provisions of this act, including the power to make and enforce any order or orders in the case, or relating to the matter or thing concerning which the inquiry is had excepting orders for the payment of money. No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant."

Section 15 of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, was amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. That whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in Section 13 of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the commission on its own initiative (either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever), the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classifications, regulations, or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act are unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged, and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is just, fair, and reasonable, to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission finds the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation or transmission in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed. All orders of the commission except orders for the payment of money shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, and shall continue in force for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the commission, or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Whenever the carrier or carriers, in obedience to such order of the commission or otherwise, in respect to joint rates, fares, or charges, shall fail to agree among themselves upon the apportionment or division thereof, the commission may, after hearing, make a supplemental order prescribing the just and reasonable proportion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto, which order shall take effect as a part of the original order.

Joint Rates.

"Whenever there shall be filed with the commission any schedule stating a new individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or any new individual or joint classification, or any new individual or joint regulation or practice affecting any rate, fare, or charge, the commission shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, and if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the propriety of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice; and pending such hearing and the decision thereon, the commission, upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such suspension, may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice, but not for a longer period than 120 days beyond the time when such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice goes into effect, the commission may make such order in reference to such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice had become effective: Provided, That if any such hearing cannot be concluded within the period of suspension, as above stated, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, in its discretion, extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding six months. At any hearing involving a rate increased after January 1, 1910, or of a rate sought to be increased after the passage of this act, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate or proposed increased rate is just and reasonable shall be upon the common carrier, and the commission shall give to the hearing and decision of such questions preference over all other questions pending before it and decide the same as speedily as possible.

"The commisson may also, after hearing, on a complaint or upon ts own initiative without complaint, establish through routes and joint classifications, and may establish joint rates as the maximum to be charged and may prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated, whenever the carriers themselves shall have refused or neglected to establish voluntarily such through routes or joint classifications or joint rates; and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line. The commission shall not, however, establish any through route, classification or rate between street electric passenger railways not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to their passenger and express business and railroads of a different character, nor shall the commission have the right to establish any route, classification, rate, fare or charge when the transportation is wholly by water, and any transportation by water affected by this act shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to transportation by water.

Rates Initiated by the Commission.

"And in establishing such through route, the commission shall not require any company, without its consent, to embrace in such route substantially less than the entire length of its railroad and of any intermediate railroad operated in conjunction and under a common management or control therewith which lies between the termini of such proposed through route, unless to do so would make such through route un-

reasonably long as compared with another practicable through route which could otherwise be established.

"In all cases where at the time of delivery of property to any railroad corporation being a common carrier, for transportation subject to the provisions of this act to any point of destination, between which and the point of such delivery for shipment two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established as in this act provided to which through routes and through rates such carrier is a party, the person, firm or corporation making such shipment, subject to such reasonable exceptions and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall from time to time prescribe, shall have the right to designate in writing by which of such through routes such property shall be transported to destination, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the initial carrier to route said property and issue a through bill of lading therefor as so directed, and to transport said property over its own line or lines and deliver the same to a connecting line or lines according to such through route, and it shall be the duty of each of said connecting carriers to receive said property and transport it over the said line or lines and deliver the same to the next succeeding carrier or consignee according to the routing instructions in said bill of lading: Provided, however, That the shipper shall in all instances have the right to determine, where competing lines of railroad constitute portions of a through line or route, over which of said competing lines so constituting a portion of said through line or route his freight shall be transported.

Protection to Business Secrets of Shippers.

"It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any officer, agent, or employe of such common carrier, or for any other person or corporation lawfully authorized by such common carrier to receive information therefrom, knowingly to disclose to or permit to be acquired by any person or corporation other than the shipper or consignee, without the consent of such shipper or consignee, any information concerning the nature, kind, quantity, destination, consignee or routing of any property tendered or delivered to such common carrier for interstate transportation, which information may be used to the detriment or prejudice of such shipper or consignee, or which may improperly disclose his business transactions to a competitor; and it shall also be unlawful for any person or corporation to solicit or knowingly receive any such information which may be so used: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the giving of such information in response to any legal process issued under the authority of any state or federal court, or to any officer or agent of the government of the United States, or of any state or territory, in the exercise of his powers, or to any officer or other duly authorized person seeking such information for the prosecution of persons charged with or suspected of crime; or information given by a common carrier to another carrier for the purpose of adjusting mutual traffic accounts in the ordinary course of business of such carriers.

"Any person, corporation or association violating any of the provisions of the next preceding paragraph of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offence, on conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not more than $1,000.

"If the owner of property transported under this act directly or indirectly renders any service connected with such transportation, or furnishes any instrumentality used therein, the charge and allowance therefor shall be no more than is just and reasonable, and the commission may, after hearing on a complaint or on its own initiative, determine what is a reasonable charge as the maximum to be paid by the carrier or carriers for the services so rendered or for the use of the instrumentality so furnished, and fix the same by appropriate order, which order shall have the same force and effect and be enforced in like manner as the orders above provided for under this section.

"The foregoing enumeration of powers shall not exclude any power which the commission would otherwise have in the making of an order under the provisions of this act."

Section 16 of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, was now amended so as to read as follows:

Damages for Non-Compliance.

"Sec. 16. That if, after hearing on a complaint made as provided in Section 13 of this act, the commission shall determine that any party complainant is entitled to an award of damages under the provisions of this act for a violation thereof, the commission shall make an order directing the carrier to pay to the complainant the sum to which he is entitled on or before a day named.

"If a carrier does not comply with an order for the payment of money within the time limit fixed in the order, the complainant, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may file in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal operating office of the carrier, or through which the road of the carrier runs, or in any state court of general jurisdiction having jurisdiction of the parties, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims damages, and the order of the commission in the premises. Such suit in the Circuit Court of the United States shall proceed in all respects like other civil suits for damages, except that on the trial of such suit the findings and order of the commission shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and except that the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the Circuit Court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless they accrue upon his appeal. If the petitioner shall finally prevail he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit. All complaints for the recovery

of damages shall be filed with the commission within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after, and a petition for the enforcement of an order for the payment of money shall be filed in the Circuit Court or state court within one year from the date of the order, and not after.

"In such suits all parties in whose favor the commission may have made an award for damages by a single order may be joined as plaintiffs, and all of the carriers parties to such order awarding such damages may be joined as defendants, and such suit may be maintained by such joint plaintiffs and against such joint defendants in any district where any one of such joint plaintiffs could maintain such suit against any one of such joint defendants; and service of process against any one of such defendants as may not be found in the district where the suit is brought may be made in any district where such defendant carrier has its principal operating office. In case of such joint suit the recovery, if any, may be by judgment in favor of any one of such plaintiffs, against the defendant found to be liable to such plaintiff.

"Every order of the commission shall be forthwith served upon the designated agent of the carrier in the city of Washington or in such other manner as may be provided by law.

"The commission shall be authorized to suspend or modify its orders upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper.

"It shall be the duty of every common carrier, its agents and employes, to observe and comply with such orders so long as the same shall remain in effect.

Fines Imposable.

"Any carrier, any officer, representative, or agent of a carrier, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, or agent of either of them, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of Section 15 of this act shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $5,000 for each offence. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offence, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offence.

"The forfeiture provided for in this act shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States, brought in the district where the carrier has its principal operating office, or in any district through which the road of the carrier runs.

"It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of forfeitures. The costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

"The commission may employ such attorneys as it finds necessary for proper legal aid and service of the commission or its members in the conduct of their work or for proper representation of the public interests in investigations made by it or cases or proceedings pending before it, whether at the commission's own instance or upon complaint, or to appear for and represent the commission in any case pending in the commerce court; and the expenses of such employment shall be paid out of the appropriation for the commission.

"If any carrier fails or neglects to obey any order of the commission other than for the payment of money, while the same is in effect, the Interstate Commerce Commission or any party injured thereby, or the United States, by its Attorney General, may apply to the commerce court for the enforcement of such order. If, after hearing, that court determines that the order was regularly made and duly served, and that the carrier is in disobedience of the same, the court shall enforce obedience to such order by a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such carrier, its officers, agents, or representatives, from further disobedience of such order, or to enjoin upon it or them obedience to the same.

"The copies of schedules and classifications and tariffs of rates, fares, and charges, and of all contracts, agreements, and arrangements between common carriers filed with the commission as herein provided, and the statistics, tables, and figures contained in the annual or other reports of carriers made to the commission as required under the provisions of this act shall be preserved as public records in the custody of the secretary of the commission, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of what they purport to be for the purpose of investigations by the commission and in all judicial proceedings; and copies of and extracts from any of said schedules, classifications, tariffs, contracts, agreements, arrangements, or reports, made public records as aforesaid, certified by the secretary, under the commission's seal, shall be received in evidence with like effect as the originals."

Section 20 of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, was by striking out the following paragraph:

Reports of Carriers.

"Said detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in each year, and shall be made out under oath and filed with the commission, at its office in Washington, on or before the thirtieth day of September then next following, unless additional time be granted in any case by the commission; and if any carrier, person or corporation subject to the provisions of this act shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified, or within the time extended by the commission for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make specific answer to any question authorized by the provisions of this section within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required so to do, such parties shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $100 for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto. The commission shall also have authority to require said carriers to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses or special reports within a specified period, and if any such carrier shall fail to file such reports

within the time fixed by the commission it shall be subject to the forfeitures last above provided;"

And by inserting in lieu of the paragraph so stricken out the following:

"Said detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in each year, or on the thirty-first day of December in each year if the commission by order substitute that period for the year ending June 30, and shall be made out under oath and filed with the commission at its office in Washington within three months after the close of the year for which the report is made, unless additional time be granted in any case by the commission; and if any carrier, person or corporation subject to the provisions of this act shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified, or within the time extended by the commission, for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make specific answer to any question authorized by the provisions of this section within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required so to do, such party shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $100 for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto. The commission shall also have authority by general or special orders to require said carriers, or any of them, to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses, and to file periodical or special, or both periodical and special, reports concerning any matters about which the commission is authorized or required by this or any other law to inquire or to keep itself informed or which it is required to enforce; and such periodical or special reports shall be under oath whenever the commission so requires; and if any such carrier shall fail to make and file any such periodical or special report within the time fixed by the commission, it shall be subject to the forfeitures last above provided:"

Nothing in this act contained shall undo or impair any proceeding heretofore taken by or before the Interstate Commerce Commission or any of the acts of said commission; and in any cases, proceedings or matters now pending before it, the commission may exercise any of the powers hereby conferred upon it, as would be proper in cases, proceedings, or matters hereafter initiated; and nothing in this act contained shall operate to release or affect any obligation, liability, penalty or forfeiture heretofore existing against or incurred by any person, corporation or association.

Stock and Bond Issuance Inquiry.

The President is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations, subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and the power of Congress to regulate or affect the same, and to fix the compensation of the members of such commission. Said commission shall be and is hereby authorized to employ experts to aid in the work of inquiry and examination, and such clerks, stenographers and other assistants as may be necessary, which employes shall be paid such compensation as the commission may deem just and reasonable upon a certificate to be issued by the chairman of the commission. The several departments and bureaus of the government shall detail from time to time such officials and employes and furnish such information to the commission as may be directed by the President. For the purposes of its investigations the commission shall be authorized to incur and have paid upon the certificate of its chairman such expenses as the commission shall deem necessary: Provided, however, That the total expenses authorized or incurred under the provisions of this section for compensation, employes, or otherwise, shall not exceed the sum of $25,000.

Injunctions Suspending State Laws.

No interlocutory injunction suspending or restraining the enforcement, operation or execution of any statute of a state by restraining the action of any officer of such state in the enforcement or execution of such statue shall be issued or granted by any justice of the Supreme Court, or by any Circuit Court of the United States, or by any judge thereof, or by any district judge acting as circuit judge, upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of such statue, unless the application for the same shall be presented to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or to a circuit judge, or to a district judge acting as circuit judge, and shall be heard and determined by three judges, of whom at least one shall be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or a circuit judge, and the other two may be either circuit or district judges, and unless a majority of said three judges shall concur in granting such application. Whenever such application as aforesaid is presented to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or to a judge, he shall immediately call to his assistance to hear and determine the application two other judges: Provided, however, That one of such three judges shall be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or a circuit judge. Such application shall not be heard or determined before at least five days' notice of the hearing has been given to the Governor and to the Attorney General of the state, and to such other persons as may be defendants in the suit: Provided, That if of opinion that irreparable loss or damage would result to the complainant unless a temporary restraining order is granted, any justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any circuit or district judge, may grant such temporary restraining order at any time before such hearing and determination of the application for an interlocutory injunction, but such temporary restraining order shall only remain in force until the hearing and determination of the application for an interlocutory injunction upon notice as aforesaid. The hearing upon such application for an interlocutory injunction shall be given precedence and shall be in every way expedited and be assigned for a hearing at the earliest practicable day after the expiration of the notice hereinbefore provided for. An appeal may be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States from the order granting or denying, after notice and hearing, an interlocutory injunction in such case.

The act took effect on August 17, 1910, except the section amending Section 15

of the act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, and the section authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations, which took effect at once.

Postal Savings Banks.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that there be, and is hereby, created a board of trustees for the control, supervision and administration of the postal savings depository offices designated and established under the provisions of this act, and of the funds received as deposits at such postal savings depository offices by virtue thereof. Said board shall consist of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, severally, acting ex officio, and shall have power to make all necessary and proper regulations for the receipt, transmittal, custody, deposit, investment and repayment of the funds deposited at postal savings depository offices.

The board of trustees shall submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session showing by states and territories (for the preceding fiscal year) the number and names of postoffices receiving deposits, the aggregate amount of deposits made therein, the aggregate amount of withdrawals therefrom, the number of depositors in each, the total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of such deposits at interest, the amount of interest received thereon, the amount of interest paid thereon, the amount of deposits surrendered by depositors for bonds issued by authority of this act, and the number and amount of unclaimed deposits. Also the amount invested in government securities by the trustees, the amount of extra expense of the Postoffice Department and the postal service incident to the operation of the postal savings depository system, the amount of work done for the savings depository system by the Postoffice Department and postal service in the transportation of free mail, and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present.

The Postmaster General is hereby directed to prepare and issue special stamps of the necessary denominations for use, in lieu of penalty or franked envelopes, in the transmittal of free mail resulting from the administration of this act.

Said board of trustees is hereby authorized and empowered to designate such postoffices as it may select to be postal savings depository offices, and each and every postoffice so designated by order of said board is hereby declared to be a postal savings depository office within the meaning of this act and to be authorized and required to receive deposits of funds from the public and to account for and dispose of the same, according to the provisions of this act and the regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each postal savings depository office shall be kept open for the transaction of business during such hours as the Postmaster General, with the approval of the board of trustees, shall direct.

Opening Accounts.

Accounts may be opened and deposits made in any postal savings depository established under this act by any person of the age of ten years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband; but no person shall at the same time have more than one postal savings account in his or her own right.

The postmaster at a postal savings depository office shall, upon the making of an application to open an account under this act and the submission of an initial deposit, deliver to the depositor a passbook free of cost, upon which shall be written the name and signature or mark of the depositor and such other memoranda as may be necessary for purposes of identification, in which passbook entries of all deposits and withdrawals shall be made in both figures and writing: Provided, That the Postmaster General may, with the approval of the board of trustees, adopt some other device or devices in lieu of a passbook as a means of making and preserving evidence of deposits and withdrawals.

At least one dollar, or a larger amount in multiples thereof, must be deposited before an account is opened with the person depositing the same, and one dollar, or multiples thereof, may be deposited after such account has been opened; but no one shall be permitted to deposit more than $100 in any one calendar month: Provided, That in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposit, any person may purchase for 10 cents from any depository office a postal savings card, to which may be attached specially prepared adhesive stamps, to be known as "postal savings stamps," and when the stamps so attached amount to $1, or a larger sum in multiples thereof, including the 10-cent postal savings card, the same may be presented as a deposit for opening an account, and additions may be made to any account by means of such card and stamps in amounts of $1, or multiples thereof, and when a card and stamps thereto attached are accepted as a deposit the postmaster shall immediately cancel the same. It is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster General to prepare such postal savings cards and postal savings stamps of denominations of 10 cents, and to keep them on sale at every postal savings depository office, and to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the issue, sale, and cancellation thereof.

Interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum shall be allowed and entered to the credit of each depositor once in each year, the same to be computed on such basis and under such rules and regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe; but interest shall not be computed or allowed on fractions of a dollar: Provided, That the balance to the credit of any one person shall never be allowed to exceed $500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Any depositor may withdraw the whole or any part of the funds deposited to his or her credit, with the accrued interest, upon demand and under such regulations as

the board of trustees may prescribe. Withdrawals shall be paid from the deposits in the state or territory, so far as the postal funds on deposit in such state or territory may be sufficient for the purpose, and, so far as practicable, from the deposits in the community in which the deposit was made. No bank in which postal savings funds shall be deposited shall receive any exchange or other fees or compensation on account of the cashing or collection of any checks or the performance of any other service in connection with the postal savings depository system.

Bank Depositories.

Postal savings funds received under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in solvent banks, whether organized under national or state laws, being subject to national or state supervision and examination, and the sums deposited shall bear interest at the rate of not less than 2¼ per centum per annum, which rate shall be uniform throughout the United States and territories thereof; but 5 per centum of such funds shall be withdrawn by the board of trustees and kept with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall be treasurer of the board of trustees, in lawful money as a reserve. The board of trustees shall take from such banks such security in public bonds or other securities, supported by the taxing power, as the board may prescribe, approve, and deem sufficient and necessary to insure the safety and prompt payment of such deposits on demand. The funds received at the postal savings depository offices in each city, town, village and other locality shall be deposited in banks located therein (substantially in proportion to the capital and surplus of each such bank) willing to receive such deposits under the terms of this act and the regulations made by authority thereof, but the amount deposited in any one bank shall at no time exceed the amount of the paid-in capital and one-half the surplus of such bank.

If no such bank exist in any city, town, village or locality, or if none where such deposits are made will receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then such funds shall be deposited under the terms of this act in the bank most convenient to such locality. If no such bank in any state or territory is willing to receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then the same shall be deposited with the treasurer of the board of trustees, and shall be counted in making up the reserve of 5 per centum. Such funds may be withdrawn from the treasurer of said board of trustees and all other postal savings funds, or any part of such funds, may be at any time withdrawn from banks and savings depository offices for the repayment of postal savings depositors when required for that purpose.

Not exceeding 30 per centum of the amount of such funds may at any time be withdrawn by the trustees for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States, it being the intent of this act that the residue of such funds, amounting to 65 per centum thereof, shall remain on deposit in the banks in each state and territory willing to receive the same under the terms of this act, and shall be a working balance and also a fund which may be withdrawn for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States, but only by direction of the President, and only when, in his judgment, the general welfare and the interests of the United States so require. Interest and profit accruing from the deposits or investment of postal savings funds shall be applied to the payment of interest due to postal savings depositors as hereinbefore provided, and the excess thereof, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a part of the postal revenue: Provided, That postal savings funds in the treasury of said board shall be subject to disposition as provided in this act, and not otherwise: And provided further, That the board of trustees may at any time dispose of bonds held as postal savings investments and use the proceeds to meet withdrawals of deposits by depositors. For the purposes of this act, the word "territory," as used herein, shall be held to include the District of Columbia, the District of Alaska and Porto Rico, and the word "bank" shall be held to include savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business.

Deposits Exchanged for Bonds.

Any depositor in a postal savings depository may surrender his deposit, or any part thereof, in sums of $20, $40, $60, $80, $100 and multiples of $100 and $500, and receive in lieu of such surrendered deposits, under such regulations as may be established by the board of trustees, the amount of the surrendered deposits in United States coupon or registered bonds of the denominations of $20, $40, $60, $80, $100 and $500, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 2½ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date, and both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value: Provided, That the bonds herein authorized shall be issued only (first) when there are outstanding bonds of the United States subject to call, in which case the proceeds of the bonds shall be applied to the redemption at par of outstanding bonds of the United States subject to call, and (second) at times when under authority of law other than that contained in this act the government desires to issue bonds for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury, in which case the issue of bonds under authority of this act shall be in lieu of the issue of a like amount of bonds issuable under authority of law other than that contained in this act: Provided further, That the bonds authorized by this act shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under such regulations as he may prescribe: And provided further, That the authority contained in Section 9 of this act for the investment of postal savings funds in United States bonds shall include the authority to invest in the bonds herein authorized whenever such bonds may be lawfully issued: And provided further, That the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority: And provided further, That no bonds authorized by this act shall be receivable by the Treasurer

of the United States as security for the issue of circulating notes by national banking associations.

Whenever the trustees of the postal savings fund have in their possession funds available for investment in United States bonds they may notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount of such funds in their hands which they desire to invest in bonds of the United States subject to call, whereupon, if there are United States bonds subject to call, the Secretary of the Treasury shall call for redemption an amount of such bonds equal to the amount of the funds in the hands of the trustees which the trustees desire to thus invest, and the bonds so called shall be redeemed at par with accrued interest at the Treasury of the United States on and after three months from the date of such call, and interest on the said bonds shall thereupon cease: Provided, That the said bonds when redeemed shall be reissued at par to the trustees without change in their terms as to rate of interest and date of maturity: And provided further, That the bonds so reissued may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be called for redemption from the trustees in like manner as they were originally called for redemption from their former owners whenever there are funds in the Treasury of the United States available for such redemption.

Applications for Bonds by Postal Trustees.

Postal savings depository funds shall be kept separate from other funds by postmasters and other officers and employes of the postal service, who shall be held to the same accountability under their bonds for such funds as for public moneys; and no person connected with the Postoffice Department shall disclose to any person other than the depositor the amount of any deposits, unless directed so to do by the Postmaster General. All statutes relating to the safekeeping of and proper accounting for postal receipts are made applicable to postal savings funds, and the Postmaster General may require postmasters, assistant postmasters and clerks at postal savings depositories to give any additional bond he may deem necessary.

Additional compensation shall be allowed to postmasters at postoffices of the fourth class for the transaction of postal savings depository business. Such compensation shall not exceed ¼ of 1 per centum on the average sum upon which interest is paid each calendar year on receipts at such postoffice, and shall be paid from the postal revenues; but postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks or other employes at postoffices of the Presidential grade shall not receive any additional compensation for such service.

The sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Postmaster General and the board of trustees to establish postal savings depositories in accordance with the provisions of this act, including the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue and registration of the bonds authorized in this act; and the Postmaster General is authorized to require postmasters and other postal officers and employes to transact, in connection with their other duties, such postal savings depository business as may be necessary; and he is also authorized to make, and with the approval of the board of trustees to promulgate, and from time to time to modify or revoke, subject to the approval of said board, such rules and regulations not in conflict with law as he may deem necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

All the safeguards provided by law for the protection of public moneys, and all statutes relating to the embezzlement, conversion, improper handling, retention, use or disposal of postal and money order funds and the punishments provided for such offences are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository funds, and all statutes relating to false returns of postal and money order business, the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use or handling of postal and money order blanks, forms, vouchers, accounts and records, and the dies, plates and engravings therefor, with the penalties provided in such statutes, are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository business, and the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use or handling of postal savings depository blanks, forms, vouchers, accounts and records, and the dies, plates and engravings therefor.

The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in postal savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon as herein provided.

The final judgment, order or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction adjudicating any right or interest in the credit of any sums deposited by any person with a postal savings depository if the same shall not have been appealed from and the time for appeal has expired shall, upon submission to the Postmaster General of a copy of the same, duly authenticated in the manner provided by the laws of the United States for the authentication of the records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any state or territory or of any possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, when the same are proved or admitted within any other court within the United States, be accepted and pursued by the board of trustees as conclusive of the title, right, interest, or possession so adjudicated, and any payment of said sum in accordance with such order, judgment, or decree shall operate as a full and complete discharge of the United States from the claim or demand of any person or persons to the same.

An act, approved June 20, 1910, provided in its first eighteen sections for the admission of New Mexico under the following conditions: Section 1 authorized the qualified electors of the Territory of New Mexico to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said territory for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed State of New Mexico. Said convention shall consist of one hundred delegates; and the Governor,

Admitting New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood.

Chief Justice, and Secretary of said territory shall apportion the delegates to be thus selected, as nearly as may be, equitably among the several counties thereof in accordance with the voting population, as shown by the vote cast at the election for Delegate in Congress in said territory in 1908: Provided, That in the event that any new counties shall have been added after said election, the apportionment for delegates shall be made proportionate to the vote cast within the various precincts contained in the area of such new counties so created, and the proportionate number of delegates so apportioned shall be deducted from the original counties out of which such counties shall have been created.

The Governor of said territory shall within thirty days after the approval of this act, by proclamation, in which the aforesaid apportionment of delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced, order an election of the delegates aforesaid on a day designated by him in said proclamation, not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after the approval of this act. Such election for delegates shall be held and conducted, the returns made, and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued, as nearly as may be, in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territory regulating elections therein of members of the Legislature existing at the time of the last election of said members of the Legislature; and the provisions of said laws in all respects, including the qualifications of electors and registration, are hereby made applicable to the election herein provided for; and said convention, when so called to order and organized, shall be the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Qualifications to entitle persons to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution formed by said convention when said constitution shall be submitted to the people of said territory hereunder shall be the same as the qualifications to entitle persons to vote for delegates to said convention.

Section 2 provides that the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives in the capital of the Territory of New Mexico at 12 o'clock noon on the fourth Monday after their election, and they shall receive compensation for the period they actually are in session, but not for more than sixty days in all. After organization they shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed state that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and provide for a state government for said proposed state, all in the manner and under the conditions contained in this act. The constitution shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

And said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said state:

Fundamental Guarantees.

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; and that polygamous or plural marriages, or polygamous cohabitation, and the sale, barter or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians and the introduction of liquors into Indian country, which term shall also include all lands now owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, are forever prohibited.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all lands lying within said boundaries owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes the right or title to which shall have been acquired through or from the United States or any prior sovereignty, and that until the title of such Indian or Indian tribes shall have been extinguished the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition and under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the state upon lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the said state from taxing, as other lands and other property are taxed, any lands and other property outside of an Indian reservation owned or held by any Indian, save and except such lands as have been granted or acquired as aforesaid or as may be granted or confirmed to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress, but ssid ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said state so long and to such extent as Congress has prescribed or may hereafter prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of New Mexico and the debts of the counties thereof which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the passage of this act shall be assumed and paid by said proposed state, and that said state shall, as to all such debts and liabilities, be subrogated to all the rights, including rights of indemnity and reimbursement, existing in favor of said territory or any of the several counties thereof at the time of the passage of this act: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as validating or in any manner legalizing any territorial, county, municipal, or other bonds, obligations or evidences of indebtedness of said territory or the counties or municipalities thereof which now are or may be invalid or illegal at the time said proposed state is admitted, nor shall the Legislature of said proposed state pass any law in any manner validating or legalizing the same.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of

a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said state and free from sectarian control, and that said schools shall always be conducted in English.

Fifth. That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that ability to read, write, speak and understand the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be a necessary qualification for all state officers and members of the state Legislature.

Sixth. That the capital of said state shall, until changed by the electors voting at an election provided for by the Legislature of said state for that purpose, be at the city of Santa Fe, but no election shall be called or provided for prior to the 31st day of December, 1925.

Seventh. That there be and are reserved to the United States, with full acquiescence of the state, all rights and powers for the carrying out of the provisions by the United States of the act of Congress entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June 17, 1902, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, to the same extent as if said state had remained a territory.

Eighth. That whenever hereafter any of the lands contained within Indian reservations or allotments in said proposed state shall be allotted, sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, they shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years after such allotment, sale, reservation or other disposal to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Indian country; and the terms "Indian" and "Indian country" shall include the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the lands now owned or occupied by them.

Ninth. That the state and its people consent to all and singular the provisions of this act concerning the lands hereby granted or confirmed to the state, the terms and conditions upon which said grants and confirmations are made, and the means and manner of enforcing such terms and conditions, all in every respect and particular as in this act provided.

All of which ordinance described in this section shall, by proper reference, be made a part of any constitution that shall be formed hereunder, in such terms as shall positively preclude the making by any future constitutional amendment of any change or abrogation of the said ordinance in whole or in part without the consent of Congress.

Section 3 provides that when said constitution shall be formed as aforesaid, the convention forming the same shall provide for the submission of said constitution to the people of New Mexico for ratification at an election which shall be held on a day named by said convention not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after said convention adjourns, at which election the qualified voters of New Mexico shall vote directly for or against said constitution and for or against any provisions thereof separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe, who, with the Governor and the Chief Justice of said territory, shall constitute a canvassing board, and they, or any two of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same. If a majority of the legal votes cast at said election shall reject the constitution, the said canvassing board shall forthwith certify said result to the Governor of said territory, together with the statement of votes cast upon the question of the ratification or rejection of said constitution, and also a statement of the votes cast for or against such provisions thereof as were separately submittted to the voters at said election; whereupon the Governor of said territory shall, by proclamation, order the constitutional convention to reassemble at a date not later than twenty days after the receipt by said Governor of the documents showing the rejection of the constitution by the people, and thereafter a new constitution shall be framed and the same proceedings shall be taken in regard thereto in like manner as if said constitution were being originally prepared for submission and submitted to the people.

Section 4 provides that when said constitution and such provisions thereof as have been separately submitted shall have been duly ratified by the people of New Mexico as aforesaid a certified copy of the same shall be submitted to the President of the United States and to Congress for approval, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon and upon any provisions thereof which were separately submitted to and voted upon by the people. And if Congress and the President approve said constitution and the said separate provisions thereof, or if the President approves the same and Congress fails to disapprove the same during the next regular session thereof, then and in that event the President shall certify said facts to the Governor of New Mexico, who shall, within thirty days after the receipt of said notification from the President of the United States, issue his proclamation for the election of the state and county officers, the members of the State Legislature and Representatives in Congress, and all other officers provided for in said constitution, all as hereinafter provided; said election to take place not earlier than sixty days nor later than ninety days after said proclamation by the Governor of New Mexico ordering the same.

Method of Approval.

Section 5 provides that said constitutional convention shall, by ordinance, provide that in case of the ratification of said constitution by the people, and in case the President of the United States and Congress approve the same, or in case the President approves the same and Congress fails to act in its next regular session, all as hereinbefore provided, an election shall be held at the time named in the proclamation of the Governor of New Mexico, provided for in the preceding section, at which election officers for a full state government, including a Governor, members of the Legislature, two Representatives in Congress, to be elected at large from said state, and

such other officers as such constitutional convention shall prescribe, shall be chosen by the people. Such election shall be held, the returns thereof made, canvassed, and certified to by the secretary of said territory in the same manner as in this act prescribed for the making of the returns, the canvassing and certification of the same of the election for the ratification or rejection of said constitution, as hereinbefore provided, and the qualifications of voters at said election for all state officers, members of the Legislature, county officers, and Representatives in Congress, and other officers prescribed by said constitution shall be made the same as the qualifications of voters at the election for the ratification or rejection of said constitution as hereinbefore provided. When said election of said state and county officers, members of the Legislature, and Representatives in Congress, and other officers above provided for shall be held and the returns thereof made, canvassed and certified as hereinbefore provided, the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico shall certify the result of said election, as canvassed and certified as herein provided, to the President of the United States, who thereupon shall immediately issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election so ascertained, and upon the issuance of said proclamation by the President of the United States the proposed State of New Mexico shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the other states. Until the issuance of said proclamation by the President of the United States, and until the said state is so admitted into the Union and said officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the Constitution, the county and territorial officers of said territory, including the delegate in Congress thereof elected at the general election in 1908, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in and for said territory: Provided, That no session of the territorial Legislative Assembly shall be held in 1911.

Land Grants for School and Other Purposes.

Section 6 provides that in addition to Sections 16 and 36, heretofore granted to the Territory of New Mexico, Sections 2 and 32 in every township in said proposed state not otherwise appropriated at the date of the passage of this act are hereby granted to the said state for the support of common schools; and where Sections 2, 16, 32 and 36, or any parts thereof, are mineral, or have been sold, reserved or otherwise appropriated or reserved by or under the authority of any act of Congress, or are wanting or fractional in quantity, or where settlement thereon with a view to preemption or homestead, or improvement thereof with a view to desert land entry has been made heretofore or hereafter, and before the survey thereof in the field, the provisions of Sections 2.275 and 2.276 of the Revised Statutes are hereby made applicable thereto and to the selection of lands in lieu thereof to the same extent as if Sections 2 and 32, as well as Sections 16 and 36, were mentioned therein: Provided, however, That the area of such indemnity selections on account of any fractional township shall not in any event exceed an area which, when added to the area of the above named sections returned by the survey as in place, will equal four sections for fractional townships containing 17,280 acres or more, three sections for such townships containing 11,520 acres or more, two sections for such townships containing 5,760 acres or more, nor one section for such township containing 640 acres or more: And provided further, That the grants of Sections 2, 16, 32 and 36 to said state, within national forests now existing or proclaimed, shall not vest the title to said sections in said state until the part of said national forests embracing any of said sections is restored to the public domain; but said granted sections shall be administered as a part of said forests, and at the close of each fiscal year there shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the state, as income for its common school fund, such proportion of the gross proceeds of all the national forests within said state as the area of lands hereby granted to said state for school purposes which are situate within said forest reserves, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and for which no indemnity has been selected, may bear to the total area of all the national forests within said state, the area of said sections when unsurveyed to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, by protraction or otherwise, the amount necessary for such payments being appropriated and made available annually from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 7 provides that, in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvements made to new states by Section 8 of the act of September 4, 1841, and in lieu of the swamp land grant made by the act of September 28, 1850, and Section 2,479 of the Revised Statutes, and in lieu of the grant of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, made by the act of July 2, 1862, Twelfth Statutes at Large, page 503, which grants are hereby declared not to extend to the said state, and in lieu of the grant of saline lands heretofore made to the Territory of New Mexico for university purposes by Section 3 of the act of June 21, 1898, which is hereby repealed, except to the extent of such approved selections of such saline lands as may have been made by said territory prior to the passage of this act, the following grants of lands are hereby made, to wit:

For university purposes, 200,000 acres; for legislative, executive and judicial public buildings heretofore erected in said territory or to be hereafter erected in the proposed state, and for the paymnt of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor, 100,000 acres; for insane asylums, 100,000 acres; for penitentiaries, 100,000 acres; for schools and asylums for the deaf, dumb and the blind, 100,000 acres; for miners' hospitals for disabled miners, 50,000 acres; for normal schools, 200,000 acres; for state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, 100,000 acres; for agricultural and mechanical colleges, 150,000 acres; and the national appropriation heretofore annually paid for the agricultural and mechanical college to said territory shall, until further order of Congress, continue to be paid to said state for the use of said institution; for school of mines, 150,000 acres; for military institutes, 100,000

acres, and for the payment of the bonds and accrued interest thereon issued by Grant and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, which said bonds were validated, approved and confirmed by act of Congress of January 16, 1897 (29th statutes, page 487), 1,000,000 acres: Provided, That if there shall remain any of the 1,000,000 acres of land so granted, or of the proceeds of the sale or lease thereof, or rents, issues or profits therefrom, after the payment of said debts, such remainder of lands and the proceeds of sales thereof shall be added to and become a part of the permanent school fund of said state, the income therefrom only to be used for the maintenance of the common schools of said state.

Section 8 provides that the schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said state, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands granted herein for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university.

Section 9 provides that 5 per centum of the proceeds of sales of public lands lying within said state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said state into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to such sales, shall be paid to the said state to be used as a permanent inviolable fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state.

Section 10 provides that it is hereby declared that all lands hereby granted, including those which, having been heretofore granted to the said territory, are hereby expressly transferred and confirmed to the said state, shall be by the said state held in trust, to be disposed of in whole or in part only in manner as herein provided and for the several objects specified in the respective granting and confirmatory provisions, and that the natural products and money proceeds of any of said lands shall be subject to the same trusts as the lands producing the same.

Restrictions on Use and Sale of Lands Granted.

Disposition of any of said lands, or of any money or thing of value directly or indirectly derived therefrom, for any object other than that for which such particular lands, or the lands from which such money or thing of value shall have been derived, were granted or confirmed, or in any manner contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a breach of trust.

No mortgage or other incumbrance of the said lands, or any thereof, shall be valid in favor of any person or for any purpose or under any circumstances whatsoever. Said lands shall not be sold or leased, in whole or in part, except to the highest and best bidder at a public auction to be held at the county seat of a county wherein the lands to be affected, or the major portion thereof, shall lie, notice of which public auction shall first have been duly given by advertisement, which shall set forth the nature, time and place of the transaction to be had, with a full description of the lands to be offered, and be published once each week for not less than ten successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published regularly at the state capital, and in that newspaper of like circulation which shall then be regularly published nearest to the location of such lands so offered; nor shall any sale or contract for the sale of any timber or other natural product of such lands be made, save at the place, in the manner and after the notice by publication thus provided for sales and leases of the lands themselves: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent said proposed state from leasing any of said lands referred to in this section for a term of five years or less without said advertisement herein required.

All lands, leaseholds, timber and other products of land before being offered shall be appraised at their true value, and no sale or other disposal thereof sball be made for a consideration less than the value so ascertained, nor in any case less than the minimum price hereinafter fixed, nor upon credit unless accompanied by ample security, and the legal title shall not be deemed to have passed until the consideration shall have been paid.

Lands east of the line between ranges 18 and 19 east of the New Mexico principal meridian shall not be sold for less than $5 per acre, and lands west of said line shall not be sold for less than $3 per acre, and the lands which are or shall be susceptible of irrigation under any projects now or hereafter completed or adopted by the United States under legislation for the reclamation of lands, or under any other project for the reclamation of lands, shall be sold at less than $25 per acre: Provided, That said state, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, shall from time to time relinquish such of its lands to the United States as at any time are needed for irrigation works in connection with any such government project. And other lands in lieu thereof are hereby granted to said state, to be selected from lands of the character named and in the manner prescribed in section 11 of this act.

There is hereby reserved to the United States and exempted from the operation of any and all grants made or confirmed by this act to said proposed state all lands actually or prospectively valuable for the development of water powers or power for hydroelectric use or transmission, and which shall be ascertained and designated by the Secretary of the Interior within five years after the proclamation of the President declaring the admission of the state, and no lands so reserved and excepted shall be subject to any disposition whatsoever by said state, and any conveyance or transfer of such land by said state or any officer thereof shall be absolutely null and void within the period above named; and in lieu of land so reserved to the United States and excepted from the operation of any of said grants, there be, and is hereby,

granted to the proposed state an equal quantity of land to be selected from land of the character named and in the manner prescribed in Section 11 of this act.

A separate fund shall be established for each of the several objects for which the said grants are hereby made or confirmed, and whenever any moneys shall be in any manner derived from any of said land the same shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in the fund corresponding to the grant under which the particular land producing such moneys were by this act conveyed or confirmed. No moneys shall ever be taken from one fund for deposit in any other, or for any object other than that for which the land producing the same was granted or confirmed. The State Treasurer shall keep all such moneys invested in safe interest-bearing securities, which securities shall be approved by the Governor and Secretary of State of said proposed state, and shall at all times be under a good and sufficient bond or bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties in regard thereto as defined by this act and the laws of the state not in conflict herewith.

Every sale, lease, conveyance or contract of or concerning any of the lands hereby granted or confirmed, or the use thereof or the natural products thereof, not made in substantial conformity with the provisions of this act shall be null and void, any provision of the constitution or laws of the said state to the contrary notwithstanding.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to prosecute in the name of the United States and its courts such proceedings at law or in equity as may from time to time be necessary and appropriate to enforce the provisions hereof relative to the application and disposition of the said lands and the products thereof and the funds derived therefrom.

Nothing herein contained shall be taken as in limitation of the power of the state or of any citizen thereof to enforce the provisions of this act.

Section 11 provided that all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved, unappropriated and non-mineral public lands of the United States within the limits of said state, by a commission composed of the Governor, Surveyor General, or other officer exercising the functions of a surveyor general, and the Attorney General of the said state; and after its admission into the Union the said state may procure public lands of the United States within its boundaries to be surveyed with a view to satisfying any public land grants made to said state in the same manner prescribed for the procurement of such surveys by Washington, Idaho and other states by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894 (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page 394), and the provisions of said act, in so far as they relate to such surveys and the preference right of selection, are hereby extended to the said State of New Mexico. The fees to be paid to the Register and Receiver for each final location or selection of 160 acres made hereunder shall be $1.

Section 12 provided that all grants of lands heretofore made by any act of Congress to said territory, except to the extent modified or repealed by this act, are hereby ratified and confirmed to said state, subject to the provisions of this act: Provided, however, That nothing in this act contained shall, directly or indirectly, affect any litigation now pending and to which the United States is a party, or any right or claim therein asserted.

New Federal Courts Established.

Section 13 provided that the state, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, and the circuit and district courts of said district shall be held at the capital of said state, and the said district shall, for judicial purposes, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary the same as other similar judges of the United States, payable as provided for by law, and shall reside in the district to which he is appointed. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October of each year. The circuit and district courts for said district, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, District Attorney and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of said district, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in the territory of New Mexico.

Section 14 provided that all cases of appeal or writ of error and all other proceedings heretofore lawfully prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States or in the proper circuit court of appeals upon any record from the Supreme Court of said territory, and all cases of appeal or writ of error and all other proceedings heretofore lawfully prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from a district court of said territory or in any matter of habeas corpus upon any return or order of a district judge thereof, and all and singular the cases aforesaid which hereafter shall be so lawfully prosecuted and remain pending in the Supreme Court of the United States or in the proper circuit court of appeals, may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States or the proper circuit court of appeals, as the case may be. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United

States or the circuit court of appeals to the circuit or district court, hereby established within the said state, or to the Supreme Court of such state, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district and state courts herein named shall respectively be the successors of the Supreme Court and of the district courts of the said territory as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of said courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees or other determinations of any court of the said territory, in any case begun prior to admission, the parties to such cause shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States or to the circuit court of appeals as they would have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

Status of Suits Pending.

Section 15 provided that the said circuit or the said district court, as the case may be, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all trials, proceedings and questions arising, or which may be raised, in any case or controversy pending in any of the courts other than the Supreme Court of the said territory at the date of its admission as a state, the case being such that, under the laws of the United States touching the jurisdictions of federal courts, it might properly have been begun in or (as a separable controversy or otherwise) removed to said circuit or said district court, had they been established when the litigation of such case or controversy was commenced. Should such case or controversy be such that, if begun within a state, it would have fallen within the exclusive original cognizance of a circuit or district court of the United States sitting therein, it shall be transferred to the one or the other of said courts sitting within said State of New Mexico, with due regard for the general provisions of law defining their respective jurisdictions; but should such case or controversy be by nature one of those which under such general jurisdictional provisions fall within the concurrent but not the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts, then such transfer may be had upon application of any party to such case or controversy, to be made as nearly as may be in the manner now provided for removal of cases from state to federal courts, and not later than sixty days after the judgment of the record of such case or controversy in the proper court of the state, as herein provided. All cases and controversies pending at the admission of the state, and not transferable to the said circuit or district court under the foregoing provision, shall be heard and determined by the proper court of the state.

All files, records and proceedings relating to any such pending cases or controversies shall be transferred to such circuit, district and state courts, respectively, in such wise and so authenticated or proven as such courts shall, respectively, by rule direct, and upon transfer of any case or controversy, as herein provided, the same shall be proceeded with in due course of law; and no writ, action, indictment, information, cause or proceeding pending in any court of the said territory at the time of its admission as a state shall abate or be deemed ineffective by reason of such admission, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper circuit or district court of the United States, or state court, as the case may be: Provided, however, that all cases pending and undisposed of in the Supreme Court of the said territory at the time of the admission thereof as a state shall be transferred, together with the records thereof, to the highest appellate court of the state, and shall be heard and determined thereby, and appeal to and writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States shall lie to review all such cases in accordance with the rules and principles applicable to the review by that tribunal of cases determined by state courts: Provided further, that all cases so pending in said territorial Supreme Court in which the United States is a party or which, if instituted within a state, would have fallen within the exclusive original cognizance of a circuit or district court of the United States, shall, with the records appertaining thereto, be transferred to the circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, and be there heard and decided; and any such case which, if finally decided by the Supreme Court of the territory, would have been in any manner reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, may in like manner and with like effect be so reviewed after final decision thereof by said circuit court of appeals. Transfers of all files and records from the said territorial Supreme Court to the highest appellate court of the state and to the said circuit court of appeals, shall be accomplished in such manner and under such proofs and authentications as the two last mentioned courts shall respectively by rule prescribe.

All civil causes of action and all criminal offences which shall have arisen or been committed prior to the admission of said territory as a state, but as to which no suit, action or prosecution shall be pending at the date of such admission, shall be subject to prosecution in the courts of said state and the said circuit or district courts of the United States sitting therein, and to review in the appellate courts of such respective sovereignties in like manner and to the same extent as if said state had been created and such circuit, district and state courts had been established prior to the accrual of such causes of action and the commission of such offences; and in effectuation of this provision such of the said criminal offences as shall have been committed against the laws of the said territory shall be tried and punished by the appropriate courts of the said state, and such as shall have been committed against the laws of the United States shall be tried and punished in the circuit or district courts of the United States.

All suits and actions brought by the United States in which said territory is named as a party defendant, which shall be pending in any court of said territory at the date of its admission hereunder, shall be transferred as herein provided; and the said state shall be substituted therein and become a party defendant thereto in lieu of said territory.

Section 16 provided that the members of the Legislature elected at the election

hereinbefore provided for may assemble at Santa Fe, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the Governor and Secretary of State of the proposed state shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and the Senators and Representatives so elected shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other states in the Congress of the United States: and the officers of the state government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of state officers; and all laws of said territory in force at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said state until changed by the Legislature of said state, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the state; and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said state as elsewhere within the United States.

Election of Senators.

Section 17 provided that the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the elections and convention provided for in this act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the election for members of the constitutional convention and the election for the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the territorial laws, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention at the same rates that are paid to members of the said territorial Legislature under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses, officers, clerks and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereo: Provided, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of $100,000 shall be paid by said state. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded, to be locally expended in the present Territory of New Mexico through the secretary of said territory as may be necessary and proper in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this act.

Section 18 provided that all saline lands in the proposed state of New Mexico are hereby reserved from entry, location, selection or settlement until such time as Congress shall hereafter provide for their disposition.

The remaining sections—19 to 35—prescribed almost exactly similar conditions for the admission of Arizona. Section 19 differed from Section 1 in defining more fully the qualifications of electors. It read: "The qualified electors of the territory of Arizona are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said territory for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed state of Arizona. Said convention shall consist of fifty-two delegates, and the Governor, Chief Justice, and Secretary of said territory shall apportion the delegates to be thus selected, as nearly as may be, equitably among the several counties thereof in accordance with the voting population as shown by the vote cast at the election for Delegate in Congress in said territory in 1908.

Provisions as to Arizona.

"A qualified elector within the meaning of this section shall be any male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided in the territory at least twelve months next preceding the date fixed for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, as herein provided for, and who shall possess in other respects the qualifications of an elector as provided by Title 20, Revised Statutes of Arizona, August 2, 1901. Within ten days after the issuance of the Governor's proclamation ordering the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, as herein provided, the board of supervisors of each county of the territory shall meet and authorize and require a reregistration of the qualified electors of said county: Provided, however, That there need not be a reregistration of the qualified electors whose names appear on the great register of said county for the year 1908, but all such names, together with such as may be registered under the provisions of this section, shall constitute the great register of said county and be used at each of the elections herein provided for; and so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this act, such registration, as also the making up, printing, distribution, and use of such great register, shall in all respects conform to and be governed by the provisions of Chapter 3 of said Title 20, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1901. And the provisions of this section shall apply to all voters at all elections for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention and for the ratification of the constitution, for state officers, members of the state Legislature, Representatives in Congress, and all other officers named in said constitution or in any manner herein provided for or mentioned.

"The Governor of said territory shall, within thirty days after the approval of this act, by proclamation, in which the aforesaid apportionment of delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced, order an election of the delegates aforesaid on a day, designated by him in said proclamation, not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after the approval of this act. Such election for delegates shall be held and conducted, the returns made and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued, as nearly as may be, in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territory regulating elections therein of members of the Legislature existing at the time of the last election of said members of the legislature; and the provisions of said laws in all respects, including the qualifications of electors and registration, are hereby made applicable to the election herein provided for; and said convention when so called to order and organized shall be the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Qualifications to entitle persons to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution formed by said

convention when said constitution shall be submitted to the people of said territory hereunder shall be the same as the qualifications to entitle persons to vote for delegates to said convention."

Substituting "the capital of Arizona" for "the capital of New Mexico" and Phœnix for Santa Fe in the condition requiring no change of the seat of government until after an election not to be called prior to December 31, 1925. Section 20 becomes a duplicate of Section 2. Sections 21, 22 and 23 duplicate Sections 3, 4 and 5, in their provisions, substituting Arizona for New Mexico, except that two Representatives in Congress at large are to be elected from New Mexico and only one Representative is to be elected from Arizona. Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 duplicate Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, except that in the grant of lands for purposes of internal improvements in Section 25 no reference is made to saline lands, of which there are none in Arizona, and in the same section one million acres are granted for the payment of the bonds, and accrued interest thereon issued by the Maricopia, Pima, Yavapai and Coconino counties, Arizona, which said bonds were validated, approved and confirmed by the act of Congress of June 6, 1896, instead of for the payment of the bonds and accrued interest thereon issued by Grant and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, which said bonds were validated, approved and confirmed by the act of Congress of January 16, 1897. Further for the paragraph in Section 10, fixing the minimum prices for lands sold east of and west of the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east of the New Mexico principal meridian. Section 28 substitutes the following paragraph:

Arizona Land Sales.

"No lands shall be sold for less than $3 per acre, and no lands which are or shall be susceptible of irrigation under any projects now or hereafter completed or adopted by the United States under legislation for the reclamation of lands, or under any other project for the reclamation of lands, shall be sold at less than $25 per acre: Provided, That said state, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, shall from time to time relinquish such of its lands to the United States as at any time are needed for irrigation works in connection with any such government project. And other lands in lieu thereof are hereby granted to said state, to be selected from lands of the character named and in the manner prescribed in Section 24 of this act."

Section 31, establishing United States courts, duplicates Section 13, except that Arizona is attached to the 9th Federal Circuit and New Mexico to the 8th Circuit, as at present. Sections 32 and 33 are identical with Sections 14 and 15. Sections 34 and 35 are identical in terms with Sections 16 and 17. There is no counterpart in the Arizona half of the act to Section 19, which deals with New Mexico's saline lands.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that the term "political committee" under the provisions of this act shall include the national committees of all political parties and the national congressional campaign committees of all political parties and all committees, associations or organizations which shall in two or more states influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which Representatives in Congress are to be elected.

Every political committee as defined in this act shall have a chairman and a treasurer. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep a detailed and exact account of all money or its equivalent received by or promised to such committee or any member thereof, or by or to any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and the name of every person, firm, association or committee from whom received, and of all expenditures, disbursements and promises of payment or disbursement made by the committee or any member thereof, or by any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and to whom paid, distributed or disbursed. No officer or member of such committee, or other person acting under its authority or in its behalf, shall receive any money or its equivalent, or expend or promise to expend any money on behalf of such committee, until after a chairman and treasurer of such committee shall have been chosen.

Every payment or disbursement made by a political committee exceeding $10 in amount shall be evidenced by a receipted bill stating the particulars of expense, and every such record, voucher, receipt or account shall be preserved for fifteen months after the election to which it relates.

Whoever, acting under the authority or in behalf of such political committee, whether as a member thereof or otherwise, receives any contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit or promise of money or its equivalent shall, on demand, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit or promise, render to the treasurer of such political committee a detailed account of the same, together with the name and address from whom received, and said treasurer shall forthwith enter the same in a ledger or record to be kept by him for that purpose.

The treasurer of every such political committee shall, within thirty days after the election at which Representatives in Congress were chosen in two or more states, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., an itemized, detailed statement, sworn to by said treasurer and conforming to the requirements of the following section of this act. The statement so filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be preserved by him for fifteen months, and shall be a part of the public records of his office, and shall be open to public inspection.

The statements required by the preceding section of this act shall state:

First. The name and address of each person, firm, association or committee who or which has contributed, promised, loaned or advanced to such political commit-

tee, or any officer, member or agent thereof, either in one or more items, money or its equivalent of the aggregate amount or value of $100 or more.

Second. The total sum contributed, promised, loaned or advanced to such political committee, or to any officer, member or agent thereof, in amounts less than $100.

Third. The total sum of all contributions, promises, loans and advances received by such political committee or any officer, member or agent thereof.

Fourth. The name and address of each person, firm, association or committee to whom such political committee, or any officer, member or agent thereof, has disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced or promised any sum of money or its equivalent of the amount or value of $10 or more, and the purpose thereof.

Fifth. The total sum disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member or agent thereof, where the amount or value of such disbursement, distribution, loan, advance or promise to any one person, firm, association or committee in one or more items is less than $10.

Sixth—The total sum disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced or promised by such political committee or any officer, member or agent thereof.

Every person, firm, association or committee, except political committees as hereinbefore defined, that shall expend or promise any sum of money or other thing of value amounting to $50 or more for the purpose of influencing or controlling, in two or more states, the result of an election at which Representatives to the Congress of the United States are elected, unless he or it shall contribute the same to a political committee as hereinbefore defined, shall file the statements of the same under oath, as required by Section 6 of this act, in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, District of Columbia, which statements shall be held by said clerk in all respects as required by Section 5 of this act.

Any person may in connection with such election incur and pay from his own private funds for the purpose of influencing or controlling, in two or more states, the result of an election at which Representatives to the Congress of the United States are elected all personal expenses for his travelling and for purposes incidental to travelling, for stationery and postage, and for telegraph and telephone service without being subject to the provisions of this act.

Nothing contained in this act shall limit or affect the right of any person to spend money for proper legal expenses in maintaining or contesting the results of any election. Every person willfully violating any of the foregoing provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Withdrawals of Public Lands.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provides that the President may, at any time in his discretion, temporarily withdraw from settlement, location, sale or entry any of the public lands of the United States, including the District of Alaska, and reserve the same for waterpower sites, irrigation, classification of lands, or other public purposes to be specified in the orders of withdrawals, and such withdrawals or reservations shall remain in force until revoked by him or by an act of Congress. All lands withdrawn under the provisions of this act shall at all times be open to exploration, discovery, occupation and purchase, under the mining laws of the United States, so far as the same apply to minerals other than coal, oil, gas and phosphates: Provided, That the rights of any person who, at the date of any order of withdrawal heretofore or hereafter made, is a bonafide occupant or claimant of oil or gas bearing lands, and who, at such date, is in diligent prosecution of work leading to discovery of oil or gas, shall not be affected or impaired by such order, so long as such occupant or claimant shall continue in diligent prosecution of said work: And provided further, That this act shall not be construed as a recognition, abridgment or enlargement of any asserted rights or claims initiated upon any oil or gas bearing lands after any withdrawal of such lands made prior to the passage of this act: And provided further, That there shall be excepted from the force and effect of any withdrawal made under the provisions of this act all lands which are, on the date of such withdrawal, embraced in any lawful homestead or desert land entry theretofore made, or upon which any valid settlement has been made and is at said date being maintained and perfected pursuant to law; but the terms of this proviso shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman or settler shall continue to comply with the law under which the entry or settlement was made: And provided further. That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado or Wyoming, except by act of Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior shall report all such withdrawals to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of the withdrawals.

Advances to the Arid Lands Reclamation Fund.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete government reclamation projects heretofore begun, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, to transfer from time to time to the credit of the reclamation fund created by the act entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June 17, 1902, such sum or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate $20,000,000, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to complete the said reclamation projects, and such extensions thereof as he may deem proper and necessary to the successful and profitable operation and maintenance thereof or to protect water rights pertaining thereto claimed by the United States, provided the same shall be approved by the

President of the United States; and such sum or sums as may be required to comply with the foregoing authority are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the sums hereby authorized to be transferred to the reclamation fund shall be so transferred only as such sums shall be actually needed to meet payments for work performed under existing law: And provided, further, That all sums so transferred shall be reimbursed to the Treasury from the reclamation fund, as hereinafter provided: And provided, further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended upon any existing project until it shall have been examined and reported upon by a board of engineer officers of the army, designated by the President of the United States, and until it shall be approved by the President as feasible and practicable and worthy of such expenditure; nor shall any portion of this appropriation be expended upon any new project.

For the purpose of providing the Treasury with funds for such advances to the reclamation fund, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50, or multiples of that sum; said certificates to be redeemable at the option of the United States at any time after three years from the date of their issue and to be payable five years after such date, and to bear interest, payable semi-annually, at not exceeding 3 per centum per annum; the principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States. The certificates of indebtedness herein authorized may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, giving all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commission shall be allowed and the aggregate issue of such certificates shall not exceed the amount of all advances made to said reclamation fund, and in no event shall the same exceed the sum of $20,000,000. The certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall be exempt from taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the certificates of indebtedness issued under this act is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

Repayments.

Beginning five years after the date of the first advance to the reclamation fund under this act, 50 per centum of the annual receipts of the reclamation fund shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States until payment so made shall equal the aggregate amount of advances made by the Treasury to said reclamation fund, together with interest paid on the certificates of indebtedness issued under this act and any expense incident to preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

All money placed to the credit of the reclamation fund in pursuance of this act shall be devoted exclusively to the completion of work on reclamation projects heretofore begun as hereinbefore provided, and the same shall be included with all other expenses in future estimates of construction, operation or maintenance, and hereafter no irrigation project contemplated by said act of June 17, 1902, shall be begun unless and until the same shall have been recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the direct order of the President of the United States.

No entry shall be hereafter made and no entryman shall be permitted to go upon lands reserved for irrigation purposes until the Secretary of the Interior shall have established the unit of acreage and fixed the water charges and the date when the water can be applied and made public announcement of the same.

Section 9 of said act of Congress, approved June 17, 1902, entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," is hereby repealed.

Temporary Withdrawals of Public Lands.

An act approved March 15, 1910, provided that to aid in carrying out the purposes of Section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending 1895, and for other purposes," it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior, upon application by the proper officer of any state or territory to which said section applies, to withdraw temporarily from settlement or entry areas embracing lands for which the state or territory proposes to make application under said section, pending the investigation and survey preliminary to the filing of the maps and plats and application for segregation by the state or territory: Provided, That if the state or territory shall not present its application for segregation and maps and plats within one year after such temporary withdrawal the lands so withdrawn shall be restored to entry as though such withdrawal had not been made.

Agricultural Entries on Coal Lands.

An act, approved June 22, 1910, provided that from and after the passage of this act unreserved public lands of the United States exclusive of Alaska which have been withdrawn or classified as coal lands, or are valuable for coal, shall be subject to appropriate entry under the homestead laws by actual settlers only, the desert land law, to selection under Section 4 of the act approved August 18, 1894, known as the Carey act, and to withdrawal under the act approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act, whenever such entry, selection, or withdrawal shall be made with a view of obtaining or passing title, with a reservation to the United States of the coal in such lands and of the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. But no desert entry made under the provisions of this act shall contain more than one hundred and sixty acres, and all homestead entries made

hereunder shall be subject to the conditions, as to residence and cultivation, of entries under the act approved February 19, 1909, entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead:" Provided, That those who have initiated non-mineral entries, selections, or locations in good faith, prior to the passage of this act, on lands withdrawn or classified as coal lands may perfect the same under the provisions of the laws under which said entries were made, but shall receive the limited patent provided for in this act.

Any person desiring to make entry under the homestead laws or the desert land law, any state desiring to make selection under section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894, known as the Carey act, and the Secretary of the Interior in withdrawing under the reclamation act lands classified as coal lands, or valuable for coal, with a view of securing or passing title to the same in accordance with the provisions of said acts, shall state in the application for entry, selection, or notice of withdrawal that the same is made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of this act.

Upon satisfactory proof of full compliance with the provisions of the laws under which entry is made, and of this act, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent to the land entered by him, which patent shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the coal in the lands so patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. The coal deposits in such lands shall be subject to disposal by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the coal land laws in force at the time of such disposal. Any person qualified to acquire coal deposits or the right to mine and remove the coal under the laws of the United States shall have the right, at all times, to enter upon the lands selected, entered or patented, as provided by this act, for the purpose of prospecting for coal thereon upon the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of a bond or undertaking to be filed with him as security for the payment of all damages to the crops and improvements on such lands by reason of such prospecting.

Any person who has acquired from the United States the coal deposits in any such land, or the right to mine or remove the same, may re-enter and occupy so much of the surface thereof as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining and removal of the coal therefrom, and mine and remove the coal, upon payment of the damages caused thereby to the owner thereof, or upon giving a good and sufficient bond or undertaking in an action instituted in any competent court to ascertain and fix said damages: Provided, That the owner under such limited patent shall have the right to mine coal for use upon the land for domestic purposes at any time prior to the disposal by the United States of the coal deposits: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held to deny or abridge the right to present and have prompt consideration of applications to locate, enter, or select, under the land laws of the United States, lands which have been classified as coal lands with a view of disproving such classification and securing a patent without reservation.

Requiring Surveys of Railroad Land Grants.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, and to subject the lands granted to taxation by states, territories and municipal authorities, any railroad corporation required by law to pay the costs of surveying, selecting or conveying any lands granted to such company or corporation, or for its use and benefit, by any act of Congress, shall be, and is hereby required, within ninety days from demand by the Secretary of the Interior, to deposit in a proper United States depository to the credit of the United States a sum sufficient to pay the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying any of the unsurveyed lands granted to such company, or for its use and benefit, under any act of Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall determine and specify in the notice or demand to such company the amount of the required deposit, and may, in his discretion, demand a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the survey, selection and conveyance of the entire area granted to any company, or for its use and benefit, then unsurveyed, or for such townships or fractional townships as he may prescribe and designate in the notice or demand to such company, as aforesaid: And provided further, That the amount deposited shall, subject to the rules and regulations of the Department of the Interior, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, be disbursed for the surveying, including office and field work, selection and conveyance of the lands granted and designated in the notice of the Secretary of the Interior, as aforesaid: And provided further, That in the event the money deposited by any railroad corporation under the provisions of this act shall exceed the cost of said surveys, the said excess thereof shall be repaid to the corporation so depositing the same, or to its assigns.

If any railroad corporation required by law to pay the costs of surveying, selecting or conveying any lands granted to such corporation, or for its use and benefit, by any act of Congress, shall, for ninety days from notice or demand by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in this act, neglect or refuse to deposit an amount sufficient to meet the expense of surveying, selecting and conveying the unsurveyed lands granted to such company, or for its use and benefit, by any act of Congress, and designated in the notice or demand by the Secretary of the Interior, as aforesaid, the rights, title and interests of such company, and all those claiming by, through or under it, in and to the unsurveyed lands designated in the notice of the Secretary, as aforesaid, shall cease and forfeit to the United States; and the Secretary of the Interior shall notify the Attorney General, who shall at once commence proceedings to declare the forfeiture and to restore the lands forfeited to the public domain.

This act shall not affect the right of the Secretary of the Interior to cause the public surveys to be extended over any lands granted to any railroad or corporation by any act of Congress in the manner now otherwise provided by law, nor shall any claim, right, interest or demand of the government of the United States be waived or annulled by the provisions hereof: Provided, That all granted lands surveyed under the provisions of this act shall be subject to taxation by states, territories and municipal authorities, and the right of the government to reimburse itself for the survey, selection and conveyance of such lands otherwise provided by law shall remain in full force and effect. The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the foregoing provisions.

Protecting the Alaska Seal Fisheries.

An act, approved April 21, 1910, provided that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to authorize the killing of fur seals and the taking of sealskins on the Pribylov Islands, in Alaska, under regulations established by him prescribing the manner in which such killing shall be done and limiting the number of seals to be killed, whenever he shall determine that such killing is necessary or desirable and not inconsistent with the preservation of the seal herd: Provided, however, That under such authority the right of killing fur seals and taking sealskins shall be exercised by officers, agents or employes of the United States appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and by natives of the Pribylov Islands under the direction and supervision of such officers, agents or employes, and by no other person: And provided further, That male seals only shall be killed, and that not more than 95 per centum of three-year-old male seals shall be killed in any one year.

Any and all sealskins taken under the authority conferred by the preceding section shall be sold by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in such market, at such times and in such manner as he may deem most advantageous; and the proceeds of such sale or sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That the directions of this section, relating to the disposition of sealskins and the proceeds thereof, shall be subject to the provisions of any treaty hereafter made by the United States for the protection of seal life. Whenever seals are killed and sealskins taken on any of the Pribylov Islands the native inhabitants of said islands shall be employed in such killing and in curing the skins taken, and shall receive for their labor fair compensation, to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who shall have the authority to prescribe by regulation the manner in which such compensation shall be paid to the said natives or expended or otherwise used in their behalf and for their benefit.

Section 1,956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Section 173 of the act of March 3, 1899, were amended to read as follows: "No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offence, be fined not less than $200 nor more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, fur seal or other fur-bearing animal under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to prevent the killing of any fur seal except as authorized by law and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law."

Section 1,959 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Section 176 of the act of March 3, 1899, were amended to read as follows: "The Pribylov Islands, including the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Walrus and Otter Islands and Sea Lion Rock, in Alaska, are declared a special reservation for government purposes; and until otherwise provided by law it shall be unlawful for any person to land or remain on any of those islands, except through stress of weather or like unavoidable cause or by the authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and any person found on any of those islands contrary to the provisions hereof shall be summarily removed and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to carry this section into effect."

Section 1960 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Section 177 of the act of March 3, 1899, was amended to read as follows: "It shall be unlawful to kill any fur seal upon the Pribylov Islands, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals by the use of firearms or by other means tending to drive the seals away from those islands; but the natives of the islands shall have the privilege of killing such young seals as may be necessary for their own food and clothing, and also such old seals as may be required for their own clothing and for the manufacture of boats for their own use; and the killing in such cases shall be limited and controlled by such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

Killing of Females and Their Young Prohibited.

Section 1961 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Section 178 of the act of March 3, 1899, were amended to read as follows: "It shall be unlawful to kill any female seal or any seal less than one year old at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to the Pribylov Islands, or on the beaches, cliffs, or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and every person who violates the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be punished for each offence

by a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, whose crews are found engaged in the violation of either this or the preceding section shall be forfeited to the United States."

Section 1 of the act of December 29, 1897, was amended to read as follows: "No citizen of the United States, nor person owing duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture or hunt, at any time or in any manner whatever, any fur seal in the waters of the Pacific Ocean, including Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk, whether in the territorial waters of the United States or in the open sea."

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have authority to appoint such additional officers, agents and employes as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and the laws of the United States relating to the seal fisheries of Alaska, to prescribe their duties and to fix their compensation; he shall likewise have authority to purchase from the present lessee of the right to take seals on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, at a fair valuation to be agreed upon, the warehouses, salt houses, boats, launches, lighters, horses, mules, wagons and other property of the said lessee on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, including the dwellings of the natives of said islands; he shall likewise have authority to establish and maintain depots for provisions and supplies on the Pribylov Islands and to provide for the transportation of such provisions and supplies from the mainland of the United States to the said islands by the charter of private vessels or by the use of public vessels of the United States, which may be placed at his disposal by the President; and he shall likewise have authority to furnish food, shelter, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life to the native inhabitants of the Pribylov Islands and to provide for their comfort, maintenance, education and protection.

The act took effect on May 1, 1910.

Expediting Interstate Commerce Suits.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the hearing and determination of suits in equity pending or hereafter brought under the act of July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, or any other acts having a like purpose that may be hereafter enacted," approved February 11, 1903, be, and the same is, hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"That in any suit in equity pending or hereafter brought in any circuit court of the United States under the act entitled 'an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' approved July 2, 1890, 'an act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, or any other acts having a like purpose that hereafter may be enacted, wherein the United States is complainant, the Attorney General may file with the clerk of such court a certificate that, in his opinion, the case is of general public importance, a copy of which shall be immediately furnished by such clerk to each of the circuit judges of the circuit in which the case is pending. Thereupon such case shall be given precedence over others and in every way expedited, and be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable day, before not less than three of the circuit judges of said court, if there be three or more; and if there be not more than two circuit judges, then before them and such district judge as they may select; or, in case the full court shall not at any time be made up by reason of the necessary absence or disqualification of one or more of the said circuit judges, the justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that circuit or the other circuit judge or judges may designate a district judge or judges within the circuit who shall be competent to sit in said court at the hearing of said suit. In the event the judges sitting in such case shall be equally divided in opinion as to the decision or disposition of said cause, or in the event that a majority of said judges shall be unable to agree upon the judgment, order or decree finally disposing of said case in said court which should be entered in said cause, then they shall immediately certify that fact to the Chief Justice of the United States, who shall at once designate and appoint some circuit judge to sit with said judges and to assist in determining said cause. Such order of the Chief Justice shall be immediately transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court in which said cause is pending, and shall be entered upon the minutes of said court. Thereupon said cause shall at once be set down for reargument and the parties thereto notified in writing by the clerk of said court of the action of the court and the date fixed for the reargument thereof. The provisions of this section shall apply to all causes and proceedings in all courts now pending, or which may hereafter be brought.

Federal Grand Juries.

An act, approved March 28, 1910, provided that Section 810 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read:

"Section 810. No grand jury shall be summoned to attend any circuit court, or district court unless one of the judges of such circuit court, or the judge of such district, in his own discretion, or upon a notification by the district attorney that such jury will be needed, orders a venire issue therefor. If the United States attorney for any district which has a city or borough containing at least 300,000 inhabitants, shall certify in writing to the district judge, or to the senior district judge of the district, or one of the judges of said circuit court, that the exigencies of the public service require it, the judge may in his discretion also order a venire to issue for a second grand jury. Either of said courts may in term order a grand jury to be summoned at such time, and to serve such time as it may direct, whenever in its judgment it may be proper to do so. But nothing herein shall operate to extend beyond the time permitted by

law the imprisonment before indictment found of a person accused of a crime or offence, or the time during which a person so accused may be held under recognizance before indictment found."

An act, approved April 5, 1910, provided that an act entitled "An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employes in certain cases," approved April 22, 1908, be amended in Section 6 so that said section shall read:

Amendments to Common Carriers' Liability Law.

"Sec. 6. That no action shall be maintained under this act unless commenced within two years from the day the cause of action accrued.

"Under this act an action may be brought in a circuit court of the United States, in the district of the residence of the defendant, or in which the cause of action arose, or in which the defendant shall be doing business at the time of commencing such action. The jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under this act shall be concurrent with that of the courts of the several states, and no case arising under this act and brought in any state court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any court of the United States."

Said act was further amended by adding the following section as Section 9:

"Sec. 9. That any right of action given by this act to a person suffering injury shall survive to his or her personal representative, for the benefit of the surviving widow or husband and children of such employe, and, if none, then of such employe's parents; and, if none, then of the next of kin dependent upon such employe, but in such cases there shall be only one recovery for the same injury."

An act, approved April 14, 1910, provided that the provisions of that act should apply to every common carrier and every vehicle subject to the act of March 2, 1893, as amended April 1, 1896, and March 2, 1903, commonly known as the "Safety appliance acts."

Automatic Couplers and Brakes.

On and after July 1, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to haul, or permit to be hauled or used, on its line any car subject to the provisions of this act not equipped with secure sill steps and efficient hand brakes; all cars requiring secure ladders and secure running boards shall be equipped with such ladders and running boards, and all cars having ladders shall also be equipped with secure hand holds or grab irons on their roofs at the tops of such ladders: Provided, That in the loading and hauling of long commodities, requiring more than one car, the hand brakes may be omitted on all save one of the cars while they are thus combined for such purpose.

Within six months from the passage of the act the Interstate Commerce Commission, after hearing, shall designate the number, dimensions, location and manner of application of the appliances provided for by Section 2 of this act and Section 4 of the act of March 2, 1893, and shall give notice of such designation to all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act by such means as the commission may deem proper, and thereafter said number, location, dimensions and manner of application as designated by said commission shall remain as the standards of equipment to be used on all cars subject to the provisions of this act, unless changed by an order of said Interstate Commerce Commission, to be made after full hearing and for good cause shown; and failure to comply with any such requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be subject to a like penalty as failure to comply with any requirement of this act; Provided, That the Interstate Commerce Commission may, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this section with respect to the equipment of cars actually in service upon the date of the passage of this act. Said commission is hereby given authority, after hearing, to modify or change and to prescribe the standard height of drawbars and to fix the time within which such modification or change shall become effective and obligatory, and prior to the time so fixed it shall be unlawful to use any car or vehicle in interstate or foreign traffic which does not comply with the standard now fixed or the standard so prescribed, and after the time so fixed it shall be unlawful to use any car or vehicle in interstate or foreign traffic which does not comply with the standard so prescribed by the commission.

Any common carrier subject to this act using, hauling or permitting to be used or hauled on its line, any car subject to the requirements of this act not equipped as provided in this act, shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each and every such violation, to be recovered as provided in Section 6 of the act of March 2, 1893, as amended April 1, 1896: Provided, That where any car shall have been properly equipped, as provided in this act and the other acts mentioned herein, and such equipment shall have become defective or insecure while such car was being used by such carrier upon its line of railroad, such car may be hauled from the place where such equipment was first discovered to be defective or insecure to the nearest available point where such car can be repaired, without liability for the penalties imposed by Section 4 of this act or Section 6 of the act of March 2, 1893, as amended by the act of April 1, 1896, if such movement is necessary to make such repairs and such repairs cannot be made except at such repair point; and such movement or hauling of such car shall be at the sole risk of the carrier, and nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve such carrier from liability in any remedial action for the death or injury of any railroad employe caused to such employe by reason of or in connection with the movement or hauling of such car with equipment which is defective or insecure or which is not maintained in accordance with the requirements of this act and the other acts herein referred to; and nothing in this proviso shall be construed to permit the hauling of defective cars by means of chains instead of draw-

bars, in revenue trains or in association with other cars that are commercially used, unless such defective cars contain livestock or "perishable" freight.

Except that, within the limits specified in the preceding section of this act, the movement of a car with defective or insecure equipment may be made without incurring the penalty provided by the statutes, but shall in all other respects be unlawful, nothing in this act shall be held or construed to relieve any common carrier, the Interstate Commerce Commission or any United States attorney from any of the provisions, powers, duties, liabilities or requirements of said act of March 2, 1893, as amended by the acts of April 1, 1896, and March 2, 1903; and, except as aforesaid, all of the provisions, powers, duties, requirements and liabilities of said act of March 2, 1893, as amended by the acts of April 1, 1896, and March 2, 1903, shall apply to this act.

Reports of Accidents in Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act, approved May 6, 1910, provided that it shall be the duty of the general manager, superintendent or other proper officer of every common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad to make to the Interstate Commerce Commission, at its office in Washington, District of Columbia, a monthly report, under oath, of all collisions, derailments or other accidents resulting in injury to persons, equipment or roadbed arising from the operation of such railroad under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the said commission, which report shall state the nature and causes thereof and the circumstances connected therewith: Provided, That hereafter all said carriers shall be relieved from the duty of reporting accidents in their annual financial and operating reports made to the commission. Any common carrier failing to make such report within thirty days after the end of any month shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100 for each and every offence and for every day during which it shall fail to make such report after the time herein specified for making the same.

The Interstate Commerce Commission shall have authority to investigate all collisions, derailments or other accidents resulting in serious injury to person or to the property of a railroad occurring on the line of any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad. The commission, or any impartial investigator thereunto authorized by said commission, shall have authority to investigate such collisions, derailments or other accidents aforesaid, and all the attending facts, conditions and circumstances, and for that purpose may subpœna witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and require the production of books, papers, orders, memoranda, exhibits and other evidence, and shall be provided by said carriers with all reasonable facilities: Provided, That when such accident is investigated by a commission of the state in which it occurred the Interstate Commerce Commission shall, if convenient, make any investigation it may have previously determined upon, at the same time as, and in connection with, the state commission investigation. Said commission shall, when it deems it to the public interest, make reports of such investigations, stating the cause of accident, together with such recommendations as it deems proper. Such reports shall be made public in such manner as the commission deems proper. Neither said report nor any report of said investigation nor any part thereof shall be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any suit or action for damages growing out of any matter mentioned in said report or investigation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to prescribe for such common carriers a method and form for making the reports hereinbefore provided. The act entitled, "An act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved March 3, 1901, is hereby repealed. The term "interstate commerce," as used in this act, shall include transportation from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, and the term "foreign commerce," as used in this act, shall include transportation from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to any foreign country and from any foreign country to any state or territory or the District of Columbia. The act took effect July 5, 1910.

Issues of Bonds and Currency Certificates.

An act, approved February 4, 1910, provided that any bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States hereafter issued shall be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value; and that such bonds may be issued in such denominations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority; and that a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of any certificates of indebtedness issued is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

Federal Bureau of Mines.

An act, approved May 16, 1910, established in the Department of the Interior a bureau, to be called the Bureau of Mines, and a director of said bureau, who shall be thoroughly equipped for the duties of said office by technical education and experience and who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of $6,000 per annum; and there shall also be in the said bureau such experts and other employes as may from time to time be authorized by Congress. It shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its director, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the

safety of miners, and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to said industries, and from time to time make such public reports of the work, investigations and information obtained as the Secretary of said department may direct, with the recommendations of such bureau.

The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the said bureau with furnished offices in the city of Washington, with such books, records, stationery and appliances and such assistants, clerks, stenographers, typewriters and other employes as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duties imposed by this act upon such bureau, fixing the compensation of such clerks and employes within appropriations made for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Mines from the United States Geological Survey the supervision of the investigations of structural materials and the analyzing and testing of coals, lignites and other mineral fuel substances and the investigation as to the causes of mine explosions; and the appropriations made for such investigations may be expended under the supervision of the Director of the Bureau of Mines in manner as if the same were so directed in the appropriations acts; and such investigations shall hereafter be within the province of the Bureau of Mines, and shall cease and determine under the organization of the United States Geological Survey; and such experts, employes, property and equipment as are now employed or used by the Geological Survey in connection with the subjects herewith transferred to the Bureau of Mines are directed to be transferred to said bureau. Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way granting to any officer or employe of the Bureau of Mines any right or authority in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines or metallurgical plants in any state.

The act went into effect on July 1, 1910.

Establishing a Bureau of Lighthouses.

An act, approved June 17, 1910, reorganizing the lighthouse service, provided in Section 4 to 7 that hereafter there shall be in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau of lighthouses and a commissioner of lighthouses, who shall be the head of said bureau, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. There shall also be in the bureau a deputy commissioner, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, and a chief clerk, who shall perform the duties of chief clerk and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or by the commissioner. There shall also be in the bureau such inspectors, clerical assistants, and other employes as may from time to time be authorized by Congress, and there shall also be employed one chief constructing engineer at a salary of $4,000 per annum and one superintendent of naval construction at a salary of $3,000 per annum, both to be appointed by the President. The commissioner of lighthouses shall make an annual report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who shall transmit the same to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof; and such commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine all claims for damages, where the amount of the claim does not exceed the sum of $500, hereafter occasioned by collisions, for which collisions vessels of the Lighthouse Service shall be found to be responsible, and report the amounts so ascertained and determined to be due the claimants to Congress at each session thereof, through the Treasury Department for payment as legal claims out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor.

All employes of or in the lighthouse board or the lighthouse establishment are transferred to the bureau of lighthouses, excepting, however, army and navy officers. All duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the lighthouse board, under any provision of law not hereby repealed, are transferred to and imposed and conferred upon and vested in the commissioner of lighthouses, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The commissioner of lighthouses shall, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have charge and control of the construction, maintenance, repair, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of lighthouse depots, supply stations, light and signal stations, lighthouses, light vessels, lighthouse tenders, fog signals, submarine signals, beacons, buoys, day marks, post-lantern lights, and seamarks and their appendages, and generally of the lighthouse service; and the charge and custody of all archives, books, documents, drawings, models, returns, apparatus, and other things appertaining to the lighthouse establishment.

Section 11 provided that the commissioner of lighthouses, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as soon as practicable, shall rearrange the ocean, gulf, and lake coasts and the rivers of the United States, Porto Rico, and the naval station in Cuba into not exceeding nineteen lighthouse districts, and a lighthouse inspector shall be assigned in charge of each district. The lighthouse inspectors shall each receive a salary of $2,400 per annum, except the inspector of the Third District, whose salary shall be $3,600 per annum. The President may, for a period not exceeding three years from the taking effect of this section, assign army and navy officers to act in lieu of the appointment of civilian lighthouse inspectors, but such army and navy officers shall not receive any salary or compensation in addition to the salary or compensation they are entitled to as such army or navy officers: Provided, That in the districts which include the Mississippi River and its

tributaries the President may designate army engineers to perform the duties of and act as inspectors. The President may detail officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States army for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress.

These sections took effect on July 1, 1910.

The "White Slave" Traffic.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that the term "interstate commerce," as used in this act, shall include transportation from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, and the term "foreign commerce," as used in this act, shall include transportation from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to any foreign country and from any foreign country to any state or territory or the District of Columbia.

Any person who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any territory or in the District of Columbia, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose to induce, entice, or compel such woman or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery, or to engage in any other immoral practice; or who shall knowingly procure or obtain, or cause to be procured or obtained, or aid or assist in procuring or obtaining, any ticket or tickets, or any form of transportation or evidence of the right thereto, to be used by any woman or girl in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any territory or the District of Columbia, in going to any place for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent or purpose on the part of such person to induce, entice, or compel her to give herself up to the practice of prostitution, or to give herself up to debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whereby any such woman or girl shall be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any territory or the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who shall knowingly persuade, induce, entice, or coerce, or cause to be persuaded, induced, enticed, or coerced, or aid or assist in persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any woman or girl to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any territory or the District of Columbia, for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose on the part of such person that such woman or girl shall engage in the practice of prostitution or debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whether with or without her consent, and who shall thereby knowingly cause or aid or assist in causing such woman or girl to go and to be carried or transported as a passenger upon the line or route of any common carrier or carriers in interstate or foreign commerce, or any territory or the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who shall knowingly persuade, induce, entice, or coerce any woman or girl under the age of eighteen years from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, with the purpose and intent to induce or coerce her, or that she shall be induced or coerced to engage in prostitution or debauchery, or any other immoral practice, and shall in furtherance of such purpose knowingly induce or cause her to go and to be carried or transported as a passenger in interstate commerce upon the line or route of any common carrier or carriers, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Any violation of any of the above sections shall be prosecuted in any court having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which said violation was committed, or from, through, or into which any such woman or girl may have been carried or transported as a passenger in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any territory or the District of Columbia, contrary to the provisions of any of said sections.

Alien "White Slaves."

For the purpose of regulating and preventing the transportation in foreign commerce of alien women and girls for purposes of prostitution and debauchery, and in pursuance of and for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the agreement or project of arrangement for the suppression of the "white slave" traffic, adopted July 25, 1902, for submission to their respective governments by the delegates of various powers represented at the Paris conference and confirmed by a formal agreement signed at Paris on May 18, 1904, and adhered to by the United States on June 6, 1908, as shown by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated June 15, 1908, the Commissioner General of Immigration is hereby designated as the authority of the United States to receive and centralize information concerning the procuration of alien women and girls with a view to their debauchery, and to exercise supervision over such alien women and girls, receive their declarations, establish their identity, and ascertain from them who induced them to leave their native countries, respectively; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioner General of Immigration to receive and keep on file in his office the statements and declarations which may be made by such alien women and girls, and those which are hereinafter required pertaining to such alien women and girls engaged in prostitution or debauchery in this country, and to furnish receipts for such statements and declarations provided for in this act to the persons, respectively, making and filing them.

Every person who shall keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl within three years after she shall have entered the United States from any country, party to the said arrangement for the suppression of the "white slave" traffic, shall file with the Commissioner General of Immigration a statement in writing setting forth the name of such alien woman or girl, the place at which she is kept, and all facts as to date of her entry into the United States, the port through which she entered, her age, nationality, and parentage, and concerning her procuration to come to this country within the knowledge of such person, and any person who shall fail within thirty days after such person shall commence to keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl within three years after she shall have entered the United States from any of the countries, party to the said arrangement for the suppression of the "white slave" traffic, to file such statement concerning such alien woman or girl with the Commissioner General of Immigration or who shall knowingly and wilfully state falsely or fail to disclose in such statement any fact within his knowledge or belief with reference to the age, nationality, or parentage of any such alien woman or girl, or concerning her procuration to come to this country, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

In any prosecution brought under this section, if it appear that any such statement required is not on file in the office of the Commissioner General of Immigration, the person whose duty it shall be to file such statement shall be presumed to have failed to file said statement, as herein required, unless such person or persons shall prove otherwise. No person shall be excused from furnishing the statement, as required by this section, on the ground or for the reason that the statement so required by him, or the information therein contained, might tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture under any law of the United States for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing, concerning which he may truthfully report in such statement, as required by the provisions of this section.

The term "territory," as used in this act, shall include the district of Alaska, the insular possessions of the United States, and the Canal Zone. The word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person, acting for or employed by any other person or by any corporation, company, society or association within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such other person, or of such company, corporation, society, or association, as well as that of the person himself.

Amending the Immigration Law.

An act, approved March 26, 1910, provided that Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called contract laborers who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, expressed or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: Provided further, That the provisions of this section relating to the payments for tickets or pas-

sage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: And provided further, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: And provided further, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants."

Section 2 provided that section 3, of the act of February 20, 1907, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States, any alien for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place, for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, in pursuance of such illegal importation, any alien, shall, in every such case be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not more than ten years and pay a fine of not more than $5,000. Jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of the felonies hereinbefore set forth shall be in any district to or into which said alien is brought in pursuance of said importation by the person or persons accused, or in any district in which a violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section occur.

"Any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution after such alien shall have entered the United States, or who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute; or who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute, shall be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States and shall be deported in the manner provided by sections 20 and 21 of this act. That any alien who shall, after he has been debarred or deported in pursuance of the provisions of this section, attempt thereafter to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned for not more than two years. Any alien who shall be convicted under any of the provisions of this section shall, at the expiration of his sentence, be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, or of which he is a subject or a citizen in the manner provided in sections 20 and 21 of this act. In all prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband."

Expediting Naturalization.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that Section 13 of the act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," be amended by striking out the last sentence of the section, which reads as follows: "And in case the clerk of any court collects fees in excess of the sum of $6,000 in any one year, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may allow to such clerk from the money which the United States shall receive additional compensation for the employment of additional clerical assistance, but for no other purpose, if in the opinion of the said secretary the business of such clerk warrants such allowance," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"And in case the clerk of any court exercising naturalization jurisdiction collects fees in excess of the sum of $6,000 in any fiscal year the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may allow salaries, for naturalization purposes only, to pay for clerical assistance, to be selected and employed by that clerk, additional to the clerical force, for which clerks of courts are required by this section to pay from fees received by such clerks in naturalization proceedings, if in the opinion of said secretary the naturalization business of such clerk warrants further additional assistance: Provided, That in no event shall the whole amount allowed the clerk of a court and his assistants exceed the one-half of the gross receipts of the office of said clerk from naturalization fees during such fiscal year: Provided further, That when, at the close of any fiscal year, the business of such clerk of court indicates in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that the naturalization fees for the succeeding fiscal year will exceed $6,000 the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may authorize the continuance of the allowance of salaries for the additional clerical assistance herein provided for and employed on the last day of the fiscal year until such time as the remittances indicate in the opinion of said secretary that the fees for the then current fiscal year will not be sufficient to allow the additional clerical assistance authorized.

"That payment for the additional clerical assistance herein authorized shall be in the manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe."

Section 2 authorized the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to make requisition on the Treasurer of the United States for such amount as may be necessary in his opinion to pay the clerks of the several courts exercising jurisdiction under section 3 of the act of June 29, 1906 (thirty-fourth statute, page 596), for any additional clerical assistance employed by them during the period from September 27, 1906, to June 30, 1907, inclusive, if in the opinion of said secretary the business of such clerks, during the aforesaid period, warranted any allowance for such additional clerical assist-

ance: Provided, That no allowance shall be made by said secretary to any clerk for additional clerical assistance who has not collected fees in naturalization proceedings in excess of the sum of $4,500 during the period from September 27, 1906, to June 30, 1907, inclusive, and that the total salaries of such additional clerical assistance shall in no instance exceed the fees received by the United States from the clerk of that court during the period from September 27, 1906, to June 30, 1907, inclusive. Such amount as may be necessary to pay the additional clerical assistance herein provided for, not exceeding $2,000, is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That payment for the clerical assistance herein provided for shall be in the manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe: Provided further, That no moneys shall be paid to any clerk in excess of the aggregate of the sums paid out by him.

Section 3 amended paragraph 2 of section 4 of an act entitled "An Act to Establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906, by adding after the proviso in paragraph 2 of section 4 of said act, the following: "Provided further, That any person belonging to the class of persons authorized and qualified under existing law to become a citizen of the United States who has resided constantly in the United States during a period of five years next preceding May 1, 1910, who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the requirements of the law governing the naturalization of citizens has labored and acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights or duties of a citizen or intended citizen of the United States because of such wrongful information and belief may, upon making a showing of such facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to issue papers of naturalization to an alien, and the court in its judgment believes that such person has been for a period of more than five years entitled upon proper proceedings to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, receive from the said court a final certificate of naturalization, and said court may issue such certificate without requiring proof of former declaration by or on the part of such person of their intention to become a citizen of the United States, but such applicant for naturalization shall comply in all other respects with the law relative to the issuance of final papers of naturalization to aliens."

Publicity of Corporation Tax Returns.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act, approved June 17, 1910, appropriates $100,000 for the expenses of collecting the corporation tax authorized by Section 38 of the Payne tariff act, and $25,000 for classifying, indexing, exhibiting and properly caring for the returns of corporations, and also provided "that any and all such returns shall be open to inspection only upon the order of the President under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President."

Paroles for Federal Prisoners.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that every prisoner who has been or may hereafter be convicted of any offence against the United States, and is confined in execution of the judgment of such conviction in any United States penitentiary or prison, for a definite term or terms of over one year, whose record of conduct shows he has observed the rules of such institution, and who has served one-third of the total of the term or terms for which he was sentenced, may be released on parole as hereinafter provided.

The superintendent of prisons of the Department of Justice, and the warden and physician of each United States penitentiary shall constitute a board of parole for such prison, which shall establish rules and regulations for its procedure subject to the approval of the Attorney General. The chief clerk of such prison shall be clerk of said board of parole, and meetings shall be held at each prison as often as the regulations of such board shall provide: Provided, That in every case where a prison other than a United States penitentiary is used for the confinement of such prisoners it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to designate the officers of said prison who, together with the superintendent of prisons, shall constitute such board.

If it shall appear to said board of parole from a report by the proper officers of such prison, or upon application by a prisoner for release on parole, that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the laws, and if in the opinion of the board such release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then said board of parole may in its discretion authorize the release of such applicant on parole, and he shall be allowed to go on parole outside of said prison, and, in the discretion of the board, to return to his home, upon such terms and conditions, including personal reports from such paroled person, as said board of parole shall prescribe, and to remain, while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the warden of such prison from which paroled, and until the expiration of the term or terms specified in his sentence, less such good time allowance as is or may hereafter be provided for by act of Congress; and the said board shall, in every parole, fix the limits of the residence of the person paroled, which limits may thereafter be changed in the discretion of the board: Provided, That no release on parole shall become operative until the findings of the board of parole under the terms hereof shall have been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

If the warden of the prison or penitentiary from which said prisoner was paroled or said board of parole or any member thereof shall have reliable information that the prisoner has violated his parole, then said warden, at any time within the term or terms of the prisoner's sentence, may issue his warrant to any officer hereinafter authorized to execute the same, for the retaking of such prisoner.

At the next meeting of the board of parole held at such prison after the issuing of a warrant for the retaking of any paroled prisoner, said board of parole shall be notified thereof, and if said prisoner shall have been returned to said prison, he shall be given an opportunity to appear before said board of parole, and the said board may then or at any time in its discretion revoke the order and terminate such parole or modify the terms and conditions thereof. If such order of parole shall be revoked and the parole so terminated, the said prisoner shall serve the remainder of the sentence originally imposed; and the time the prisoner was out on parole shall not be taken into account to diminish the time for which he was sentenced.

Each board of parole shall appoint a parole officer for the penitentiary over which it has jurisdiction. Subject to the direction and control of such board, it shall be the duty of such officer to aid paroled prisoners in securing employment and to visit and exercise supervision over them while on parole, and such officer shall have such authority and perform such other duties as the board of parole may direct. The salary of each parole officer shall be fixed by the board of parole, but shall not exceed $1,500 per annum, which, together with his actual and necessary travelling expenses, when approved by such board, shall be paid out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the penitentiary to which he is assigned, which appropriation is hereby made available for the purpose. In addition to such parole officers the supervision of paroled prisoners may also be devolved upon the United States marshals when the board of parole may deem it necessary.

It shall be the duty of the warden of the prison to furnish to any and all paroled prisoners the usual gratuities, consisting of clothing, transportation, and $5 in money; the transportation furnished shall be to the place to which the paroled prisoner has elected to go, with the approval of the board of parole. The warden of the prison who furnishes these gratuities is hereby authorized to charge the actual cost of the same in his accounts against the United States: Provided, however, That when any such paroled prisoner shall have received his final discharge, while he is away from such prison, he shall be entitled to no further gratuities provided for discharged prisoners under existing law.

Prisoners in State Institutions.

Whenever any person has been convicted of any offence against the United States which is punishable by imprisonment, and has been sentenced to imprisonment and is confined therefor, in any reformatory institution of any state in accordance with Section 5,548 of the Revised Statutes, or other laws of the United States, then if such state has laws for the parole of prisoners committed to such institutions by the courts of that state, such person convicted of any offence against the United States shall be eligible to parole on the same terms and conditions and by the same authority and subject to recommittal for violation of such parole in the same manner, as persons committed to such institutions by the courts of said state, and the laws of said state relating to the parole of prisoners and the supervision thereof in such institutions are hereby adopted and made to apply to persons committed to such institutions for offences against the United States. The necessary cost of parole and supervision of such prisoners to the state where such institution is located shall be paid by the United States out of the appropriation for the support of prisoners confined in state institutions, which appropriation is hereby made available for the purpose. No such prisoner shall be entitled to go on parole until the Attorney General shall have approved the order therefor: Provided, That when a prisoner is committed to such institution outside of the state where he lives he may be permitted by his parole to return to his home, and in such case the supervision of such prisoner on parole shall devolve upon the marshal of the district where said prisoner lives, and in case such prisoner should violate his parole a warrant for his recommitment shall be delivered to and executed by said marshal.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the power of the President of the United States to grant a pardon or commutation in any case, or in any way impair or revoke such good time allowance as is or may hereafter be provided by act of Congress.

Amendments to the Census Law.

An act approved February 25, 1910, provided that Section 8 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved July 2, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 8. That the thirteenth census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to manufactures, and to mines and quarries. The schedules relating to population shall include for each inhabitant the name, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employe, and, if employe, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration and the number of months unemployed during the preceding calendar year, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, and tenure of home and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy; and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person; and for the enumeration of institutions,

shall include paupers, prisoners, juvenile delinquents, insane, feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb, and inmates of benevolent institutions.

"The schedules relating to agriculture shall include name, color and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of land under irrigation, acreage of woodland, and character of timber thereon, value of farm and improvements, value of farm implements, number and value of live stock on farms and ranges, number and value of domestic animals not on farms and ranges, and the acreage of crops planted and to be planted during the year of enumeration, and the acreage of crops and the quantity and value of crops and other farm products for the year ending December 31 next preceding the enumeration.

"The schedules of inquiries relating to manufacturers and to mines and quarries shall include the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, cooperative, or other form; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital actually invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, stockholders and officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employes and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed. Inquiries shall also be made as to the location and character of irrigation enterprises; quantity of land irrigated in the arid region of the United States and in each state and county in that section under state and federal laws; the price at which these lands, including water right, are obtainable; the character and value of crops produced on irrigated lands, the amount of water used per acre for said irrigation and whether it was obtainable from national, state or private works; the location of the various projects and method of construction with facts as to their physical condition; the amount of capital invested in such irrigation works.

"The census of manufactures and of mines and quarries shall relate to the year ending December 31 next preceding the enumeration of population and shall be confined to mines and quarries and manufacturing establishments which were in active operation during all or a portion of that year. The census of manufactures shall furthermore be confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood household and hand industries: Provided, That the census shall also include an enumeration of the number of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, goats and kids slaughtered for food purposes, and all hides produced, whether taken from animals slaughtered for food purposes or otherwise, during the year next preceding the year of the enumeration of population, irrespective of the character of the establishment in which slaughtered or produced.

"The inquiry concerning manufactures shall cover the production of turpentine and rosin, and the report concerning this industry shall show, in addition to the other facts covered by the regular schedule of manufactures, the quantity and quality of turpentine and rosin manufactured and marketed, the sources, methods and extent of the industry.

"Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the director of the census may charge the collection of these statistics upon special agents or upon detailed employes, to be employed without respect to locality.

"The form and subdivision of inquiries necessary to secure the information under the foregoing topics shall be determined by the director of the census."

Nationalities and Mother Tongues.

A joint resolution, approved March 24, 1910, provided that the schedules relating to population for the thirteenth decennial census, in addition to the inquiries required by the act entitled "An act to amend Section 8 of an act to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved July 2, 1909," approved February 25, 1910, shall provide inquiries respecting the nationality or mother tongue of all persons born in foreign countries, and of the nationality or mother tongue of parents of foreign birth of persons enumerated.

Command at Joint Manœuvres.

An act, approved March 8, 1910, provided that the 122d and 124th articles of war be modified to read as follows:

"Article 122. If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, organized militia, or volunteers, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful in the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President, according to th nature of the case."

"Art. 124. Officers of the organized militia of the several states, when called into the service of the United States, shall on all detachments, courts martial and other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, and shall take precedence of all officers of volunteers of equal or inferior rank, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia officers may be older than the commissions of the said officers of the regular forces of the United States."

The one hundred and twenty-third article of war was repealed.

An act, approved April 21, 1910, provided that Section 15 of the act entitled

"An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903, as amended by the act entitled, "An act to further amend the act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes,' approved May 27, 1908," be amended so as to read as follows:

Joint Military Manœuvres.

"Sec. 15. That the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, on the request of the Governor of a state or territory, or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, in the encampments, manœuvres and field instruction of any part of the regular army, at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defences of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the regular army, and no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the regular army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the organized militia of any state or territory or the District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampments, manœuvres and field instruction of the regular army and militia: Provided, That the Secretary of War is authorized, under requisition of the Governor of a state or territory or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to pay the quartermaster general, or such other officer of the militia as may be duly designated and appointed for the purpose, so much of its allotment, under the annual appropriation authorized by Section 1,661, Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation and other expenses of such portion of the organized militia as may engage in encampments, manœuvres and field instruction with any part of the regular army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defences of the United States, and the Secretary of War shall forward to Congress, at each session next after said encampments, a detailed statement of the expense of such encampments and manœuvres: Provided, That the command of such military post or camp and the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity: Provided further, That except as herein specified, the right to command during such joint encampments, manœuvres and field instruction shall be governed by the rules set out in Articles 122 and 124 of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

The Military Academy Appropriation Act, approved April 19, 1910, provided that the portion of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1901, prescribing penalty for hazing, be amended to read as follows:

Hazing at West Point.

"That the superintendent of the United States Military Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall make appropriate regulations for putting a stop to the practice of hazing, such regulations to prescribe dismissal, suspension, or other adequate punishments for infractions of the same, and to embody a clear definition of hazing. That any cadet who shall be charged with offenses under such regulations which would involve his dismissal from the academy shall be granted, upon his written request, a trial by a general court-martial, and any cadet dismissed from the academy for hazing shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets nor be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the army or navy or marine corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The regulations of the United States Military Academy upon the subject of hazing having been modified, the Secretary of War is authorized to dispose of any cases which are now pending, and in which final action has not yet been taken, with the provisions of the said regulations as modified.

The Military Academy Appropriation Act, approved April 19, 1910, provided that for six years from July 1, A. D. 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the United States Military Academy, his successor may be admitted to the Academy; and the corps of cadets is hereby increased to meet this provision.

Enlarging the Cadet Corps at West Point.

The Military Academy Act, approved April 19, 1910, gave the consent of Congress to the acceptance by officers of the army, in the discretion of the President, of such military details under the governments of Cuba and Panama as may be requested by the Presidents of these republics: Provided, That such details shall not exceed five in number: And provided further, That no officer so detailed shall receive any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from the government of Cuba or Panama.

Loaning Officers to Cuba and Panama.

An act approved May 9, 1910, authorized and directed the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers to provide with all convenient speed for the raising or the removal of the wreck of the United States battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana, Cuba, and for the proper interment of the bodies therein, in Arlington Cemetery, and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to remove the mast of the wreck of said battleship Maine and place the same upon a proper foundation in Arlington National Cemetery at or near the spot where the bodies of those who died through such wreck are interred: Provided, however, That the consent in proper form of the Republic of Cuba shall be first obtained. The sum of $100,000 was appropriated.

Raising the Maine.

The General Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 25, 1910, contained the following provision: "Wreck of battleship Maine: For additional amount for the raising or the removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved May 10, 1910. $200,000."

The mistake in the date given for the approval of the act of May 9, 1910, has raised some question as to the availability of the second appropriation.

Increase of the Navy.

The Naval Appropriation Act, approved June 24, 1910, authorized the President to have constructed two first class battleships to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $6,000,000 each, similar to the battleship authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Two fleet colliers of fourteen knots trial speed, when carrying not less than 12,500 tons of cargo and bunker coal, to cost not exceeding $1,000,000 each.

And the contract for the construction of said vessels shall contain a provision requiring said vessels to be built in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia," approved August 1, 1892, and shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery; and in the construction of all said vessels the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of any proposals for the same; the plans, drawings, specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and, subject to the provisions of this act, except that the Secretary of the Navy may accept, in lieu of an indemnity bond, the deposit by contractors of United States government or state bonds, under such conditions and in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, having due regard for the rights and protection of the United States, all said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, and in all their parts shall be of domestic manufacture; and the steel material shall be of domestic manufacture, and of the quality and characteristics best adapted to the various purposes for which it may be used, in accordance with specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties: Provided, That not more than one of the battleships provided for in this act shall be built by the same contracting party: Provided always, That one of the battleships herein authorized shall be constructed in one of the navy yards.

For four submarine torpedo boats in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $2,000,000, and the sum of $800,000 is hereby appropriated toward said purpose.

For six torpedo boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, and to cost in all not to exceed $750,000 each, and toward the construction of said torpedo boat destroyers the sum of $2,225,000 is hereby appropriated.

The Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels authorized in this act in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding, the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

Authorizing Two New Revenue Cutters.

An act approved April 21, 1910, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to provide and equip two new revenue cutters at a cost not exceeding $250,000 in each case, and when either of said revenue cutters shall be placed in service, one of the revenue cutters now in the service shall thereupon be retired from service. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized from time to time to make such transfer and change of stations of revenue cutters as he may deem desirable for the best interests of the service, and in his discretion to direct any revenue cutter to cruise in any waters to perform the duties of the revenue cutter service. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have the vessels provided for constructed in accordance with the provisions of the act, entitled "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States of the District of Columbia," approved August 1, 1892.

Wireless on Ocean Steamers.

An act, approved June 24, 1910, provided that, from and after the first day of July, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any ocean going steamer of the United States, or of any foreign country, carrying passengers and carrying fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, to leave or attempt to leave any port of the United States unless such steamer shall be equipped with an efficient apparatus for radio-communication, in good working order, in charge of a person skilled in the use of such apparatus, which apparatus shall be capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least one hundred miles, night or day: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to steamers plying only between ports less than two hundred miles apart.

For the purpose of this act apparatus for radio-communication shall not be deemed to be efficient unless the company installing it shall contract in writing to exchange, and shall, in fact, exchange, as far as may be physically practicable, to be determined by the master of the vessel, messages with shore or ship stations using other

systems of radio-communication. The master or other person being in charge of any such vessel which leaves or attempts to leave any port of the United States in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not more than $5,000, and any such fine shall be a lien upon said vessel, and such vessel may be libeled therefor in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such vessel shall arrive or depart, and the leaving or attempting to leave each and every port of the United States shall constitute a separate offence. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make such regulations as may be necessary to secure the proper execution of this act by collectors of customs and other officers of the government.

Plans for Public Buildings.

An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, etc., approved June 25, 1910, provided in Sections 33-35 that Section 3734 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 3734. And hereafter no money shall be paid nor contracts made for payment for any site for a public building in excess of the amount specifically appropriated therefor, and no money shall be expended upon any public building until after sketch plans showing the tentative design and arrangement of such building, together with outline description and detailed estimates of the cost thereof shall have been made by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department (except when otherwise authorized by law) and said sketch plans and estimates shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the head of each executive department who will have officials located in such building; but such approval shall not prevent subsequent changes in the design, arrangement, materials, or methods of construction or cost which may be found necessary or advantageous: Provided, That no such changes shall be made involving an expense in excess of the limit of cost fixed or extended by Congress, and all appropriations made for the construction of such building shall be expended within the limit of cost so fixed or extended."

Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into contracts for the full architectural services of the successful architect in any competition held under the provisions of the act of February 20, 1893, and to compensate him for his services from the appropriation for "general expenses of public buildings" available at the time payment for the particular services rendered is due. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, upon the request of the head of any other executive department, or establishment of the government not under any executive department, cause the plans, drawings, designs, specifications and estimates to be prepared in the office of the supervising architect, for any building or buildings for governmental purposes which the head of any other executive department or establishment not under an executive department may be authorized to have constructed: Provided, That the proper appropriations for the support and maintenance of the office of the supervising architect be reimbursed for the cost of such work.

Quadrennial Terms for the Philippine Legislature and Resident Commissioners.

An act approved June 14, 1910, provided that the present members of the Philippine Assembly shall hold office until the 4th day of March, A. D. 1912, and their successors shall be chosen by the people in the year 1911, and in every fourth year thereafter, and shall hold office for four years beginning on the 4th day of March next following their election. At its next regular session after the passage of this act the Philippine Legislature shall fix the date for the commencement of its annual sessions.

Hereafter the terms of Resident Commissioners to the United States shall be four years instead of two. The two to be chosen by the Philippine Legislature at its next regular session, in pursuance of law, shall hold office for four years, and thereafter such elections shall be held quadrennially. Each of said Resident Commissioners shall, in addition to the salary and expenses now allowed by law, be allowed the same sum for stationery and for the pay of necessary clerk hire as is now allowed to the members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the franking privilege now enjoyed by members of the House of Representatives.

Postal Law Changes.

Two acts, approved May 23, 1910, provided that section 4035 of the Revised Statutes, providing that "the postmaster issuing a money order shall send a notice thereof by mail, without delay, to the postmaster on whom it is drawn," be repealed and that section 3928 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 3,928. Whenever the sender shall so request, a receipt shall be taken on the delivery of any registered mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender, and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery."

Return of Undelivered Letters.

An act approved June 24, 1910, amended section 3939 of the Revised Statutes to read as follows: "Sec. 3939. When the writer of any letter on which the postage is prepaid shall indorse on the outside thereof his name and address, such letter shall not be advertised, but, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed the time the writer may direct or the Postmaster General prescribe, shall be returned to the writer without additional charge for postage, and if not then delivered, shall be treated as a dead letter."

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, approved June 25, 1910, contained the

following provision: To enable the President to secure information to assist him in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenues, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, and the officers of the government in administering the customs laws, including such investigations of the cost of production of commodities, covering cost of material, fabrication and every other element of such cost of production, as are authorized by said act, and including the employment of such persons as may be required for those purposes; and to enable him to do any and all things in connection therewith authorized by law, $250,000.

Work of the Tariff Board.

An act approved May 17, 1910, created a permanent Commission of Fine Arts, to be composed of seven well qualified judges of the fine arts, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have authority to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains and monuments in the public squares, streets and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains and monuments erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to the Capitol building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. The commission shall advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President, or by any committee of either house of Congress. Said commission shall have a secretary and such other assistance as the commission may authorize, and the members of the commission shall each be paid actual expenses in going and returning from Washington to attend the meetings of said commission and while attending the same.

Federal Fine Arts Commission.

A joint resolution, approved June 25, 1910, provided that a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war: Provided, That the total expense authorized by this joint resolution shall not exceed the sum of $10,000 and that the said commission shall be required to make final report within two years from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Universal Peace Commission.

A joint resolution approved January 19, 1910, created a joint committee of both houses of Congress, to be composed of six members of the Senate, to be appointed by the president thereof, and six members of the House of Representatives, to be elected by that body. Any vacancy occurring on the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The said committee is hereby empowered and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the administration, action and conduct of the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus, officers and employes, and of the Bureau of Forestry, in the Department of Agriculture, and its officers and employes, touching, relating to, or bearing upon the reclamation, conservation, management and disposal of the lands of the United States or any lands held in trust by the United States for any purpose, including all the resources and appurtenances of such lands, and said committee is authorized and empowered to make any further investigation touching said Interior Department, its bureaus, officers and employes as it may deem desirable. Said committee or any subcommittee thereof is hereby empowered to sit and act during the session or recess of Congress, or of either House thereof; to require by subpœna, or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; to take the testimony of witnesses under oath; to obtain documents, papers, and other information from the several departments of the government, or any bureau thereof; to employ stenographers to take and make a record of all evidence taken and received by the committee, and to keep a record of its proceedings; to have such evidence, record and other matter required by the committee printed and suitably bound, and to employ such assistance as may be deemed necessary. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Subpœnas for witnesses shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any subcommittee thereof. And in case of disobedience to a subpœna this committee may invoke the aid of any court of the United States or of any of the territories thereof or of the District of Columbia or the District of Alaska, within the jurisdiction of which any inquiry may be carried on by said committee in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents under the provisions of this resolution. And any such court within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry under this resolution is being carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpœna issued to any person under authority of this resolution issue an order requiring such person to appear before said committee and produce books and papers if so ordered and give evidence touching the matter in question, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against

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such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding except in prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. In addition to being subject to punishment for contempt, as hereinbefore provided, every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, wilfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation herein authorized, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 nor less than $100, and imprisonment in a common jail for not more than one year nor less than one month.

Any official or ex-official of the Department of the Interior, or of the Bureau of Forestry, in the Department of Agriculture, whose official conduct is in question, may appear and be heard before the said joint committee or any subcommittee thereof, in person or by counsel.

All hearings by and before said joint committee or any subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public. The said joint committee shall conclude its investigation and report to this Congress all the evidence taken and received and their findings and conclusions thereon. The sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the necessary expenses of said joint committee, the said sum to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman.

Employers' Liability Commission.

A joint resolution, approved June 25, created a commission consisting of two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, together with two persons to be selected by the President of the United States, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the subject of employers' liability and workman's compensation, said commission to submit a report through the President to the Congress of the United States not later than the first Monday in December, 1911; and any vacancy occurring on said commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. To carry out the purpose of this resolution the commission hereby created is authorized to employ persons who are familiar with the subject, and take such other steps as are necessary to make a thorough examination in the matter.

All expenses of said commission, together with compensation to be fixed by the President for the two members of the commission to be appointed by the President, for all time in which said commission shall be actually engaged in this investigation, shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, on a certificate of the chairman of said commission, who shall be selected from the membership of the commission named under this resolution, and the sum necessary for carrying out the provisions of this resolution is hereby appropriated: Provided, That the total expense authorized by this resolution shall not exceed the sum of $15,000, which shall include the compensation herein authorized. To carry out and give effect to the provisions of this resolution, the commission hereby created shall have power to issue subpœnas, administer oaths, summon witnesses, require the production of books and papers, and receive testimony taken before any proper officer in any state or territory of the United States.

Economy Commission Authorized.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, approved June 25, 1910, contained the following provision: To enable the President, by the employment of accountants and experts from official and private life, to more effectively inquire into the methods of transacting the public business of the government in the several executive departments and other government establishments, with the view of inaugurating new or changing old methods of transacting such public business so as to attain greater efficiency and economy therein, and to ascertain and recommend to Congress what changes in law may be necessary to carry into effect such results of his inquiry as can not be carried into effect by executive action alone, and for each and every purpose necessary hereunder, including the employment of personal services at Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, $100,000.

Cost of Food Supplies Investigation.

The Agricultural Appropriation Act, approved May 26, 1910, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the cost of food supplies at the farm and to the consumer, and to disseminate the results of such investigation in whatever manner he may deem best; this authorization to be effective upon the approval of this act.

Obstructing Navigable Waters in New York City.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, provided that the consent of Congress be given to the City of New York, in the State of New York, to obstruct navigation of any river or other waterway which does not form a connecting link between other navigable waters of the United States, and lying wholly within the limits of said city, by closing all or any portion of the same or by building structures in or over the same when the said city shall be lawfully authorized to do so by the state of New York: Provided, however, That any such obstruction shall be unlawful unless the location and plans for the proposed work or works before the commencement thereof shall have been filed with and approved by the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers; and when the plans for any such obstruction have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War it shall not be lawful to deviate from such plans either before or after the completion of such obstruction, unless the modification of such plans has previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of

War; And provided further, That the city of New York shall be liable for any damage that may be inflicted upon private property by reason of any of the provisions of this act. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved, and the United States shall incur no liability for the alteration, amendment, or repeal thereof to the city of New York, or to the owner or owners, or any other persons interested in any obstruction which shall have been constructed under its provisions.

Valley Forge Memorial Arch.

An act, approved June 25, 1910, authorized the expenditure of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection upon the site of the encampment during the winter of 1777 and 1778 of the American army at Valley Forge, Penn., of a memorial arch within the Valley Forge Park, in commemoration of the patriotism displayed and the suffering endured by General George Washington, his officers and men during said winter: Provided, That the money authorized to be expended as aforesaid shall be expended by the Valley Forge Park Commission under the direction of the Secretary of War, and that the location, plans, specifications, and designs for the said arch shall be approved by the Secretary of War: Provided further, That when the said arch is erected the responsibility for the care and keeping of the same shall be with the said Valley Forge Park Commission or as may otherwise be provided by the state of Pennsylvania and without expense to the United States.

Gift of Von Steuben Replica to Germany.

An act approved June 23, 1910, authorized the expenditure of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of State and the joint committee on the library for the erection of a bronze replica of the statue of General Von Steuben authorized to be erected in Washington; said replica to be presented to his majesty the German Emperor and the German nation in recognition of the gift of the statue of Frederick the Great, presented by the Emperor to the people of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

Among the other acts and joint resolutions passed at the second session and approved by the President were the following: To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," approved January 5, 1905; to create, establish and enforce a miner's labor lien in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to provide for the care and support of insane persons in the Territory of Alaska; to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes; to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians, for the disposition and sale of allotments of deceased Indians, for the leasing of allotments, and for other purposes; to authorize the sale and disposition of the surplus and unallotted lands in Bennett County, in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, in the state of South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect; granting leaves of absence to homesteaders on lands to be irrigated under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902; extending the time for certain homesteaders to establish residence upon their lands; to enable the states of Missouri and Kansas to agree upon a boundary line and to determine the jurisdiction of crimes committed on the Missouri River and adjacent territory; to enable the states of Oregon and Washington to agree upon a boundary line between said states where the Columbia River forms said boundary; to provide for an additional judge of the district court for the Eastern District of New York; providing for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the northern judicial district of the state of Ohio, and an additional district judge in and for the southern judicial district of the state of Ohio; to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the district of Maryland; to license custom house brokers; to repeal Section 860 of the Revised Statutes; authorizing the President to appoint John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list of the United States navy, to be an engineer in chief, retired, with rank of rear admiral on the retired list of the United States navy; providing for the printing of daily consular reports; to authorize the President to convey to the people of Porto Rico certain lands and buildings not needed for purposes of the United States; to provide for an enlarged homestead; to open to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States certain lands in the state of Oklahoma, and for other purposes; providing that entrymen for homesteads within reclamation projects may assign their entries upon satisfactory proof of residence, improvement, and cultivation for five years, the same as though said entry had been made under the original homestead act; authorizing and directing the Department of State to ascertain and report to Congress damages and losses sustained by certain citizens of the United States on account of the naval operations in and about the town of Apia, in the Samoan Islands, by the United States and Great Britain, in March, April and May, 1899; to prevent the dumping of refuse material in Lake Michigan or near Chicago; granting certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, in Arizona, for observatory purposes; extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in the District of Alaska; to extend the time for construction and beginning of construction of its line of railway in Alaska by the Alaska Short Line Railway and Navigation Company; to establish "The Glacier National Park" in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line, in the state of Montana, and for other purposes; granting public lands to certain cities and towns in the state of Colorado for public park purposes; providing for the reappraisement of unsold lots in town sites on reclamation projects, and for other purposes; to enable the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan to determine the jurisdiction of crimes committed on Lake Michigan; creating a commission to represent the United States at the celebration of the first centennial of the Republic of Mexico; for the establishment of a probation system for the District of Columbia; authorizing the President of the United States to invite the International Congress of Refrigeration to

hold its third meeting in the United States of America; to provide for the payment of overtime claims of letter carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitation; to continue in full force and effect an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes"; authorizing the President of the United States to invite the states to participate in the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography; authorizing the postponement of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography; for the relief of assignees in good faith of entries of desert lands in Imperial County, California, making an appropriation to permit the President to protect lands and property in Imperial Valley, California; authorizing the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico to assign the said judges to the several judicial districts of the territory; to amend an act approved August 13, 1894, entitled "An act relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon"; providing for the retirement of certain medical officers of the army; granting certain rights and privileges to the department of fisheries of the state of Pennsylvania; for the relief of homestead settlers under the acts of February 20, 1904; June 5 and 28, 1906; March 2, 1907, and May 29, 1908; providing that the state of Wyoming be permitted to relinquish to the United States certain lands heretofore selected and to select other lands from the public domain in lieu thereof; to open to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States certain lands in the state of Oklahoma, and for other purposes; providing for the retirement of certain medical officers of the army; for the establishment of a new land district in the state of Montana; to abolish the United States land office at Des Moines, Iowa; to amend Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice in certain civil and criminal cases in the Western District of Arkansas"; concerning tonnage duties on vessels entering otherwise than by sea; to create an additional land district in the Territory of New Mexico, to be known as the "Fort Sumner land district"; authorizing the creation of an additional land district in the state of Oregon, to be known as the "Vale land district"; for the establishment of a new land district in the state of Montana; to grant right-of-way over the public domain in the state of Arkansas for oil or gas pipe lines; to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia; to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia; for the erection of a memorial monument at Fort Recovery, Ohio; to provide for the payment of expenses involved by the participation of the militia in joint maneuvers with the regular army during the season of 1908; for the relief of earthquake sufferers in Costa Rica; to repeal Section 4035, of the Revised Statutes, providing for the issuance of money order notices, and for other purposes; for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the army or navy, during the war of the rebellion, the war with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection; to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the army retired with increased rank; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the city of Anadarko, state of Oklahoma, for a tract of land, and for other purposes; to authorize the President to convey to the people of Porto Rico certain lands and buildings not needed for purposes of the United States; authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Commander Kenneth McAlpine a commander in the navy on the active list; to ratify an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii authorizing W. A. Wall, his associates and assigns, to construct and operate a railroad on the island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii; granting certain public lands to the state of Colorado for the use of the State Agricultural College, for agriculture, forestry, and other purposes; to declare Nodaway River in Missouri nonnavigable; to declaret One Hundred and Two River in Missouri nonnavigable; to amend Section 1, chapter 209, of the United States Statutes at Large, volume 27, entitled "An act providing when plaintiff may sue as a poor person and when counsel shall be assigned by the court," and to provide for the prosecution of writs of error and appeals in forma pauperis, and for other purposes; providing for a special election in the Territory of Hawaii; to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900; an act authorizing the acceptance by the United States government from the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, of a proposed gift of land contiguous to the Andersonville national cemetery, in the state of Georgia; relating to liens on vessels for repairs, supplies, or other necessaries.

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES RATIFIED.

Passamaquoddy Bay Boundary Line.

The United States Senate ratified on June 6, 1910, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on May 21, 1910, fixing the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from a point between Treat Island and Friar Head, and extending through Passamaquoddy Bay to the middle of Grand Manan Channel. It has provided by Article I of the treaty of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain that commissioners should be appointed for the purpose of defining and marking the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay from the mouth of the St. Croix River to the Bay of Fundy, and it was agreed with respect to the remaining portion of the boundary line, which has been in dispute since 1783, that each of the contracting parties should present to the other within six months a statement of the evidence and arguments upon which it based its contentions, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the lo-

cation of that portion of the line in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the provisions relating thereto of the treaties of 1783 and 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, and the award of the commissioners appointed under the treaty of 1814. It was also provided that if the United States and Great Britain should fail to reach an agreement within a set period, that portion of the line should be fixed by arbitration. No agreement was reached within the period set, but the two powers decided not to refer the case to arbitration, but to settle the dispute by further negotiations, those negotiations resulting in the signing of the treaty of May 21, 1910.

By the terms of Articles I and II, of this treaty, the contracting parties agree that the location of the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from a point in Passamaquoddy Bay accurately defined in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of April 11, 1908, as lying between Treat Island and Friar Head, and extending thence through Passamaquoddy Bay and to the middle of Grand Manan Channel, shall run in a series of seven connected straight lines for the distances and in the directions as follows:

Beginning at the aforesaid point lying between Treat Island and Friar Head, thence

(1) South 8° 29′ 57″ West true, for a distance of 1,152.6 meters; thence
(2) South 8° 29′ 34″ East, 759.7 meters; thence
(3) South 23° 56′ 25″ East, 1,156.4 meters; thence
(4) South 0° 23′ 14″ West, 1,040 meters; thence
(5) South 28° 04′ 26″ East, 1,607.2 meters; thence
(6) South 81° 48′ 45″ East, 2,616.8 meters to a point on the line which runs approximately north 40° East true, and which joins Sail Rock, off West Quoddy Head Light, and the southernmost rock lying off the southeastern point of the southern extremity of Campobello Island; thence
(7) South 47° East, 5,100 meters to the middle of Grand Manan Channel.

The description of the last two portions of the line thus defined, viz, those numbered (6) and (7), is intended to replace the description of the lowest portion of the line, viz, that numbered (2), as defined in Article I of the Treaty of April 11, 1908.

Article III of the treaty provided that on either side of the line southward from the point of its intersection with a line drawn true north from Lubec Channel Light, as at present established, either party shall have the right, upon two months' notice to the other, to improve and extend the channel to such depth as may by it be deemed desirable or necessary, and to a width not exceeding one hundred and fifteen (115) meters on each side of the boundary line, and from such point of intersection northerly through Lubec Narrows to the turning point in the boundary lying between Treat Island and Friar Head, either party shall have the right, upon two months' notice to the other, to improve and deepen the present channel to a width not exceeding sixty-five (65) meters on each side of the boundary line and to such depth as may by it be deemed desirable or necessary; it being understood, however that each party shall also have the right to further widen and deepen the channel anywhere on its own side of the boundary.

The ratification of this treaty removed the last occasion for a boundary dispute between Canada and the United States.

Miscellaneous.

The Senate ratified on June 13, 1910, a consular convention between the United States and Sweden, signed at Washington on June 1, 1910. It defined the functions, immunities, privileges and obligations of consular officers representing each nation in the territory of the other. It is to remain in force for ten years and thereafter for a year from the date on which either nation shall give notice of an intention to terminate it. The Senate also ratified on January 12, 1910, a naturalization treaty between the United States and the Argentine Republic.

Treaties Denounced.

The Payne Tariff law, approved August 5, 1909, required the denunciation of all the special tariff reciprocity agreements made with foreign countries. Notice was given to all the governments concerned of the intention of the United States to terminate those agreements. In accordance with such notice the agreements with France, Switzerland and Bulgaria were terminated on October 31, 1909, and with Germany and Great Britain on February 7, 1910. The agreements with Portugal, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands provides for a year's notice before termination. This notice was given by Secretary Knox on August 7, 1909, and the agreements were terminated on August 6, 1910.

THE HOUSE RULES AMENDED.

The Extra Session Skirmish.

The fight to liberalize the rules of the House of Representatives and to diminish the excessive powers of the Speaker began at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Sixty-first Congress on March 15, 1909. Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, on that date offered a resolution continuing in force the rules of the Sixtieth Congress. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 189 for to 193 against. These thirty-one Republicans voted against the adoption of the old rules: Cary, Cooper, Davidson, Kopp, Kustermann, Lenroot, Nelson and Morse, of Wisconsin; Gardner and Lovering, of Massachusetts; Fowler, of New Jersey; Gronna, of North Dakota; Hayes, of California; Hollingsworth and Johnson, of Ohio; Madison and Murdock, of Kansas; Good, Haugen, Pickett, Hubbard, Kendall and Woods, of Iowa; Hinshaw, Kinkaid and Norris, of Nebraska; Lindbergh, Volstead, Steenerson and Davis, of Minnesota, and Poindexter, of Washington. These four Democrats voted to retain the

old rules: Broussard and Estopinal, of Louisiana; O'Connell, of Massachusetts, and Riordan, of New York.

Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, the Democratic leader, then offered a resolution providing for the election by the House of a Committee on Rules, consisting of fifteen members, which was to exercise all the powers conferred by the old rules on that committee, and was, in addition, to revise and simplify the House code and make a report at the beginning of the regular session in December, 1909. On the demand for the previous question on this resolution the yeas were 179 and the nays were 203. Representative John J. Fitzgerald, a Democratic member from New York, then submitted a substitute for the Clark resolution, making some changes in the House rules and especially establishing a "Calendar Wednesday." Mr. Fitzgerald's resolution was as follows:

The Fitzgerald Amendment.

Strike out all after the words "Resolved, That" and insert: "the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress be adopted as the rules of the Sixty-first Congress, including the special orders of December 2, 1907, relating to the consideration of pension and claims bills on Friday, which are hereby continued in force during the Sixty-first Congress except as the said rules are hereby modified, to wit:

"1. Amend paragraph 61 of Rule XI by adding thereto the following:

" 'The Committee on Rules shall not report any rule or order which shall provide that business under paragraph 4 of Rule XXVI shall be set aside by a vote of less than two-thirds of the members present; nor shall it report any rule or order which shall operate to prevent the motion to recommit being made as provided in paragraph 4 of Rule XVI.'

"2. Amend Rule XIII by adding the following paragraph, to be numbered 3, as follows:

" '3. After a bill which has been favorably reported shall have been upon either the House or the Union Calendar for three days any member may file with the clerk a notice that he desires such a bill placed upon a special calendar to be known as the "Calendar for Unanimous Consent." On days when it shall be in order to move to suspend the rules the Speaker shall, immediately after the approval of the Journal, direct the clerk to call the bills upon the "Calendar for unanimous consent." Should objections be made to the consideration of any bill so called it shall immediately be stricken from the calendar for unanimous consent, and it shall not thereafter be placed thereon.'

"4. Amend Rule XVI by adding at the end of paragraph 4 the following:

" 'After the previous question shall have been ordered on the passage of a bill or joint resolution one motion to recommit shall be in order, and the Speaker shall give preference in recognition for such purpose to a member who is opposed to the bill or joint resolution.'

"5. Amend paragraph 4 of Rule XXVI so that it shall read as follows:

" 'On Wednesday of each week no business shall be in order except as provided by paragraph 4 of Rule XXIV unless the House by a two-thirds vote on motion to dispense therewith shall otherwise determine. On such a motion there may be debate not to exceed five minutes for and against.

" 'On a call of committees under this rule bills may be called up from either the House or the Union Calendar, excepting bills which are privileged under the rules; but bills called up from the Union Calendar shall be considered in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

" 'This rule shall not apply during the last two weeks of the session.'

"It shall not be in order for the Speaker to entertain a motion for a recess on any Wednesday except during the last two weeks of the session."

The Fitzgerald amendment was adopted by a vote of 211 to 172. These twenty-three Democrats supported it: Brantley, Edwards, Griggs, Howard, Lee and Livingston, of Georgia; Bartlett, of Nevada; Broussard and Estopinal, of Louisiana; Conry, Fitzgerald, Fornes, Goldfogle, Goulden, Harrison, Lindsay and Riordan, of New York; Keliher, O'Connell and Peters, of Massachusetts; Moon, of Tennessee; McDermott, of Illinois, and Sparkman, of Florida.

The Insurgents of 1909.

These twenty-eight Republicans voted against the amendment: Cary, Cooper, Davidson, Kopp, Kustermann, Lenroot, Nelson and Morse, of Wisconsin; Gardner and Lovering, of Massachusetts; Fowler, of New Jersey; Gronna, of North Dakota; Hayes, of California; Madison and Murdock, of Kansas; Good, Haugen, Pickett, Hubbard, Kendall and Woods, of Iowa; Hinshaw, Kinkaid and Norris, of Nebraska; Lindberg, Volstead and Davis, of Minnesota, and Poindexter, of Washington.

The Clark resolution, as amended by the adoption of the Fitzgerald substitute, was then passed without a division.

The Revolution of 1910.

A second and more successful attempt to limit the powers of the Speaker was made at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, when Representative Norris, on March 17, 1910, offered a resolution, claiming privileged consideration for it, which abolished the existing committee on rules and substituted a committee on rules to be elected by the House of Representatives, from which the Speaker was to be excluded. The text of the resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the House be amended as follows: "The Com-

mittee on Rules shall consist of fifteen members, nine of whom shall be members of the majority party and six of whom shall be members of the minority party, to be selected as follows:

The Original Norris Resolution.

"The states of the Union shall be divided by a committee of three, elected by the House for that purpose, into nine groups, each group containing, as near as may be, an equal number of members belonging to the majority party. The states of the Union shall likewise be divided into six groups, each group containing, as near as may be, an equal number of members belonging to the minority party.

"At 10 o'clock a. m. of the day following the adoption of the report of said committee each of said groups shall meet and select one of its number a member of the Committee on Rules. The place of meeting for each of said groups shall be designated by the said committee of three in its report. Each of said groups shall report to the House the name of the member selected for membership on the Committee on Rules.

"The Committee on Rules shall select its own chairman.

"The Speaker shall not be eligible to membership on said committee.

"All rules or parts thereof inconsistent with the foregoing resolution are hereby repealed."

The privileged character of the resolution was disputed by Speaker Cannon's supporters and a filibuster was maintained for two days, the Speaker avoiding making a ruling from an appeal could be taken by the opposition. On March 19 the Speaker ruled the Norris resolution out of order. This ruling was reversed by the House by a vote of 182 to 160. Mr. Norris then offered a substitute for his resolution reading as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives be amended as follows:

The Amended Norris Resolution.

"1. In Rule X, paragraph 1, strike out the words 'on Rules, to consist of five members.'

"2. Add new paragraph to Rule X, as follows:

"'Paragraph 5 There shall be a Committee on Rules, elected by the House, consisting of ten members, six of whom shall be members of the majority party and four of whom shall be members of the minority party. The Speaker shall not be a member of the committee and the committee shall elect its own chairman from its own members.'

"Resolved further That within ten days after the adoption of this resolution there shall be an election of this committee, and immediately upon its election the present Committee on Rules shall be dissolved."

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 193 to 153, and the resolution as thus amended was then adopted by a vote of 190 to 157.

The Insurgents of 1910.

The forty-two Republicans who voted for its passage were: Representatives Ames and Gardner, of Massachusetts; Barnard, of Indiana; Cary, Cooper, Kopp, Kustermann, Lenroot, Morse, Nelson and Davidson, of Wisconsin; Dawson, Good, Haugen, Hubbard, Kendall, Pickett and Woods, of Iowa; Davis, Lindbergh, Miller, Steenerson and Volstead, of Minnesota; Hayes, of California; Fish, Foelker and Parsons, of New York; Fowler, of New Jersey; Gronna, of North Dakota; Norris, Hinshaw and Kinkaid, of Nebraska; Hollingsworth, Howland, Johnson and Taylor, of Ohio; McLaughlin and Townsend, of Michigan; Murdock and Madison, of Kansas; Poindexter, of Washington; Martin, of South Dakota.

Speaker Cannon then announced that he would entertain a motion to declare the speakership vacant. Such a motion was made by Mr. Burleson, of Texas, but it was defeated by a vote of 155 yeas to 192 nays. These nine Republicans voted for Mr. Burleson's motion: Cary, Cooper, Lenroot and Nelson, of Wisconsin; Murdock, of Kansas; Poindexter, of Washington; Gronna, of North Dakota, and Davis and Lindbergh, of Minnesota.

On June 17 with only one vote—that of Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, in opposition, the House adopted a further amendment to the rules providing a method of discharging committees from the consideration of bills after a certain interval. The resolution, reported by the Committee on Rules, was:

Discharging Dilatory Committees.

"That there shall be adopted as an additional rule of the House to be numbered paragraph 4 of Rule XXVIII, the following:

"Any member may present to the clerk a motion in writing to discharge a committee from further consideration of any public bill or joint resolution which may have been referred to such committee. All such motions shall be entered in the Journal and printed on the calendar under an appropriate heading. Immediately after the Unanimous Consent Calendar shall have been called on any Monday, it shall be in order to call up any such motion which shall have been entered at least seven days prior thereto. Recognition for such motions shall be being submitted to the House shall be seconded by a majority by tellers. If a second be ordered debate on such motion shall be limited to twenty minutes, one-half thereof in favor of the proposition and one-half in opposition thereto. Such motions shall have precedence over motions to suspend the rules and shall require for adoption an affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of the House.

"Whenever such a motion shall prevail the bill so taken from the consideration of a committee shall thereupon be placed upon its appropriate calendar and upon call of the committee from which any bill has been so taken it may be called for consideration by any member prior to any bill reported by said committee at a date subsequent to the discharge of said committee."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1909-'10 AND 1910-'11.

Title.	Estimates, 1910-'11.	Law, 1910-'11.	Law, 1909-'10.
Agriculture	$13,377,136 00	$13,487,636 00	$12,995,036 00
Army	94,799,067 55	95,440,567 55	101,195,883 34
Diplomatic and consular	4,133,581 41	4,116,081 41	3,613,861 67
District of Columbia[1]	11,180,628 49	10,608,045 99	10,699,531 49
Fortification	6,726,724 56	5,617,200 00	8,170,111 00
Indian	8,988,262 90	9,266,528 00	11,854,982 48
Legislative, etc	34,237,069 00	34,158,767 00	32,007,049 00
Military Academy	1,876,332 37	1,856,249 87	2,531,521 33
Navy	[2]126,907,536 38	131,350,854 38	136,935,199 05
Pension	155,858,000 00	155,758,000 00	160,908,000 00
Postoffice[3]	243,692,695 00	243,907,020 00	234,692,370 00
River and harbor	[4]19,038,037 00	[5]41,329,113 50	[6]9,435,750 00
Sundry civil	[7]126,376,103 80	[8]114,080,101 82	[9]137,696,623 36
Total	847,191,174 46	860,976,165 52	862,735,918 72
Urgent deficiency, 1910 and prior years	[10]15,500,000 00	5,767,699 22	20,310,339 92
Deficiency, 1910 and prior years		6,954,986 58	
Total	862,691,174 46	873,698,851 32	883,046,258 64
Miscellaneous	[10]14,500,000 00	[10]2,500,000 00	1,259,515 96
Advances to reclamation fund, reimbursable from receipts of reclamation fund	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	.....
Total, regular annual appropriations	897,191,174 46	896,198,851 32	884,305,774 60
Permanent annual appropriations	[11]130,934,595 12	[11]130,934,595 12	160,096,082 52
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations			
Miscellaneous appropriations (Thirteenth Census, etc., for 1910), first session, Sixty-first Congress	1,028,125,769 58	1,027,133,446 44	1,044,401,857 12
			11,261,410 76
Making total of appropriations for 1909-'10	.....	.....	1,055,663,267 88

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1911 ..... $672,000,000 00
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1911 ..... 233,058,572 37

Total of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1911 ..... $905,058,572 37

[1]One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1911 at $134,085), which are payable from the revenues of the water department.

[2]This amount includes $12,844,122, submitted in an addendum to page 251 of the Book of Estimates and to be added to the total sum of all of the estimates for 1911 as extended and printed in the Book of Estimates.

[3]Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury.

[4]In addition to this amount the sum of $9,194,428 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements is included in the sundry civil estimates for 1911.

[5]In addition to this amount the sum of $8,051,428 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements is included in the sundry civil act.

[6]In addition to this amount the sum of $19,754,514 was appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1910.

[7]This amount includes $9,194,428 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $48,063,524 70 for construction of the Isthmian Canal, for 1911.

[8]This amount includes $8,051,428 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $37,855,000 for construction of the Isthmian Canal, for 1911.

[9]This amount includes $19,754,514 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $33,638,000 for the construction of the Isthmian Canal, for 1910.

[10]This amount is approximated.

[11]This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1911, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertained until two years after the close of the fiscal year. This amount includes estimated amount of $60,935,000 to meet sinking-fund obligations for 1911, and does not include any sum for redemption of national bank notes in 1911, for which the sum of $30,000,000 was included in the estimates of permanent annual appropriations for 1910.

MAXIMUM-MINIMUM TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

The Payne tariff law, approved August 5, 1909, established a maximum as well as a minimum tariff, leaving to the President the duty of applying the maximum duties to imports from countries which unduly discriminated in their tariffs or otherwise against importations of the products of the United States. The provisions of the Payne law were:

The Minimum Tariff. The provisions of the dutiable list and the free list of this section shall constitute the minimum tariff of the United States.

The Maximum Tariff. Section 2. That from and after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, except as otherwise specially provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States, or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of section one of this act, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem, which rates shall constitute the maximum tariff of the United States: Provided, That whenever after the 31st day of March, 1910, and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied, in view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, that the government of any foreign country imposes no terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured or other product of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country pays no export bounty or imposes no export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country accords to the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent thereupon, and thereafter, upon proclamation to this effect by the President of the United States, all articles when imported into the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), from such foreign country shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be admitted under the terms of the minimum tariff of the United States as prescribed by section one of this act. The proclamation issued by the President under the authority hereby conferred and the application of the minimum tariff thereupon may, in accordance with the facts as found by the President, extend to the whole of any foreign country, or may be confined to or exclude from its effect any dependency, colony, or other political subdivision having authority to adopt and enforce tariff legislation, or to impose restrictions or regulations, or to grant concessions upon the exportation or importation of articles which are, or may be, imported into the United States.

Whenever the President shall be satisfied that the conditions which led to the issuance of the proclamation hereinbefore authorized no longer exist, he shall issue a proclamation to this effect, and ninety days thereafter the provisions of the maximum tariff shall be applied to the importation of articles from such country. Whenever the provisions of the maximum tariff of the United States shall be applicable to articles imported from any foreign country they shall be applicable to the products of such country, whether imported directly from the country of production or otherwise.

By March 31, 1910, proclamations had been issued by the President admitting the products of all foreign nations and their dependencies under the minimum schedule.

The only countries which were found to impose discriminations sufficient to require retaliatory action on the part of the United States were Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Greece, Belgium, the Balkan States, Brazil and Canada. Adjustments were made without much difficulty except in the case of France and Canada. The results of the negotiations were summarized as follows in a report made by Secretary Knox to the House of Representatives on June 9, 1910:

Agreement With Germany. The German government withheld from numerous classes of imports from the United States the benefit of its conventional or minimum tariff rates. These conventional rates represented reductions of duty made by Germany as concessions to various governments of Europe in return for equivalent concessions made by them in reciprocity treaties, the mutual benefits of which were given wide application through the operation of the most favored nation clause as construed by European governments. The Department of State had found it impossible, previous to the passage of the act of August 5, 1909, to obtain for American commerce complete equality of tariff treatment in Germany.

The scope of the tariff negotiations covered the discussion of all the various questions that have for some years past embarrassed the exporters of both nations. The commerce between the two countries is so extensive that these questions presented complex phases difficult of settlement. The negotiations resulted in Germany granting to the United States her full conventional tariff rates in return for the minimum tariff

of the United States, this being an exchange of minimum for minimum. The United States was thus placed on exactly the same terms as all other countries to which Germany had granted her conventional tariff in pursuance of treaty stipulations.

This tariff equalization was put into operation by the German government in the law of February 5, 1910.

Under the regulations of the German customs administration the production of certificates showing the microscopic inspection in the United States of American pork products had been required upon importation. In view of the thorough and complete inspection of these products now made under the United States inspection law of June 30, 1906, the Department of State held that their healthfulness was so fully established before their exportation that the results of this inspection should be accepted in foreign countries in lieu of the microscopic inspection which formerly existed in the United States. The reasonableness of this position was finally recognized by the German government, and since April 15, 1910, the pork products of the United States have been admitted into Germany when accompanied only by the certificates of federal inspection under the provisions of the United States inspection law.

Agreement With France.

The tariff conditions affecting American commerce in France, particularly as regards finished products of manufacture, had been unfavorable. Under the commercial agreements of 1898 and 1908 providing for limited reciprocity, the benefit of the minimum rates on twenty-five numbers of the French tariff had been granted to the United States. This left numerous and important classes of American products subject to the discriminatory rates of the general or maximum tariff. All leading commercial nations competing with the United States in the markets of France had the benefit of the complete French minimum tariff. During the interval between November 1, 1909, and March 31, 1910, the French government applied its complete maximum tariff rates to all dutiable importations from the United States.

The basis of settlement with France upon which the minimum tariff of the United States was granted to that country was that France granted her minimum tariff rates to the United States on about eighty numbers of the tariff where two rates existed. These cover manufactured articles most important in the export trade of the United States, including agricultural and various forms of implements, tools and machinery, on which this government had long sought equality of tariff treatment. In addition assurances were given as to the maintenance of many general tariff rates in the French schedules, the understanding being that if certain rates are lowered the United States shall be accorded such reduction. The French rates on all edible oils were equalized, thus removing discrimination against cotton seed oil, which for edible purposes is a distinctively American product. Sulphur of American production was placed on a tariff equality with that imported from other countries.

Assurances were given by France that the government would continue to waive the requirement of the production of certificates showing microscopic inspection in the United States of American pork products imported into France, as is done in the case of imports from other countries. Certain features of the administration of the customs laws and the pure food laws of both countries, which had been restrictive of and burdensome to trade in important particulars, were adjusted finally and satisfactorily as part of the negotiations.

Agreement With Canada.

Canada has a general tariff law, applicable to all foreign imports, except from Great Britain and the British possessions, which enter at reduced rates. The Dominion has a reciprocity convention with France under which concessions from the general tariff rates are made upon ninety-seven items or numbers. Most favored nation commercial treaties made by Great Britain on Canada's behalf entitled thirteen other countries to the same favors as France received; among those countries being Austria-Hungary, Japan, Spain and Switzerland. The United States asked to be put on the same footing as France and the other countries enjoying conventional tariff rates. Canada contended that as the United States made it no special tariff concession, its general tariff was an equal exchange for the minimum schedule of the Payne tariff. This question was adjusted satisfactorily by the extension on the part of Canada of the intermediate rates of the Canadian tariff to various exports of the United States. The list of commodities to which intermediate rates were conceded was as follows:

No. of Canadian tariff.		Reduced rates of duty.
94	Dates and figs, dried, per 100 pounds	55 cents.
99	Prunes and dried plums, unpitted; raisins and dried currants, per pound	⅔ cent.
109	Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans, and shelled peanuts, n. o. p., per pound	2 cents.
112	Nuts of all kinds, n. o. p., per pound	2 cents.
180	Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n. o. p.; blueprints, building plans, maps and charts, n. o. p.	22½ per cent.
228	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n. o. p.	32½ per cent.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, nonalcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums,	

No. of Canadian tariff.		Reduced rates of duty.
	pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, n. o. p., used for the hair, mouth or skin	32½ per cent.
287	Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite, or ironstone	27½ per cent.
318	Common and colorless window glass	12½ per cent.
366	Watch actions and movements, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves	12½ per cent.
604	Dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, and all leather, dressed, waxed, glazed, or further finished than tanned, n. o. p.; harness leather, and chamois skin	15 per cent.
634	Feathers and manufactures of feathers, n. o. p.; artificial feathers, fruits, grains, leaves and flowers suitable for ornamenting hats	27½ per cent.
*711	All goods not enumerated in this schedule as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited	17½ per cent.
	Provided, That duty shall not be deemed to be provided for by this item upon dutiable goods mentioned as "n. o. p." in any preceding tariff item	
	Provided further, That when the component material of chief value in any nonenumerated article consists of dutiable material enumerated in this schedule as bearing a higher rate of duty than is specified in this tariff item, such nonenumerated article shall be subject to the highest duty which would be chargeable thereon if it were composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value, such "component material of chief value" being that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material in its condition as found in the article.	

*The abbreviation "n. o. p." means "not otherwise provided."

In a statement explaining the effect of the concessions Secretary Knox said:

Secretary Knox's Analysis.

"The intermediate rates of the Franco-Canadian treaty conceded to the United States by Canada cover business amounting approximately to $5,000,000 annually. They include about forty staple commodities. The omnibus clause of the Canadian tariff, which covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles, is conceded in its entirety. Heretofore all articles under this clause imported from the United States have been subject to the general tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem. Hereafter they will pay 17½ per cent ad valorem.

"Cottonseed oil is one of the most important products covered by this clause. The importation from the United States exceeds $500,000 annually. Vegetable and other oils besides cottonseed oil, mineral waters and manufactures of celluloid are among the other articles of largest importation. Drugs and dyes exceeded $300,000. Other leading articles covered by the omnibus clause are lime, sausage casings, sponges, manufactures of straw and wax, glycerine and camphor gums, magnesia, bicarbonate of soda and miscellaneous breadstuffs.

"The largest single group of staple commodities included in the agreement are dates, figs, raisins, prunes, currants, almonds and other nuts. The exports from the United States to Canada of these commodities in the last fiscal year amounted to $1,140,000. The competition from France and Spain in them reached $900,000.

"The importation of toilet soaps, perfumes and toilet preparations from the United States amounted to $500,000. Watch actions and movements, in which there is competition with Switzerland, amounted to $500,000. Dressed leather in various forms aggregated about the same. Photographs, chromos, engravings, pictures, etc., exceeded $400,000. Artificial flowers and feathers constituted about $200,000. Tableware of china and porcelain and window glass are also included in the list. In all these articles there is either active or prospective competition between the products of France and the other countries entitled to the favored nation treatment and similar products of the United States."

Other Special Agreements.

Austria-Hungary exchanged its full conventional tariff for the minimum tariff of the United States and dispensed with its former requirement that the pork products of the United States should be accompanied on importation into Austria-Hungary by certificates showing their microscopic inspection in the United States. It also agreed to reduce the discriminating duty on cotton seed oil and equalize it with the duties on competing vegetable oils.

Italy granted complete conventional tariff rates and made certain administrative changes favorable to American commerce including the classification of gum lumber in such a manner as to permit its admission free of duty, and the less rigorous application of the sanitary regulations governing the admission of American pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations. Greece exchanged minimum rates and restored the former rates on cottonseed oil and lubricating oils, which rates were 50 per cent lower than those in force when negotiations were begun. Belgium exchanged minimum rates and promised to remove the discrimination against American lubricating

oils in purchases of supplies for the Belgian state railroads. Servia reduced the rate on cottonseed oil.

Prior to the beginning of tariff negotiations with Brazil the government of that country had been granting a preferential reduction of 20 per cent in favor of eleven classes of American products, limited to one year, but subject to renewal upon approval of the Brazilian Congress. These articles were as follows: Paints, wheat flour, pianos, condensed milk, scales, watches, clocks, manufactures of rubber, typewriters, windmills and refrigerators. Through the representations of the department the above list has been increased, so as to include the following additional classes, namely, cement, corsets, dried fruits, and school furniture and desks. Subsequently the Brazilian Congress passed an act granting authority to the Executive at his option to further increase the preferential list. Thus the way is now opened for representations to the Brazilian Executive as the needs of commerce may develop for requesting the application of the preferential to additional commodities.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES IMPOSED.

In accordance with the provisions of the Payne Tariff law relating to countervailing duties on wood or wood pulp, the Treasury Department ruled on June 9, 1910, that pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in the province of Quebec, prior to May 1, 1910, was subject to the countervailing duty of 25 cents per cord or its equivalent of 35 cents a ton in the manufactured state, as print paper, Quebec having issued regulations requiring that wood cut after May 1, 1910, should be manufactured within that province. These regulations were regarded as a prohibition of the exportation of wood cut after that date.

The Treasury Department on June 15, 1910, having learned that the export duty on pulp wood from Finland, suspended in 1909, was reimposed from May 15, 1910, imposed a countervailing duty on imports of wood pulp and printing paper from Finland equal to the export duty imposed by Finland. This countervailing duty will amount to 44 cents on each 2,000 pounds of mechanically ground wood pulp.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES ARBITRATION.

The International Court of Arbitration, sitting at The Hague, decided on September 7, 1910, the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, submitted under the provisions of the treaty between those two nations, signed on April 4, 1908, and ratified by the United States on February 18, 1909. The object of the treaty was to obtain a definite interpretation of Article I of the convention between the United States and Great Britain signed at London on October 20, 1818, by decisions on the following seven questions:

Questions. Submitted.

Question 1. To what extent are these contentions justified?

It is contended on the part of Great Britain that the exercise of the liberty to take fish referred to in the said article, which the inhabitants of the United States have forever in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, is subject, without the consent of the United States, to reasonable regulation by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or rules, as, for example, to regulations in respect of

(1) The hours, days or seasons when fish may be taken on the treaty coasts;

(2) The method, means and implements to be used in the taking of fish or in the carrying on of fishing operations on such coasts;

(3) Any other matters of a similar character relating to fishing; such regulations being reasonable, as being, for instance;

(a) Appropriate or necessary for the protection and preservation of such fisheries and the exercise of the rights of British subjects therein and of the liberty which by the said Article I the inhabitants of the United States have therein in common with British subjects;

(b) Desirable on grounds of public order and morals;

(c) Equitable and fair as between local fishermen and the inhabitants of the United States exercising the said treaty liberty and not so framed as to give unfairly an advantage to the former.

It is contended on the part of the United States that the exercise of such liberty is not subject to limitations or restraints by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances or regulations in respect of

(1) The hours, days or seasons when the inhabitants of the United States may take fish on the treaty coasts, or

(2) The method, means and implements used by them in taking fish or in carrying on fishing operations on such coasts, or

(3) Any other limitations or restraints of similar character:

(a) Unless they are appropriate and necessary for the protection and preservation of the common rights in such fisheries and the exercise thereof; and

(b) Unless they are reasonable in themselves and fair as between local fishermen and fishermen coming from the United States, and not so framed as to give an advantage to the former over the latter class; and

(c) Unless their appropriateness, necessity, reasonableness and fairness be determined by the United States and Great Britain and the United States concurs in their enforcement.

Question 2. Have the inhabitants of the United States, while exercising the liberties referred to in said article, a right to employ as members of the fishing crews of their vessels persons not inhabitants of the United States?

Question 3. Can the exercise by the inhabitants of the United States of the liberties referred to in the said article be subjected, without the consent of the United States, to the requirements of entry or report at custom houses or the payment of light or harbor or other dues, or to any other similar requirement?

Question 4. Under the provision of the said article that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter certain bays or harbors for shelter, repairs, wood or water, and for no other purpose whatever, but that they shall be under such restriction as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them, is it permissible to impose restrictions making the exercise of such privileges conditional upon the payment of light or harbor or other dues, or entering or reporting at custom houses or any similar conditions?

Question 5. From where must be measured the "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors" referred to in the said article?

Question 6. Have the inhabitants of the United States the liberty under the said article or otherwise to take fish in the bays, harbors and creeks on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to Rameau Islands, or on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to Quirpon Islands, or on the Magdalen Islands?

Question 7. Are the inhabitants of the United States whose vessels resort to the treaty coasts for the purpose of exercising the liberties referred to in Article I of the treaty of 1818 entitled to have for those vessels, when duly authorized by the United States in that behalf the commercial privileges on the treaty coasts accorded by agreement or otherwise to United States trading vessels generally?

The answers given by the court to the above questions were:

Answers of the Court.

Answer 1. The right of Great Britain to make regulations without the consent of the United States as to the exercise of the liberty to take fish, referred to in Article 1 of the treaty of October 20, 1818, in the form of municipal laws, ordinances or rules of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland is inherent in the sovereignty of Great Britain.

The exercise of that right by Great Britain is, however, limited by the said treaty in respect of the said liberties therein granted to the inhabitants of the United States in that such regulations must be made bona fide and must not be in violation of the said treaty regulations which are (1) appropriate or necessary for the protection and preservation of such fisheries, or (2) desirable or necessary on grounds of public order and morals, without unnecessarily interfering with the fishery itself, and in both cases equitable and fair as between local and American fishermen, and not so framed as to give unfairly an advantage to the former over the latter class, are not inconsistent with the obligation to execute the treaty in good faith, and are, therefore, reasonable and not in violation of the treaty.

Reasonable Regulations.

For the decisionn of the question whether a regulation is or is not reasonable, as being or not being in accordance with the dispositions of the treaty and not in violation thereof, the treaty of 1818 contains no special provision. The settlement of differences in this respect that might arise thereafter was left to the ordinary means of diplomatic intercourse. By reason, however, of the form in which Question 1 is put, and by further reason of the admission of Great Britain, by her counsel before this tribunal, that it is not now for either of the parties to the treaty to determine the reasonableness of any regulations made by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland, the reasonableness of any such regulation, if contested, must be decided, not by either of the parties, but by impartial authority in accordance with the principles herein above laid down, and in the manner proposed in the recommendations made by the tribunal.

In virtue of Article IV of the agreement, the tribunal further decides that Article IV of the agreement is, as stated by counsel of the respective parties at the argument, permanent in its effect and not terminable by the expiration of the general arbitration treaty of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States.

Foreign Crews on American Vessels.

Answer 2. In view of the preceding considerations, this tribunal is of the opinion that the inhabitants of the United States, while exercising the liberties referred to in the said articles, have a right to employ as members of the fishing crews of their vessels persons not inhabitants of the United States; but, in view of the preceding considerations, the tribunal, to prevent any misunderstanding as to the effect of its award, expresses the opinion that noninhabitants employed as members of the fishing crews on United States vessels derive no benefit or immunity from the treaty, and it is so decided and awarded.

Reporting to Customs Officers.

Answer 3. The requirement that an American fishing vessel should report, if proper conveniences for so doing are at hand, is not unreasonable, for the reasons stated in the foregoing opinion. There should be no such requirement, however, unless there be reasonably convenient opportunity afforded to report, in person or by telegraph, either at a custom house or to a customs official; but the exercise of the fishing liberty by the inhabitants of the United States should not be subjected to

the purely commercial formalities of a report of entry and clearance at a custom house, nor to light, harbor or other duties not imposed upon Newfoundland fishermen.

Restrictions.

Answer 4. It is decided and awarded that such restrictions are not permissible unless American fishermen entering such bays for any of the four purposes aforesaid and remaining more than forty-eight hours therein should be required, if thought necessary by Great Britain or the colonial government, to report either in person or by telegraph at a custom house or to a customs official, if reasonably convenient opportunity therefor is afforded, and it is so decided and awarded.

The Three Mile Limit.

Answer 5. The tribunal decides and awards that in case of bays the three marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay. At all other places the three marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast.

Rules of Procedure.

Now this tribunal hereby recommends for the consideration and acceptance of the high contracting parties the following rules and methods of procedure for determining the limits of the bays hereinbefore enumerated: (1) In every bay not hereinafter specifically provided for the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles seaward from a straight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles. (2) In the following bays where the configuration of the coast and the local climatic conditions are such that foreign fishermen when within the geographic headlands might reasonably and bona fide believe themselves on the high seas, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn in each case between the headlands hereinafter specified as being those at and within which such fishermen might be reasonably expected to recognize the bay under average conditions. For the Baie des Chaleurs the line from the light at Birch Point, on Miscou Island, to Macquereau Point Light; for the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabusintac Gully; for Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point, and off St. Anne Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from the light at Point Anconi to the nearest point on the opposite shore of the mainland. For Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southeasterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head; for or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely: For or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddart Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Baccaro Point, at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bay; the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island Light, thence to Point Rouge for Mira Bay; the line from the light on the east point of Scatarie Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien, and at Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the line between from Latine Point on the eastern mainland to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland. Long Island and Bryer Island, on St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimination, be taken as the coasts of such bays.

Bay of Fundy Excluded.

It is understood that nothing in these rules refers either to the Bay of Fundy, considered as a whole apart from its bays and creeks, or as to the Innocent Passages through the Gut of Canso, which were excluded by the agreement made by exchange of notes between Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bryce, dated February 21, 1909, and March 4, 1909, or to Conception Bay, which was provided for by the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Direct United States Cable Company agt. the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, in which decision the United States have acquiesced.

Answer 6.—This tribunal is of opinion that American inhabitants are entitled to fish in the bays, creeks and harbors of the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, and it is so decided and awarded.

Answer 7.—For these reasons this tribunal is of the opinion that the inhabitants of the United States are so entitled in so far as concerns this treaty, there being nothing in its provisions to disentitle them, provided the treaty liberty of fishing and the commercial privileges are not exercised concurrently, and it is so decided and awarded.

The members of the International Tribunal who heard the case, which was opened on June 1, 1910, were Professor Lammasch, president; Judge George Gray, of Delaware; Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Great Britain; Dr. Drago, of Argentina, and Dr. Lohman, of the Netherlands.

The representatives of the United States before the tribunal were Senator Elihu Root, of New York; ex-Senator George Turner, of Washington, and Samuel J. Elder, as counsel; James D. Scott and Charles D. Warren, associate counsel; Chandler P. Anderson, agent for the United States, and Robert Lansing, solicitor agent.

THE FEDERAL CORPORATION TAX.

The Payne Tariff law, passed at the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress in 1909, imposed an excise tax on corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies. The text of the corporation tax section of the law—Section 38—was as follows:

First, That every corporation, joint stock company or association, organized for

profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory of the United States, or under the acts of Congress applicable to Alaska or the District of Columbia, or now or hereafter organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in any state or territory of the United States or in Alaska or in the District of Columbia, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, equivalent to one per centum upon the entire net income over and above five thousand dollars received by it from all sources during such year, exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed; or if organized under the laws of any foreign country, upon the amount of net income over and above five thousaned dollars received by it from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and its territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia during such year, exclusive of amounts so received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed: Provided, however, That nothing in this section contained shall apply to labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, or to fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders or associations, and dependents of such members, nor to domestic building and loan associations, organized and operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of their members, nor to any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable or educational purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Corporation Tax.

Second. Such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received within the year from all sources, (first) all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of income in the maintenance and operation of its business and properties, including all charges such as rentals or franchise payments, required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property; (second) all losses actually sustained within the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; (third) interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year, and in the case of a bank, banking association or trust company, all interest actually paid by it within the year on deposits; (fourth) all sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or of any state or territory thereof, or imposed by the government of any foreign country as a condition to carrying on business therein; (fifth) all amounts received by it within the year as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed: Provided, That in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of its income received within the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, (first) all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of earnings in the maintenance and operation of its business and property within the United States and its territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, including all charges such as rentals or franchise payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property; (second) all losses actually sustained within the year in business conducted by it within the United States or its territories, Alaska, or the District of Columbia not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; (third) interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness, not exceeding the proportion of its paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States; (fourth) the sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or of any state or territory thereof; (fifth) all amounts received by it within the year as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed. In the case of assessment insurance companies the actual deposit of sums with state or territorial officers, pursuant to law, as additions to guaranty or reserve funds, shall be treated as being payments required by law to reserve funds.

Fixing Net Income.

Third. There shall be deducted from the amount of the net income of each of

such corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, ascertained as provided in the foregoing paragraphs of this section, the sum of five thousand dollars, and said tax shall be computed upon the remainder of said net income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, for the year ending December 31, 1909, and for each calendar year thereafter; and on or before the first day of March, 1910, and the first day of March in each year thereafter, a true and accurate return under oath or affirmation of its president, vice-president, or other principal officer, and its treasurer or assistant treasurer, shall be made by each of the corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by this section, to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, has its principal place of business, or, in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, in the place where its principal business is carried on within the United States, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth, (first) the total amount of the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year; (second) the total amount of the bonded and other indebtedness of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company at the close of the year; (third) the gross amount of the income of such corporations, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received during such year from all sources, and if organized under the laws of a foreign country the gross amount of its income received within the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; also the amount received by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, within the year by way of dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by this section; (fourth) the total amount of all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid out of earnings in the maintenance and operation of the business and properties of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, within the year, stating separately all charges such as rentals or franchise payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property, and if organized under the laws of a foreign country the amount so paid in the maintenance and operation of its business within the United States and its territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; (fifth) the total amount of all losses actually sustained during the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, stating separately any amounts allowed for depreciation of property, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; and in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, all losses actually sustained by it during the year in business conducted by it within the United States or its territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, not compensated by insurance or otherwise, stating separately any amounts allowed for depreciation of property, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve fund; (sixth) the amount of interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year, and in the case of a bank, banking association or trust company, stating separately all interest paid by it within the year on deposits; or in case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, interest so paid on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the proportion of its paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States; (seventh) the amount paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or any state or territory thereof, and separately the amount so paid by it for taxes imposed by the government of any foreign country as a condition to carrying on business therein; (eighth) the net income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, after making the deductions in this section authorized. All such returns shall as received be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Deductions.

Fourth. Whenever evidence shall be produced before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which in the opinion of the commissioner justifies the belief that the return made by any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, is incorrect, or whenever any collector shall report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, has failed to make a return as required by law, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require from the corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company making such return, such further information with reference to its capital, income, losses, and expenditures as he may deem expedient; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of such return or for the purpose of mak-

ing a return where none has been made, is hereby authorized, by any regularly appointed revenue agent specially designated by him for that purpose, to examine any books and papers bearing upon the matters required to be included in the return of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, and to require the attendance of any officer or employe of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, and to take his testimony with reference to the matter required by law to be included in such return, with power to administer oaths to such person or persons; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may also invoke the aid of any court of the United States having jurisdiction to require the attendance of such officers or employes and the production of such books and papers. Upon the information so acquired the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may amend any return or make a return where none has been made. All proceedings taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fifth. All returns shall be retained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall make assessments thereon; and in case of any return made with false or fraudulent intent, he shall add one hundred per centum of such tax, and in case of a refusal or neglect to make a return or to verify the same as aforesaid he shall add fifty per centum of such tax. In case of neglect occasioned by the sickness or absence of an officer of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, required to make said return, or for other sufficient reason, the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax originally assessed unless the refusal, neglect or falsity is discovered after the date for payment of said taxes, in which case the amount so added shall be paid by the delinquent corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, immediately upon notice given by the collector. All assessments shall be made and the several corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, shall be notified of the amount for which they are respectively liable on or before the first day of June of each successive year, and said assessments shall be paid on or before the thirtieth day of June, except in cases of refusal or neglect to make such return, and in cases of false or fraudulent returns, in which cases the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon the discovery thereof, at any time within three years after said return is due, make a return upon information obtained as above provided for, and the assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon shall be paid by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, immediately upon notification of the amount of such assessment; and to any sum or sums due and unpaid after the thirtieth day of June in any year, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be added the sum of five per centum on the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due.

Penalties.

Sixth. When the assessment shall be made, as provided in this section, the returns, together with any corrections thereof which may have been made by the commissioner, shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall constitute public records and be open to inspection as such.

Publicity.

Seventh. It shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk, or other officer or employe of the United States to divulge or make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person any information obtained by him in the discharge of his official duty, or to divulge or make known in any manner not provided by law any document received, evidence taken, or report made under this section except upon the special direction of the President; and any offence against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Eighth. If any of the corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to make a return at the time or times hereinbefore specified in each year, or shall render a false or fraudulent return, such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Any person authorized by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return who makes any false or fraudulent return, or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this section to be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution.

All laws relating to the collection, remission, and refund of internal revenue taxes, so far as applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, are hereby extended and made applicable to the tax imposed by this section.

Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district within which any person summoned under this section to appear to testify or to produce books, as aforesaid, shall reside, to compel such attendance, production of books, and testimony by appropriate process.

REGULATIONS FOR COLLECTION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued on December 3, 1909, regulations for the collection of the tax which among other things prescribed these definitions and

rules for determining the gross income of the various classes of corporations:

Banks and Other Financial Institutions.

Gross income consists of the gross revenue derived from the operation and management of the business and property of the corporation making the return, together with all amounts of income (including dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies subject to this tax) derived from all other sources, as shown by the entries on its books from January 1 to December 31 of the year for which return is made. For insurance companies and transportation companies the same definition applies.

Manufacturing Companies.

Gross income received during the year from all sources will consist of the total amount, ascertained through an accounting, that shows the difference between the price received for the goods as sold and the cost of such goods as manufactured. The cost of goods manufactured shall be ascertained by an addition of a charge to the account of the cost of goods as manufactured during the year of the sum of the inventory at beginning of the year and a credit to the account of the sum of the inventory at the end of the year. To this amount should be added all items of income received during the year from other sources, including dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies subject to this tax. In the determination of the cost of goods manufactured and sold as above such cost shall comprehend all charges for maintenance and operation of manufacturing plant, but shall not embrace allowances for depreciation of property nor for losses sustained which are to be taken account of in ascertaining the net income subject to tax under the proper heading in the authorized deductions.

Mercantile Companies.

Gross amount of income received during the year from all sources consists of the total amount ascertained through inventory, or its equivalent, which shows the difference between the price received for goods sold and the cost of goods purchased during the year, with an addition of a charge to the account of the sum of the inventory at beginning of the year and a credit to the account of the sum of the inventory at the end of the year. To this amount should be added all items of income received during the year from other sources inclusive of dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies subject to this tax. In determining this amount no account shall be taken of allowances for depreciation of property, nor for losses sustained which are to be taken account of in ascertaining the net income subject to tax under the proper heading in the authorized deductions.

Miscellaneous.

Gross income consists of the gross revenue derived from the operation and management of the business and property of the corporation making the return, together with all amounts of income (including dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies subject to this tax) derived from all other sources as shown by the entries on the books from January 1 to December 31 of the year for which return is made.

It will be noted from these definitions that gross income is practically the same as gross profits, the only difference being that gross income is more inclusive, embracing as it does not only gross profits of the corporation, joint stock company and association itself, but also all amounts of income received from other sources. It is immaterial whether any item of gross income is evidenced by cash receipts during the year or in such other manner as to entitle it to proper entry on the books of the corporation from January 1 to December 31 for the year in which return is made.

Sale of Capital Assets.

In ascertaining income derived from the sale of capital assets, if the assets were acquired subsequent to January 1, 1909, the difference between the selling price and the buying price shall constitute an item of gross income to be added to or subtracted from gross income according to whether the selling price was greater or less than the buying price. If the capital assets were acquired prior to January 1, 1909, the amount of increment or depreciation representing the difference between the selling and buying price is to be adjusted so as to fairly determine the proportion of the loss or gain arising subsequent to January 1, 1909, and which proportion shall be deducted from or added to the gross income for the year in which the sale was made. But for the purpose of determining the selling price, as provided in this section, there shall be added to the price actually realized on sale any amount which has already been set aside and deducted from gross income by way of depreciation as defined in Article 4 and has not been paid out in making good such depreciation on the property sold.

Where a corporation is engaged in carrying on more than one class of business, gross income derived from the different classes of business shall be ascertained according to the definitions above, applicable thereto.

Publicity Requirements Modified.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved June 17, 1910, modified the publicity requirements of the corporaton tax section of the Payne tariff law. It contained this provision:

For expenses of collecting the corporation tax authorized by the act approved August 5, 1909: "To provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," $100,000.

For classifying, indexing, exhibiting and properly caring for the returns of all corporations, required by section 38 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes,"

approved August 5, 1909, including the employment, in the District of Columbia, of such clerical and other personal services and for rent of such quarters as may be necessary, $25,000: Provided, That any and all such returns shall be open to inspection only upon the order of the President under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President.

Taxes Collected in 1910. The assessments on corporations for 1910 amounted originally to $27,267,927. Treasury returns show that up to June 30, 1910, $20,959,783 14 had been paid in. From June 30, 1910, to Nov. 19, 1910, $6,259,896 46 was collected.

Numerous suits were brought in the United States courts contesting payments of the tax on the ground of its unconstitutionality. These cases reached the Supreme Court of the United States at the spring session of 1910, but because of the shorthandedness of the court after Associate Justice Brewer's death, were ordered to be reargued at the October term. In October reargument was postponed until January, 1911.

Suits to Nullify the Law.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Following is a list of the prosecutions of the government under the Sherman anti-trust law from the beginning of the Roosevelt administration up to June 30, 1910:

Under the Roosevelt Administration.

United States agt. Allen & Robinson et al. District of Hawaii. Petition to dissolve illegal combination, October 19, 1905. Pending.

United States agt. Metropolitan Meat Company et al. District of Hawaii. Indictment returned October 21, 1905, charging combination of meat dealers. Pending.

United States agt. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Eastern District of Missouri. Petition filed November 25, 1905, to dissolve monopoly of terminal facilities at city of St. Louis. Upon disagreement of circuit judges the case came to the Supreme Court and was remanded for further proceedings. The government then attempted to secure rehearing in Circuit Court, and failed, and has again appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States agt. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company et al. (Fertilizer Trust case.) Indictment returned Middle District of Tennessee, May 25, 1906. Same quashed by Judge McCall, July 3, 1908.

United States agt. American Ice Company et al. District of Columbia. Indictment returned July 12, 1906, charging unlawful agreement to control prices and restrict competition. Pending. District Attorney says is having good effect as it is.

United States agt. Chandlee Ice and Cold Storage Plant et al. Western Oklahoma. Indictment returned September 19, 1906. Pending.

United States agt. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. East Missouri. Equity suit to dissolve illegal combination instituted November 16, 1906. Decree favor government filed November 20, 1909. Case argued on appeal and submitted to Supreme Court, but will be reargued because of death of Justice Brewer.

United States agt. United Seating Company. Northern Illinois. Indictment returned March 12, 1909. Pleas of guilty entered May 20, 1907, and fines aggregating $43,000 imposed.

United States agt. Santa Rita Mining Company and Santa Rita Store Company. New Mexico. Indictment returned April 4, 1907. Conviction secured on April 14, 1907, and each defendant fined $1,000. Case appealed.

United States agt. Reading Company et al. Eastern Pennsylvania. Petition in equity to dissolve anthracite coal combination filed June 12, 1907. Case has been argued and submitted to the Circuit Court.

United States agt. American Tobacco Company et al. Southern District of New York. Petition to dissolve illegal combination filed July 10, 1907. November 7, 1908, decision was rendered in favor of government except as to certain foreign corporations. Appealed by both sides. Argued and submitted to Supreme Court last session, but will be reargued because of the death of Justice Brewer.

United States agt. Du Pont de Nemours Company. (Powder Trust case.) Delaware. Petition for dissolution filed July 30, 1907. Taking of testimony will be completed within thirty days and case set for argument.

United States agt. H. D. Corbett Stationery Company et al., Arizona. Indictment found November 1, 1907. Jury verdict not guilty, November 8, 1908.

United States agt. National Umbrella Frame Company et al., Southern District of New York. Indictment returned July 1, 1907. Pending.

United States agt. Union Pacific Coal Company et al., Utah. November 20, 1907. Indictment for conspiracy under Sherman act. Conviction secured in lower court, but judgment reversed by Circuit Court of Appeals.

United States agt. 175 cases of cigarettes, Eastern Virginia. Information filed October 28, 1907, for violation of Section 6 of the Sherman act. Pending.

United States agt. Simmons et al., Southern Alabama. Indictment returned January 20, 1908, charging combination of master plumbers. Pleas of guilty entered.

United States agt. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., Utah. Equity suit to dissolve merger. Petition filed February 1, 1908. Taking of testimony completed and case set for argument next October.

United States agt. Stiefvater et al., Eastern Louisiana. Indictment returned February 15, 1908, charging plumbers' trust. Recently ordered dismissed, on account of insufficiency of evidence.

United States agt. American Naval Stores Company et al., Southern Georgia.

April 11, 1908, indictment returned. May 10, 1909, verdict of guilty entered as to five individual defendants. Fines imposed aggregating $17,500 and two defendants sentenced to three months in jail. Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals, where it is now pending.

United States agt. John Parks et al., Southern New York. Indictment returned June 16, 1908. June 19, 1908, all defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 each. Total $50,000 paid.

United States agt. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company et al., Massachusetts. Petition filed May 22, 1908, to dissolve alleged merger. Discontinued by the United States June 26, 1909.

United States agt. Albia Box and Paper Company et al. Indictments returned December 19, 1909, charging restraint of trade. Pleas of guilty entered February 7, 1910, and fines aggregating $57,000 assessed.

Under the Taft Administration. United States agt. American Sugar Refining Company et al. Southern New York. Indictment under anti-trust act July 1, 1909. Now pending.

United States agt. John S. Steers et al. Eastern Kentucky. So-called Night Rider case. Indictment returned February 17, 1910. April 16, 1910, verdict of guilty as to eight defendants and fines aggregating $3,500 imposed.

United States agt. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois. Indictment returned March 2, 1910. Pending.

United States agt. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois. Bill of equity for dissolution filed March 21, 1910. Pending.

United States agt. Imperial Window Glass Company et al. Western Pennsylvania. Indictment found April 7, 1910. Set for hearing on demurrer.

United States agt. American Paper Board Company et al. Southern New York. Petition filed April, 1910, praying for dissolution paper board combination.

United States agt. Armour Packing Company et al. Savannah, Ga. Indictment charging combination to control prices and restrict competition returned April 30, 1910. Pending.

United States agt. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and twenty-four other railroads. Petition to restrain violation of Sherman law, filed May 31, 1910, and temporary restraining order issued. Discontinued.

United States agt. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association. Northern Alabama. Bill in equity praying for dissolution filed June 9, 1910. Pending.

United States agt. Chicago Butter and Egg Board. Northern Illinois. Petition filed June 13, 1910.

United States agt. Frank Hayne, James A. Patten et al. Indictment returned. Southern New York, on June 17, 1910. Alleged cotton pool.

United States agt. Great Lakes Towing Company et al. Northern Ohio. Petition filed June 18, 1910. Suit in equity to dissolve combination of tug owners on the Great Lakes.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION.

CHIEF LAWS OF THE SESSIONS OF 1910.

Automobile Licenses. Chapter 374 amended the highway law by inserting a new Article XI in relation to motor vehicles. This article shall be controlling on the registration, numbering and regulation of motor vehicles and the licensing and regulation of chauffeurs; on their use of the public highways; on the accessories used on motor vehicles and their incidents and the speed of motor vehicles on the public highways, and on the punishment for the violation of any of the provisions of this article. The term motor vehicle shall include all vehicles propelled by any power other than muscular power, except motorcycles, traction engines, road rollers, fire wagons and engines, police patrol wagons, ambulances and such vehicles as run only on rails or tracks.

Every owner of a motor vehicle which shall be operated on the public highways of this state shall, except as herein otherwise provided, cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State a verified application for registration, containing a brief description of the vehicle to be registered, giving name of manufacturer and factory number, character and amount of motive power in figures of horsepower according to the rating of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers; the name and residence of owner, provided that if vehicle is used solely for commercial purposes, the applicant shall so state.

Conditions of Registration. No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle who is under eighteen years of age, unless accompanied by a duly licensed chauffeur or the owner of the motor vehicle. On receipt of application for registration the Secretary of State shall file it in his office and register the vehicle, making entry of the facts stated in such application in a book or index kept for the purpose, under the distinctive number assigned to such motor vehicle. On filing such application and the payment of a specified fee, the Secretary of State shall assign to such motor vehicle a distinctive number and issue and deliver to the owner a certificate of registration and two number plates. Registration applied for on or before August 1, 1910, shall take effect on that date, and certificates issued on such application or under any application made prior to January 31, 1911, shall expire on the latter date. The fee for such registration shall be one-half the annual fees provided herein. Registration thereafter shall be re-

newed annually in the same manner, to take effect on February 1 in each year, beginning with 1911.

Fees. The following fees shall be paid on registration: $5 for a motor vehicle having a rating of 25 horsepower or less; $10 for one of more than 25 and less than 35 horsepower; $15 for one of more than 35 and less than 50 horsepower, and $25 for one of 50 horsepower or more; provided that if a motor vehicle other than one used solely for commercial purposes shall have been licensed for four separate years hereunder and the annual fees shall have been paid therefor, the annual fees thereafter shall be half the amount; for motor vehicles used solely for commercial purposes the fee for registration shall be $5. The registration fees imposed on motor vehicles, other than those of manufacturers and dealers and those used solely for commercial purposes, shall be in lieu of all taxes, general or local.

On sale or transfer of a motor vehicle thus registered the vendor immediately shall give notice thereof to the Secretary of State, with name and address of the vendee, and the vendee within ten days thereafter shall file statement of change in ownership with stipulated facts; and on payment by the vendee of $1 the Secretary of State shall file such statement in his office and enter on the records notice of such change in ownership. On sale of a motor vehicle by manufacturer or dealer the vendee shall be allowed to operate it fifteen days after taking possession thereof or until he receives his certificate of registration and number plates from the Secretary of State, if during such period the vehicle shall have attached thereto a placard bearing the registration number of the dealer under which it might previously have been operated, and if before such use application for its registration shall have been made.

Number Plates. After August 1, 1910, each motor vehicle shall have a distinctive number plate, corresponding to the registration number assigned by the Secretary of State, on front and rear of such motor vehicle, fastened so as to prevent it from swinging. Such number plates shall be of a distinctly different color each year. There shall be a marked contrast between the number of the plates and the numerals thereon. Each number plate shall be of metal, at least six inches wide, and the numerals four inches long, each stroke being five-eighth inch wide.

Manufacturers or dealers shall have a general distinctive number, and such number plate or a duplicate thereof shall be fastened to the vehicle of such manufacturer or dealer when same is operated on the public highways. Duplicates of this number plate are to be furnished by the Secretary of State for $1 each.

Bells, Horns and Lamps. Provisions regarding registration shall not apply to a non-resident, other than a foreign corporation doing business in this state, provded the owner of the motor vehicle shall have complied with the regulations of his residence concerning regulation of motor vehicles and shall display his registration number conspicuously. Every motor vehicle operated in this state shall have adequate brakes and bell, horn or other device for signalling, and shall, from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, display at least two lighted lamps on the front and one on the rear of such vehicle, which shall also display a red light visible in the rear. The rays of such rear lamp shall shine on the number plate on the rear of the machine so as to render the numerals thereon visible for fifty feet distance.

Speed Limits. Every person operating a motor vehicle on the public highway of this state shall drive the same in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed so as not to endanger the property of another or the life or limb of any person; provided, that a rate of speed in excess of thirty miles an hour for a distance of one-fourth of a mile shall be presumptive evidence of driving at a rate of speed which is not careful and prudent.

Local authorities outside of first class cities shall have no power to pass or enforce local ordinances governing taxes, fees or the use of the public highways, except in certain specified conditions; provided, that they may limit the speed of motor vehicles to fifteen miles an hour within the city or village limits, which are to be indicated by properly displayed signposts.

Qualifications for Chauffeurs. The Secretary of State shall appoint examiners and have examinations of applicants for license as chauffeurs held at convenient points as often as necessary. Applications for license shall be accompanied by a photograph of the applicant and the proper fee. No license shall be granted until the Secretary of State or his authorized agent is satisfied the applicant is a proper person to receive it. No chauffeur's license shall be granted to a person under eighteen years of age. Each license issued shall contain the distinguishing number issued to the licensee, his name, residence, a brief description for purposes of identification and the photograph of the licensee. Each licensed chauffeur shall have a metal badge with his distinguishing number. Each application for license shall be sworn to and accompanied by a fee of $5. No unlicensed chauffeur after August 1, 1910, may drive a motor vehicle in this state, except a non-resident chauffeur duly licensed in the state of his residence.

Offences and Penalties. Violation of the provisions of this law regarding registration of motor vehicles shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $50. Violation of the speed limit section shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $100. Whoever operates a motor vehicle while intoxicated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person operating a motor vehicle who, knowing injury has been caused to a person or property, due to the culpability of the said operator, or accident, leaves the place of accident without giving his name and address to a police officer or at the nearest police station, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment for not longer than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

If any person be convicted a second time of either of the following offences, he shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five years, and his license shall be revoked. Any chauffeur operating a motor vehicle while his license is suspended or revoked shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person operating a motor vehicle while a certificate of registration of motor vehicle issued to him is suspended or revoked shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. On a third or subsequent conviction of a chauffeur for violations of the speed limit provisions of this law, on recommendation of the trial court, the Secretary of State shall revoke the license of the person so convicted, and no new license shall be issued for at least six months after the date of such conviction, nor thereafter, except in the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Witnesses in Anti-Trust Law Cases.

Chapter 394 amended the general business law in relation to monopolies by providing that no person shall be excused from "attending and testifying" "before any court, magistrate or referee, upon any investigation, proceeding or trial, pursuant to or for a violation of any of the provisions of this article" for the reason that the evidence required may tend to convict him "of a crime or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture." "And no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation, proceeding or trial."

Privileges of Witnesses in Conspiracy Proceedings.

Chapter 395 amended the penal law in relation to conspiracies by adding a new section, No. 584, as follows: Section 584. Witnesses' privileges. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any books, papers or other documents before any court, magistrate or referee, upon any investigation, proceeding or trial, for a violation of any of the provisions of this article, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty of forfeiture: but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation, proceeding or trial.

Labor Law Amendments.

Chapter 106 amended the labor law relative to the protection of employes operating machinery by providing that all grinding, polishing or buffing wheels used in the manufacture of articles of the baser metals shall be equipped with proper hoods and pipes, and such pipes be connected with an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity to remove all matter thrown off such wheels in their use. All machinery creating dust or impurities shall be similarly equipped.

Chapter 107 provided that no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work at drill presses, metal or paper cutting machines or corner staying machines in paper box factories.

Chapter 342 amended the labor law relative to the hours of labor of messengers by providing that in any first or second class city no person under the age of twenty-one shall be employed or permitted to work as a messenger for a telegraph or messenger company in the distribution of goods or messages before 5 a. m. or after 10 p. m. of any day.

Employers' Liability.

Chapter 352 amended the labor law in relation to employers' liability. It provides that if an employer enter into a contract with an independent contractor, or if such contractor enter into a contract with a subcontractor, such contract or subcontract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or subcontractor because of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by him, and if such defect arose or had not been discovered or remedied through the negligence of the employer or of some person intrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition. When any employer in this state and any of his employes shall consent to a compensation plan herein set forth and sign an agreement to that effect and file such writing with the County Clerk of the county in which it is signed by the employe, so long as such consent shall not have expired or been cancelled, such employe or, in case injuries result in his death, his executor or administrator shall have no right of action against the employer save under the plan so consented to; except where personal injury to the employe is caused by failure of the employer to obey an order of the Commissioner of Labor or other public authority, or where such injury is caused by the serious or wilful misconduct of the employer.

The commencing of any legal action against an employer except under the plan shall bar the employe or his executor or administrator from all benefits under the plan. The employer shall not be liable in respect of any injury caused by the serious or wilful misconduct of any employe. No proceedings for recovery under the plan shall be maintained unless notice of the accident has been given to the employer as soon as practicable and before the employe has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless claim for compensation has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident. Notice of the accident shall apprise the employer of the claim for compensation under this plan, and shall state the name and address of the employe injured, date and place and cause of the accident. This notice may be served personally or by registered letter to the employer.

In case death results from injury, the amount of compensation under the plan shall be:

Compensation.

(a) If the employe leaves a widow or next of kin at the time of his death wholly dependent on his earnings, a sum equal to 1,200 times the daily earnings of the employe at the rate paid at the time of the accident, but not more in any event than $3,000. Any weekly payments previously made under the plan shall be deducted in ascertaining the amount payable on death.

(b) If such widow or next of kin, or any of them, are in part only dependent on his earnings, such sum not exceeding provided in the foregoing section as may be determined to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to such dependents.

(c) If he leaves no widow or next of kin so dependent in whole or in part, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding $100.

Incapacity.

Where total or partial incapacity for work results, a weekly payment commencing at the end of the second week after the accident and continuing during incapacity, not exceeding 50 per cent of his average weekly earnings at full time during the preceding year when in the employment of the same employer, or if he shall have been employed less than a year, a weekly payment of not exceeding three times the average daily earnings on full time for such less period. In no event shall any weekly payment under the plan exceed $10 a week, or extend more than eight years from the date of the accident.

Any person entitled to receive weekly payments must, if requested by the employer, submit himself to examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner or surgeon provided and paid for by the employer. In case the employer shall default in any of his obligations to the employe under the plan, an action at law may be brought to recover compensation the same as on a written contract. When agreed to, this plan shall be binding on both parties so long as the relation of employer and employe exists, and shall expire at the end of such employment. But it may be cancelled on sixty days' written notice from either party to the other, served personally or by registered letter. Each employer signing such a consent to the plan shall, within thirty days thereafter, file with the Commissioner of Labor a statement thereof which shall show the name and address of the employer, name and address of the employe, date when and office where original consent is filed, weekly wages of employe at time consent is signed.

Labor of Minors.

Chapter 387 amended the labor law relative to hours of labor of minors by providing that no child under the age of sixteen shall be employed or permitted to work in or in connection with any bowling alley or in the distribution or sale of articles or as a messenger, usher or checker in places of amusement before 8 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening of any day. When any employe is employed or permitted to work after 7 o'clock in the evening, such employe shall be allowed at least twenty minutes to obtain lunch or supper between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

Political Expenditures.

Chapter 429 amended the election law in relation to the expenditure of money in connection with primary elections by making the term "political committee" apply to any group of citizens aiding or taking part in the election or defeat of a candidate for nomination at a primary election or convention, including all proceedings prior to such primary election, or of a candidate for any office whether public or not to be voted for at a primary election, or aiding or defeating the nomination by petition of a candidate under the primary election law. Any person who contributes or promises to contribute any money or other valuable thing, except to the chairman, treasurer or a member of a political committee, to bring about the election or defeat of a candidate for nomination at a primary election shall file the required statement of contributions. A candidate for nomination at a primary shall file the required statement of expenditures, the same as a candidate for election to public office.

Whoever, acting as officer or member of a political committee or under the authority of a candidate for public office or for nomination at a primary election, receives any money or expends any money or incurs any liability, shall give a detailed account of the same to the treasurer of such committee or the candidate, if an agent authorized by him. Expenditures and disbursements in sums under five dollars need not be specifically accounted for by separate items except in the case of payments made for account of or to political workers, watchers or messengers.

Primaries Included.

Chapter 430 amended the penal law in relation to candidates at primary elections by defining the words "election or town meeting" as including primary elections and conventions and proceedings for the nomination of candidates by petition under the election law. The word "candidate" shall be deemed to apply to candidates for nomination at primary election or convention, and candidates for any office to be voted for under the election law, as well as candidates for nomination by petition under the election law.

Public Service Commissions' Powers Extended.

Chapter 480, in relation to public service commissions, constitutes Chapter 48 of the consolidated laws. It re-enacts the public service commissions law, with amendments strengthening the supervisory powers of the commissions over gas and electric lighting companies, and defining more clearly their powers regarding companies under receivers' jurisdiction and the enforcing of joint rates and through fares, applicable to the transfer situation in New York City. Chapter 481 re-enacted the railroad law, as chapter 49 of the consolidated laws. Chapter 673 amended the public service commission law in relation to telegraph and telephone lines and companies by placing those concerns under the supervision of the Public Service Commission for the 2d District regarding rates, service and issuance of stocks and bonds.

Chapter 422 reorganized the state Board of Pharmacy, providing for the appointment by the state Board of Regents of nine examiners to replace the existing board of fifteen, making provision for standards of drugs and medicines, and providing penalties for selling adulterated and misbranded drugs.

New Board of Pharmacy.

Chapter 494 amended the liquor tax law in relation to the issuance of liquor tax certificates, statements to be made upon application for liquor tax certificates, the payment of the tax and issuing of the tax certificate, illegal sales and selling, and special certificates. It provides that no liquor tax certificate shall hereafter be issued for traffic in liquors for any premises in any town, village, borough or city unless or until the ratio of population therein to the number of certificates issued shall be greater than 750 to 1, but this prohibition shall not apply to any premises in which such traffic in liquors was lawfully carried on at some time within one year immediately preceding the passage of this act, provided such traffic was not abandoned thereat during the same period. When the ratio of population to number of liquor tax certificates shall exceed 750 to 1, additional certificates may be issued to the highest bidders, bids to be submitted in writing according to stipulated forms, up to the ratio of 750 to 1.

Liquor Tax Certificates and Population.

No liquor shall be sold between 1 and 6 a. m. in cities of the first and second class, between midnight and 6 a. m. in cities of the third class and villages of over 5,000 inhabitants, and between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. in all other places.

It shall not be lawful for a hotel or boarding-house or lodging-house keeper who traffics in liquor to rent more than once a bedroom or similar room between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., or to allow any such room to be occupied by more than one party of one or more persons during that period, or to rent such rooms for the purpose of prostitution or to a woman known or reputed to be a prostitute.

Chapter 503 amended the liquor tax law by requiring written consents of residents to the establishment of a saloon within 300 feet of their residences. If a liquor tax certificate shall have been revoked because the holder or his agents had permitted the premises to become disorderly, or had suffered or permitted any gambling in or connected with the premises, no new certificate shall be issued for traffic in liquors at that premises for one year from the date of cancellation of the certificate.

Liquor Saloon Consents.

Chapter 381 amended the code of criminal procedure in relation to proceedings respecting vagrants by repealing Subdivision 9 of Section 887. Chapter 382 amended the penal law in relation to male persons living on the earnings of prostitution by adding a new section, to be known as Section 1148, to Article 106: "Every male person who lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution, or who in any public place solicits for immoral purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor. A male person who lives with or is habitually in the company of a prostitute and has no visible means of support shall be presumed to be living on the earnings of prostitutions."

Vagrants and Prostitutes.

Chapter 486 repealed Section 291 of the membership corporation law, in relation to personal liability of trustees or directors of corporations for raising, breeding and improving horses. Chapter 487 amended the penal law in relation to keeping gaming and betting establishments by declaring that any person or corporation or association keeping any "enclosure or place" for gambling is guilty of a misdemeanor. Chapter 488 amended the penal law in relation to pool-selling, bookmaking, bets and wagers by making bookmaking or pool-selling "with or without writing" a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year. Chapter 489 repealed sections 292, 293, 294, 295 and 298 of the membership corporations law in relation to the tax upon the gross receipts of trotting or running race meetings within the state, and declared that no person or corporation shall be liable to such tax on account of any trotting or running race meeting held subsequent to April 15, 1910.

Racetrack Gambling.

Chapter 441 amended the education law in relation to a retirement fund for teachers in state institutions. Every person who for a period of ten years immediately preceding has been employed as teacher in a college, school or institution supported by the state, and who shall have taught in some college, institution or the public schools of this state or elsewhere during a period aggregating thirty years, and has reached the age of seventy years, must at his request or may on the order of the Commissioner of Education be retired from such employment. Every such person wishing to be retired shall file with the Commissioner of Education an affidavit signed by himself, or if he is mentally or physically incapable of making such affidavit, the affidavit of some person or persons knowing the facts, setting forth the number of years employed, the place or places, and the salary received at the last place of employment.

Retirement Fund For Teachers.

On the filing of such affidavit, the commissioner, if satisfied of its truth, shall issue a certificate of retirement from active service to the applicant. On the recommendation of a majority of the members of the board or governing body of any such college, school or institution, that a member of the teaching force be retired on account of any mental or physical incapacity for duty, the commissioner may issue such retirement certificate if the teacher shall have been employed by the state for the last ten years, and taught elsewhere during a period aggregating thirty years, or, having reached the age of sixty-five years, during a period aggregating twenty years.

Every person thus retired shall be entitled to receive from the state one-half

the salary received at the date of retirement, not to exceed $1,000 in the case of a supervising official or principal, or $750 in case of a teacher; and in no case to be less than $300. Such payment shall be made quarterly, beginning with the first quarter after retirement.

Retirement Allowances.

Chapter 151 enacted that the people of the State of New York accept title, a deed of gift and an assignment of lease in perpetuity from the corporation of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., of land in the town of Crown Point, Essex County, embracing the sites of Fort St. Frederick and Fort Amherst. The land described in the deed of gift shall be forever dedicated to the purpose of a public park or reservation.

Forts St. Frederick and Amherst Reservation.

Chapters 360, 361, 362, 363 and 364 authorized the State of New York to accept a gift of money and land from Mrs. Mary W. Harriman for a park in the highlands of the Hudson, and authorized the Palisades Interstate Park Commission to administer that park. Chapter 360 repealed the act creating the Highlands of the Hudson Forest Reservation. Chapter 361 amended the act providing for an interstate park in the highlands of the Hudson by permitting the commissioners of this park to take lands as far north as the city of Newburg and west into the Ramapo Mountains. Chapter 362 enacted that the people of the State of New York accept from Mary W. Harriman a tract of land in Rockland and Orange counties of about 10,000 acres, to be held in perpetuity as a state park, and the sum of $1,000,000, to be used in acquiring other parcels of land adjacent to that tract. Administration of this park is conferred on the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park.

The Harriman Park.

This land is to revert to Mrs. Harriman, or her heirs or descendants, if the State of New York ever condemns or takes for public use any of the land now belonging to Mrs. Harriman in the towns of Tuxedo, Monroe or Woodbury. Chapter 363 provided for the issuance of $2,500,000 state bonds, the proceeds to be used by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park for the improvement and extension of that park. This bond issue must be approved in a referendum in the general election of 1910. Chapter 364 authorized the abandonment for prison purposes of a tract of land on the west side of the Hudson River in Orange and Rockland counties and its transfer to the jurisdiction of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park.

Chapter 256 amended the forest, fish and game law in relation to the sale of plumage of birds by providing that no part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by Section 98 "or of any birds coming from without the state whether belonging to the same or a different species from that native to the State of New York, provided such birds belong to the same family as those protected by this chapter," shall be sold or had in possession for sale. "Plumage includes any part of the feathers, head, wings or tail of any bird, and wherever the word occurs in this chapter reference is had equally to plumage of birds coming from without the state as to that obtained within the state, but it shall not be construed to apply to the feathers of birds of paradise, ostriches, domestic fowl or domestic pigeons." This act shall take effect July 1, 1911.

Plumage of Birds.

Laws advocated by the Inferior Courts Commission were enacted reorganizing the courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction in New York City. A court of Special Sessions was created, having exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor except charges of libel, pleas of guilty for violation of the motor vehicle law, and pleas of guilty for violation of the laws relating to prevention of cruelty to animals. The court consists of a Chief Justice, at $10,000 a year; seven justices in the 1st District, consisting of Manhattan and The Bronx, at $9,000 a year, and seven in the 2d District, consisting of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, at $6,000 a year. The Chief Justice has charge of the making up of calendars, assignments of the other justices and the various administrative features of the work of the court. Children's courts in Queens and Richmond are created like those existing in Manhattan and Brooklyn, under the jurisdiction of this court. Civilian probation officers and civilian attendants are prescribed, to be appointed by the court. A complete system of probation is created.

Inferior Courts Reorganized.

The magistrates' courts are divided into two districts, the first including Manhattan and The Bronx; the second, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. In the first district there shall be a chief magistrate, at $8,000 a year, and sixteen city magistrates, at $7,000 a year. In the second district there shall be a chief magistrate, at $8,000 a year, and ten city magistrates, resident in Kings, four in Queens and two in Richmond, all at $6,000 a year. In this court, in the first division, is created a night court for women, separate from the existing night court for men; and in each division a court of domestic relations. There shall be civilian probation officers and civilian attendants. A system of records and statistics is prescribed. Instead of arrest in certain cases the issuance of a legal summons is authorized, if the person have a police card or other token of identification. A physical reorganization of courtrooms is ordered, involving the abolition of the "bridge" and a separate room for the complaint clerks and other clerks. It is stipulated that persons arrested shall be entitled to three free telephone calls to friends or any given address within the city, and letters sent out by them shall be posted. All justices of special sessions and magistrates are required once a year to visit institutions within the city to which they have power to commit persons, and the chief justice or chief magistrate may require them to visit other institutions, without the city.

THE ALLDS BRIBERY CASE.

On January 4, 1910, Jotham P. Allds, Senator from the 37th District of New York, was chosen at the caucus of Republican Senators president pro tempore of the Senate. Eight Republicans—Agnew, of New York; Brackett, of Saratoga; Conger, of Tompkins; Cordts, of Ulster; Davenport, of Oneida; Hinman, of Broome; Newcomb, of New York, and Rose of Orange—bolted the caucus. The following day Allds formally was elected temporary president by a vote of 34 to 6, the Democrats voting for him, and all the bolting Republicans against him, save Brackett and Hinman, who were not recorded.

The Allds Bribery Case.

On January 18 "The New York Evening Post" printed a story which had been current in Albany since January 4, that Senator Conger, at a meeting of the bolting Republican Senators, in the Ten Eyck Hotel, had made a flat charge that Allds, when an Assemblyman in 1901, had demanded and received, to his personal knowledge, a bribe of $1,000 for failure to press to passage legislation unfavorable to bridge companies in which Conger and his family were interested. Allds the next day in open Senate denied the charge flatly, and demanded an investigation. This investigation was conducted by the Senate, sitting as a committee of the whole, with Senator George A. Davis, of Buffalo, presiding. At the beginning, Conger, who was represented by James W. Osborne, ex-Justice Van Wyck and David W. Van Hoesen, filed formal charges under oath. Allds, represented by Martin W. Littleton, Lewis E. Carr and Lewis E. Griffith, entered formal denial.

Many witnesses were called, of whom probably the chief was Hiram Moe, formerly in the employ of the Congers in Croton, their home town, as clerk, secretary and bank cashier. He swore that he paid $1,000 to Allds, in Benn Conger's presence, and that he paid $4,000 to Assemblyman Jean Burnett, of Ontario County, and $1,000 to Speaker S. Fred Nixon, of Chautauqua County. Check books and stubs, checks, entries in bank records in Croton and Syracuse, where Moe swore he cashed a check to obtain the bribe money, were produced to substantiate the story. Cross-examination of Moe and other witnesses did not shake their stories in any material detail. Further, it was brought out that Allds had received the major part of a fee paid in connection with a claim of "The Albany Argus" for payment for printing. Legislation had been necessary in the case, and Allds had helped it along.

On March 29 the vote was taken in the Senate on the question: "Have the charges been proved?" The result, condemning Allds, was 40 to 9, Senators Coats, Grattan, Holden and Kissell, Republicans, and Cullen, Frawley, Grady and C. D. and T. D. Sullivan, Democrats, voting that Allds was innocent. Allds escaped expulsion from the Senate by filing his resignation a few minutes before the vote was taken. Senator Conger resigned a few days later. A motion had been made for the appointment of a committee to consider procedure to expel him, on the ground that his own testimony had proved him unfit to sit in the Senate.

THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service act. The act requires that the rules shall provide among other things for open competitive examinations for testing fitness of applicants for the public service, the filling of classified positions by selections from among those passing with highest grades, an apportionment of appointments in the departments at Washington among the states and territories, a period of probation before absolute appointment, and the prohibition of the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body. The act also provides for investigations touching the enforcement of the rules promulgated, and forbids, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, the solicitation by any person in the service of the United States of contributions to be used for political purposes from persons in such service, or the collection of such contributions by any person in a government building.

The executive Civil Service on June 30, 1909, embraced 367,794 positions, with a payroll of over $200,000,000. Of this number 234,940 were subject to competitive examination under the Civil Service act and rules—an increase for the year of 28,303. In addition to these classified employes, about 6,500 laborers, included in the figures given below, are subject to tests of physical fitness by the commission under the labor regulations. There are also 298 positions in the Consular Service subject to examination under regulations prescribed by the President. Of the 132,854 persons not subject to examination under the rules, 9,105 are Presidential appointees, 7,202 of whom are postmasters of the first, second and third classes; 37,712 are fourth class postmasters; 12,850 were reported in 1907 as clerks at postffices having no free delivery service; 25,635 are minor employes, chiefly laborers, on the isthmian canal work; 2,197 are principally laborers in the service at Washington, D. C., and 36,893 are mere unskilled la-

Extent of the Service.

borers in the field services of the United States. The last important extension of the Civil Service rules was effected on December 1, 1908, when President Roosevelt included under them all the fourth class postmasters in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. These number 15,488. If the experiment works well, all fourth class postmasters, of whom there are 54,312 in the United States, will probably be put on the classified list. The total number of additions to the classified service in 1908–'09 was 16,560. The merit system was also established in part in the diplomatic service by President Taft's executive order of November 26, 1909, for the details of which see under "The Foreign Service" in this volume.

Extensions in 1910.

On April 1, 1910, President Taft issued an order putting assistant postmasters at first and second class postoffices in the classified service. About 21,000 postoffices were affected by the order. On October 1, 1910, President Taft issued an executive order, effective on December 1, 1910, putting all assistant postmasters and clerk appointees of postmasters under Civil Service rules. About 4,500 appointees were affected.

Admissions and Removals.

Examinations are held in every state and territory at least twice a year. They relate as nearly as possible to the duties to be performed, and, wherever practicable, include practical tests. No one is certified for appointment whose standing in any examination is less than 70 per cent, except soldiers and sailors having preference under Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, who need obtain but 65 per cent. A certificate is given to each person examined, stating whether he or she passed or failed to pass. Upon requisition of an appointing officer the commission certifies the names of three eligibles for the position desired to be filled, and from the eligibles thus certified selections are made. Provision is also made in the rules for the filling of positions by promotion, reduction, reinstatement or transfer. During the fiscal year 1908–'09 168,500 persons were examined, of whom 132,115 passed and 43,970 were appointed.

Persons discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty who receive a rating of at least 65 are certified first for appointment. They are also released from the maximum age limitation. All others are required to obtain a rating of 70 or more to become eligible. The rule barring reinstatement after a separation of one year does any apply to any person honorably discharged after service in the Civil War or the war with Spain, or his widow, or an army nurse of either war.

Limitations on Removal.

The revision of the rules promulgated by President Roosevelt on March 20, 1903, contains this limitation on the power of removal: "No person shall be removed from a competitive position, except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service, and for reasons given in writing, and the person whose removal is sought shall have notice and be furnished a copy thereof, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing; but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal. Copy of such reasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office, as shall also the reasons for any change in rank or compensation, and the commission shall upon request be furnished with copies or the originals thereof."

On October 17, 1905, President Roosevelt issued an order modifying the conditions of removal as follows: "When the President or head of an executive department is satisfied that an officer or employe in the classified service is inefficient or incapable, and that the public service will be materially improved by his removal, such removal will be made without hearing; but the cause of removal shall be stated in writing and filed. When misconduct is committed in the view and presence of the President or head of executive department, removal may be made summarily and without notice."

The rules also forbid any person in the executive Civil Service "to use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof." They provide that no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened or promised by any persons in the executive Civil Service against or in favor of an applicant, eligible or employe in the classified service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

By two executive orders, one of July 3, 1902, and the other of March 26, 1903, President Roosevelt directed that appointment of all unclassified laborers in departments in Washington be made in accordance with registration tests for fitness, and extended those tests to laborers and workmen in the government employment in such other large cities as might be agreed on by heads of departments and the Civil Service Commission.

In addition to the home service, the commission holds examinations for positions in the Isthmus of Panama Canal Zone, in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. Besides examinations for positions in the classified service, the commission also holds examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy, the municipal government of the District of Columbia, including the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and for laborers in the departments at Washington and in the large cities of the country. Appointments of unclassified laborers in the departments at Washington and in the large cities under executive order are required to be made in accordance with regulations restricting appointment to applicants who are rated highest in physical condition. The system, however, is outside the Civil Service act and rules.

Only about one-eighth of the positions embraced within the competitive service

are located at Washington. In administering the rules in the services outside of Washington the commission is aided by local boards of examiners, 1,687 in number, having in all 5,036 members. These examiners are selected from among persons already serving in federal offices in the cities in which the respective boards are located, and receive no additional compensation for their work on such boards. The rules require that in the performance of their duties as examiners they shall be under the direct and sole control of the commission, and that such duties shall in each case be considered a part of the duties of the office in which the examiner is serving, time being allowed for their performance during office hours. The rules further require that no board shall be composed solely of adherents of one political party when other persons are available and competent to serve.

The District System.

In addition to these local boards, the commission has representatives of its own in the field, giving their entire time to its work, and paid, with two exceptions, as part of its own clerical force. This force consists of twelve district secretaries, each with supervision over the local boards in the territory under his charge, and twenty-seven clerks serving in the offices of these secretaries. The establishment of these districts has resulted from the growth of the classified service outside the city of Washington, which now embraces more than 200,000 positions.

Within the last ten years the widespread movement in municipal reform has resulted in a considerable number of new city charters, the majority of which provide the form called commission government. Most of these new charters make the adoption of Civil Service rules with more or less thoroughness the foundation of the new structure, and many of them make special provisions for the introduction of the merit system of appointments.

The Merit System in States and Cities.

Since the introduction of the merit system into the federal service, in 1883, six states and nearly one hundred cities have adopted it. New York passed a Civil Service law in 1883, Massachusetts in 1884, Wisconsin in 1905, Illinois in 1905, Colorado in 1907, New Jersey in 1907, and Ohio a law providing limited service for cities in 1908.

The cities of over 50,000 population which have a merit system covering the municipal service in whole or in part are the following:

Albany, N. Y.	Holyoke, Mass.	Portland, Ore.
Boston, Mass.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Kansas City, Kan.	San Francisco, Cal.
Cambridge, Mass.	Kansas City, Mo.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Lawrence, Mass.	Scranton, Penn.
Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Lowell, Mass.	Somerville, Mass.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Lynn, Mass.	Springfield, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Spokane, Wash.
Dayton, Ohio.	Newark, N. J.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Denver, Col.	New Bedford, Mass.	Toledo, Ohio.
Des Moines, Iowa.	New Orleans, La.	Washington, D. C.
Duluth, Minn.	New York, N. Y.	Worcester, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Hoboken, N. J.	Pittsburg, Penn.	

Civil Service rules have been extended by the New York Commission, with the approval of Governor Hughes, to Niagara, Oneida, Orange, Ulster, Suffolk, Rensselaer, Nassau and Chautauqua counties, bringing seventeen counties in New York State under the Civil Service rules.

In New York Counties.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service is the greatest business enterprise conducted by the federal government. Its growth is rapid and constant. The Postoffice Department disburses more money than any other department, but its direct demands on the Treasury are small, since it is supposed to be practically self-supporting. In recent years there has been a tendency to run up the annual deficits, but under the Taft administration a successful effort has been made to return nearly to a pay-as-you-go basis.

According to the report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year 1908-'09 the service had on June 30, 1909, about 325,000 employes. These employes handled during the year nearly 14,000,000,000 pieces of mail. The number of postoffices in operation was 60,144. There were 26,652 domestic transportation routes, aggregating 448,618 miles in length, with an annual travel of 542,151,121 miles. A delivery service by carrier was provided on 40,628 rural routes and in 1,440 cities and towns. Ordinary postage stamps to the number of 8,712,907,031 were sold during the year, domestic money orders to the value of $491,074,844 were issued, and 40,539,545 articles were registered. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1909 were $203,562,383 07, an increase of 6.31 per cent over the receipts of the previous year. The total expenditures amounted to $221,004,102 89, an increase of 6.07 per cent. The deficit for the year was $17,441,719.

Magnitude of the Postal Business.

By reforms in the administration of the department the deficit of $17,441,719 was reduced in the fiscal year 1909-'10 to $6,100,000—a saving of over $11,000,000. But the extent of the service was increased by the establishment of 1,500 new postoffices and 515 new rural delivery routes, the latter covering 12,235 miles. There were appointed

from the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission over 1,800 postoffice clerks to enlarge the working forces of city postoffices, and more than 1,000 additional letter carriers. The railway mail service received about 750 new employes, all of whom were taken from the Civil Service eligible list. The aggregate salaries of the new employes appointed during the year 1909–'10 from the Civil Service lists exceed $2,000,000.

The department also made liberal increases, based upon efficiency, in the compensation of employes already in the service. Salaries of postoffice clerks were advanced, in the aggregate, $1,750,000, while the aggregate salaries of letter carriers were increased $1,226,000. Railway mail clerks received increases of salary amounting to almost $250,000.

The following table shows the growth of the postal service by years from 1879 to 1909:

Number of Postoffices, Extent of Post Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Postoffice Department, Including Amounts Paid for Transportation of the Mails, 1879 to 1909.

[From the annual reports of the Postmaster General.]

Year ended June 30–	Post-offices.	Extent of post routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expended for transportation of—		Total expenditure of the Department.
				Domestic mail.	Foreign mail.	
1879	40,855	316,711	30,041,983	18,923,219	200,026	33,449,899
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	20,857,802	199,809	36,542,804
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	22,812,429	240,067	39,592,566
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	22,460,473	280,501	40,482,021
1883	47,858	353,166	45,508,693	23,874,394	316,358	43,282,944
1884	50,017	359,530	43,325,959	25,014,478	332,221	47,224,560
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	27,035,543	331,903	50,046,235
1886	53,614	368,660	43,948,423	27,614,540	391,856	51,004,744
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,609	27,892,646	402,523	53,006,194
1888	57,376	403,977	52,695,177	29,347,959	547,395	56,468,315
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	32,361,697	541,212	62,317,119
1890	62,401	427,990	60,882,098	34,116,243	563,631	66,259,548
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	37,547,405	620,987	73,059,519
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,476	39,082,919	774,016	76,980,846
1893	68,403	453,833	75,896,933	41,179,555	1,097,867	81,581,681
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	45,375,359	1,239,363	84,994,112
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	46,336,326	1,173,561	87,179,551
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	47,993,067	1,530,864	90,932,670
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,463	48,028,094	1,890,099	94,077,242
1898	73,570	480,461	89,012,619	50,444,291	1,760,091	98,033,524
1899	75,000	496,949	95,021,384	52,027,901	1,769,851	101,632,161
1900	76,688	500,990	102,354,579	54,135,930	2,100,266	107,740,268
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	56,002,576	2,148,635	115,554,921
1902	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	58,589,968	2,410,473	124,785,697
1903	74,169	506,268	134,224,443	62,606,015	2,580,700	138,784,488
1904	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	67,027,776	2,697,077	152,362,117
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,485	69,927,689	2,828,763	167,399,169
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	72,944,352	2,895,756	178,449,779
1907	62,663	463,406	183,585,006	77,471,917	2,988,849	190,238,288
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	78,174,988	2,982,732	208,351,886
1909	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	80,901,899	2,804,170	221,004,102

Postal Savings Banks.

The act of Congress of 1910 establishes postal savings banks in the United States. For the text of the act see pages 116 to 118 of this volume. Under its provisions the board of trustees of the postal savings bank system, consisting of Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary MacVeagh, of the Treasury Department, and Attorney General Wickersham, on October 22, 1910, approved a list of forty-eight postoffices at which the new system of postal savings is to have its first trial. The offices chosen include one for each state and territory. They have been selected after careful investigation by the officials of the Postoffice Department, with a view of making the first test of the service as thorough as possible under the limited appropriation provided by Congress. The amount appropriated for the first year of the system was only $100,000, and from this sum must come all the expenses of equipment, including the engraving and printing of forms, certificates, bonds, etc., as well as the cost of clerical assistance.

The forty-eight offices first designated were all of the second class. They were: Bessemer, Ala.; Globe, Ariz.; Stuttgart, Ark.; Oroville, Cal.; Leadville, Col.; Ansonia, Conn.; Dover, Del.; Key West, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; Pekin, Ill.; Princeton, Ind.; Decorah, Iowa; Pittsburg, Kan.; Middlesboro, Ky.; New Iberia, La.; Rumford, Me.; Frostburg, Md.; Norwood, Mass.; Houghton, Mich.; Bemidji, Minn.; Gulfport, Miss.; Carthage, Mo.; Anaconda, Mont.; Nebraska City, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; Berlin, N. H.; Rutherford, N. J.; Raton, N. M.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Salisbury, N. C.; Wahpeton, N. D.; Ashtabula, Ohio; Guyman, Okla.; Klamah Falls, Ore.; Dubois, Penn.; Bristol, R. I.; Newberry, S. C.; Deadwood, S. D.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Port Arthur, Tex.; Provo, Utah; Montpelier, Vt.; Clifton, Forge, Va.; Olympia, Wash.; Grafton, W. Va.; Manitowoc, Wis., and Laramie, Wyo.

The following table shows the extent of the postal savings bank system in other countries:

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS ABROAD.

Established.	Country.	Report for year.	Number of depositors.	Total deposits.	Average holding.	Number of accounts for each 1,000 population.
1861	United Kingdom	1908	11,018,251	$781,794,533	$70.95	75
1863	Western Australia	1908	69,533	14,042,106	201.95	.....
1867	New Zealand	1907	319,773	56,077,803	175.37	338
1868	Canada	1909	155,895	45,190,484	289.88	22
1869	Belgium	1907	2,106,237	134,040,979	63.64	291
1871	New South Wales	1906	270,982	43,232,288	159.54	.....
1875	Japan*	1908	8,013,193	46,275,301	5.77	163
	Formosa	1907	70,152	699,591	9.97	22
1876	Italy	1908	4,981,920	290,808,886	58.37	164
	Straits Settlements	1907	3,716	339,880	91.46	.....
1881	Netherlands	1908	1,401,670	59,499,168	42.45	247
1882	France	1907	5,034,998	276,655,969	54.95	128
	British India	1908	1,262,763	49,253,632	39.00	6
	Tasmania	1906	17,813	2,336,173	131.15	.....
1882	Tunis	1907	5,415	1,080,413	199.52	3
1883	Austria	1907	2,064,403	44,269,223	21.45	75
1884	Sweden	1907	566,976	13,582,491	23.96	105
1884	Cape of Good Hope	1907	101,722	10,806,964	106.24	.....
1885	Bahamas	1908	2,297	153,918	67.01	.....
	Ceylon	1908	74,964	714,135	9.53	.....
1886	Hungary	1907	648,652	18,044,000	27.82	31
1887	Finland	1907	60,007	1,410,610	23.51	20
1888	Gold Coast	1907	1,279	73,820	57.72	.....
1889	Russia	1907	1,788,990	†128,873,169	72.04	12
	British Guiana	1907	12,421	396,843	31.95	.....
1893	Transvaal	1907	53,000	6,538,843	123.36	.....
1896	Sierra Leone	1907	5,409	386,429	71.44	.....
1896	Bulgaria	1907	201,956	6,495,913	32.16	49
1897	Orange River Colony	1908	6,826	807,670	118.32	.....
1898	Dutch East Indies	1907	56,464	2,845,861	50.40	2
1901	Egypt	1908	86,728	1,986,755	22.91	8
1903	Federated Malay States	1908	3,739	393,863	105.34	.....
1904	Dutch Guiana‡	1906	6,525	261,405	40.06	80
1905	Curaçao‡	1907	3,250	52,143	16.04	.....
1905	Rhodesia	1906	(§)	163,582	(§)	.....
1906	Philippine Islands	1909	8,782	724,479	82.50	.....

*Does not include statistics of Japanese Postal Savings banks in China and Korea.

†Cash deposits only; does not include value of public securities credited to depositors.

‡Colonial Savings Bank reorganized as a postal savings bank April 1, 1904.

§No data.

The 282 postal savings banks in the Philippines had net deposits of $1,648,024 at the beginning of June, 1910. Filipinos constituted 65 per cent of the depositors; Americans, 29 per cent; Europeans, 4 per cent, and Asiatics, 2 per cent.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

The following table exhibits the growth of the rural free delivery service from 1897 to 1909:

Year.	Carriers (number).	Mileage.	Annual cost.	Year.	Carriers (number).	Mileage.	Annual cost.
1897	83	1,843	$14,840	1904	24,566	552,725	$12,645,275
1898	148	2,960	50,241	1905	32,055	721,237	20,864,885
1899	391	8,929	150,012	1906	35,318	820,318	25,011,625
1900	1,276	28,685	420,433	1907	37,582	883,117	26,747,000
1901	4,301	100,299	1,750,321	1908	39,143	891,432	34,500,000
1902	8,466	186,252	4,089,041	1909	40,499	979,541	35,661,034
1903	15,119	332,618	8,051,599				

The maximum salary of rural carriers was increased in 1907–'08 from $720 to $900.

The number of counties in the various states having rural delivery service in 1909–'10 is shown in the following table:

State.	Number of counties.	State.	Number of counties.	State.	Number of counties.
Alabama	67	California	58	Delaware	3
Arizona	13	Colorado	60	District of Columbia	—
Arkansas	75	Connecticut	8		

State.	Number of counties.	State.	Number of counties.	State.	Number of counties.
Florida	47	Missouri	114	South Carolina	42
Georgia	146	Montana	28	South Dakota	68
Idaho	23	Nebraska	91	Tennessee	96
Illinois	102	Nevada	15	Texas	243
Indiana	92	New Hampshire	10	Utah	27
Iowa	99	New Jersey	21	Vermont	14
Kansas	105	New Mexico	26	Virginia	100
Kentucky	119	New York	61	Washington	38
Louisiana	59	North Carolina	98	West Virginia	55
Maine	16	North Dakota	46	Wisconsin	71
Maryland	23	Ohio	88	Wyoming	15
Massachusetts	14	Oklahoma	76		
Michigan	83	Oregon	34	Total	2,924
Minnesota	85	Pennsylvania	67		
Mississippi	78	Rhode Island	5		

The following table shows the expenditures of the Postal Service by items from 1906 to 1909:

Item.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Service in postoffices—				
Salaries of postmasters	$23,548,988 33	$24,580,667 25	$25,602,973 86	$26,572,936 23
Salaries of clerks, etc.	24,700,645 34	26,647,397 21	30,920,449 68	34,876,492 71
City delivery service	22,095,211 02	23,356,941 90	26,450,138 33	29,868,757 95
All other expenditures	7,693,704 56	9,016,327 99	10,027,702 35	10,772,883 72
Total	$78,038,549 25	$83,601,334 35	$93,001,264 22	$102,091,070 61
Railway mail service	$14,182,087 57	$15,178,374 82	$17,390,532 15	$18,356,800 13
Rural delivery service	24,773,613 58	26,666,889 22	34,455,269 59	35,586,779 50
Transportation of domestic mail—				
By railroads	$46,953,438 60	$49,758,071 01	$48,458,255 34	$49,869,374 52
By other means of transportation	11,449,199 43	12,002,580 70	11,962,539 41	12,156,228 81
Total	$58,402,628 03	$61,760,651 71	$60,420,794 75	$62,025,603 33
Transportation of foreign mail	$3,052,890 46	$3,031,038 24	$3,084,025 44	$2,943,849 32

The following table shows the general operation of the service from 1906 to 1909:

Item.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of—				
Postoffices	65,600	62,659	61,158	60,144
Stations and branches	3,854	4,076	4,640	4,888
Money order offices	37,444	37,572	43,313	50,043
City delivery offices	1,184	1,240	1,330	1,440
Railway postoffice lines	1,528	1,543	1,575	1,757
Railway postal clerks	13,598	14,357	15,295	16,044
Postoffice clerks	27,124	27,527	29,312	31,048
City letter carriers	22,965	24,577	26,352	27,620
Rural letter carriers	35,666	37,582	39,143	40,499
Letters, etc., registered	34,165,484	38,255,649	40,151,797	40,539,545
Dead letters received	11,663,377	13,005,255	13,145,172	11,997,325
Pieces of mail handled	11,361,090,610	12,255,666,367	13,173,340,329	14,004,577,271
Money orders issued—				
Domestic	58,461,353	62,069,783	64,864,570	68,791,938
International	3,036,508	3,640,136	3,711,640	3,687,471
Value of money orders issued—				
Domestic	$444,515,790	$479,650,342	$498,699,637	$491,074,844
International	$63,047,868	$84,080,711	$88,972,388	$76,754,802
Extent of post routes, in miles	478,711	463,406	450,378	448,618
Miles of mail service performed	515,185,591	524,725,747	538,438,722	542,151,121

POSTAL LAWS—GENERAL POSTAL INFORMATION.

Classes of Domestic Mail Matter.—Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows:

First Class—Letters, postal cards, post cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. "Post Cards" with written messages, conforming approximately to government postal cards in quality and weight and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General, one cent each. On "drop"

letters, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter carrier offices, or when mailed at offices which are not letter carrier offices, if rural free delivery has been established and the persons addressed can be served by rural carrier. The only drop letters entitled to the one cent drop letter rate of postage are those deposited in postoffices where neither letter carrier nor rural delivery service has been established and those deposited in postoffices where rural delivery service has been established, and the persons addressed cannot be served by rural carrier, because they reside beyond the limits of the rural delivery service.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications which have been "Entered as Second Class Matter" issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or at nominal rates, or have the characteristics of books. Rate of postage—For publishers and registered news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For other than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Partial or incomplete copies are third class.

Third Class—Books, circulars and matter wholly in print (not included in second second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same rate of postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof unsealed. Seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants, and also correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed, are mailable at third class rates. The insertion of the date, name of the addressee and sender in writing does not impair the rights of a circular to the third class.

Fourth Class—Merchandise, and all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage—one cent per ounce or fraction thereof unsealed.

Payment of Postage.—On first class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be dispatched with the deficient postage rated thereon, to be collected of addressee before delivery. Letters and packages of first class matter weighing less than four (4) pounds when prepaid one full letter rate will be dispatched and the deficiency collected of the addressee.

Limit of Weight.—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book or second class matter.

Registry System.—All mailable matter may be registered if fully prepaid with ordinary postage stamps, and bearing the name and address of the sender, but not matter addressed to fictitious names, other than legitimate trade names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses. The registry fee is ten cents, in addition to the postage, both of which must invariably be prepaid.

Money Order System.—Fees for money orders are as follows: 3 cents to 30 cents for orders on Domestic form payable in the United States and Island possessions (Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippine Islands), the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Newfoundland, and in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands (West Indies); 8 cents to 50 cents for International orders payable in Apia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Orange River Colony, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Transvaal; 10 cents to $1 for International orders payable in Cape Colony, France, Great Britain, Greece, Honduras (Republic), Italy, New South Wales, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. The maximum amount of a single order is $100.

Postal Conventions.—Postal conventions are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria-Hungary, British Guiana, Luxemburg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Honduras, Cuba, Russia, Mexico, Bolivia, Apia (Samoa), Costa Rica, Greece, Liberia, Orange River Colony, Peru and the Transvaal.

Special Delivery.—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10c. special delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at any United States postoffice between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and to the arrival of the last mail, provided this be not later than 9 p. m., if the office be other than a free delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the regular letter carrier limits of a free delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery articles are also delivered by rural carriers to bona fide patrons of their routes (those who have erected approved boxes), provided they live not exceeding

one-half mile from the route. An act of Congress, approved March 7, 1907, provided that after July 1, 1907, ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents, in addition to the required postage, could be affixed to a letter or package of mail matter for special delivery, the sender writing "special delivery" on the envelope.

Foreign Postage Rates.—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Cuba, Panama, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Newfoundland and Mexico) are as follows: Letters, 5c. for the first ounce and 3c. for each additional ounce; single postal cards and post cards bearing written communications, 2c. each; double postal cards, 4c. each; printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; commercial papers (deeds, bills, invoices, insurance policies, etc.), for the first ten ounces or less, 5c.; for each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less, 2c.; for each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; registration fee, 10c.; letters (only) for Great Britain and Ireland and Newfoundland, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2c.; to Germany by sea direct, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2c.

Ordinary letters and postcards for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada, Cuba, Panama or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. The rate on "commercial papers" per 2 ounces is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 5c. The rate on samples of merchandise per 2 ounces is also the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 2c

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted, at our domestic postage rates and conditions, to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, namely: Chefoo (Yentai), Chin-Kiang, Chung-King, Hankow, Hang-Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kalgan, Kingiang, Nanking, New-Chwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku, Tienstin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhu and Yental, are transmissible in the mails made up at San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai; but for places other than Shanghai Postal Union rates and conditions apply.

Parcel Post.—The first parcel post convention between the United States and any country in Europe was signed between the United States and Germany on August 26, 1899, and went into operation October 1. It was the beginning of a postal service by means of which articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between the two countries, provided they are put up in packages which do not exceed 11 pounds in weight. The postage rate for parcels going from the United States to Germany was fixed at 12c. for each pound or fraction of a pound. Articles of merchandise may be sent in unsealed packages, by parcel post, at 12c. a pound, to Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of weight to same places 4 pounds 6 ounces), the Colony of the Leeward Islands, the Republic of Colombia, Salvador, Costa Rica, the Danish West India Islands (Saint Thomas, Saint Croix, and Saint John), British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, the Colony of the Windward Islands, Newfoundland, the Republic of Honduras, Trinidad (including Tobago), Chili, Germany, Guatamala, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Venezuela, Bolivia, Hong Kong, Japan, Norway, Belgium, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, Sweden, Peru, Denmark, Bermuda, Ecquador, the Netherlands, Uruguay, Italy, France (limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces), Austria and Hungary.

Postage Rates Between the United States and the Possessions of the United States.—All mail matter from the United States for the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, the Canal Zone, Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), or from one to another of these islands, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

PENSION LAWS AND STATISTICS.

Persons Entitled to Pensions.

Revolutionary War.

The act of March 18, 1818, thirty-five years after the termination of the Revolutionary War, was the first general act passed granting a pension for service only. Its beneficiaries were required to be in indigent circumstances and in need of assistance. About 1820 Congress became alarmed at the large number of applicants for pensions under this act (there were about 8,000) and on May 1, 1820, passed what has been known as the "alarm act," which required all pensioners then on the roll to furnish a schedule of the amount of property then in their possession. Many of the pensioners whose schedules showed they possessed too much property were dropped from the rolls. Pensioners were dropped who owned as small an amount as $150 worth of property. On May 15, 1828, or forty-five years after the war, service pension was granted to those who served to the end of the War of the Revolution. On June 7, 1832, or forty-nine years after the close of the war, a general law was enacted pensioning survivors who served not less than six months in said war.

On July 4, 1836, being fifty-three years after the termination of the war, an act

was passed granting pension for five years to Revolutionary War widows, provided they were married to the soldier or sailor before the close of his last service and that his service was not less than six months. On July 7, 1838, or fifty-five years after the close of the war, the above act was amended so as to provide where the marriage took place before January 1, 1794. On July 29, 1848, or sixty-five years after the war, the above laws were amended to include those who were married prior to January 1, 1800. On February 3, 1853, or seventy years after the war, an act was passed striking out the limitations as to the date of marriage.

War of 1812.

The first law granting pension for service in the War of 1812 was passed February 14, 1871, fifty-six years after the close of the war. This act required sixty days' service, and widows were not entitled unless they were married to soldier or sailor prior to the treaty of peace February 17, 1815. The act of March 9, 1878, sixty-three years after the close of the war, reduced the period of service to fourteen days, and made no limitation as to date of marriage in case of widows.

Indian Wars.

On July 27, 1892, fifty years after period included in the act, pension was provided for those who served thirty days in the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Florida wars with Seminole Indians from 1832 to 1842 and to their widows. On June 27, 1902, the benefits of said act were extended from that date to the survivors of the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-'48 on the Pacific Coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, and the Oregon and the Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, and to the surviving widows.

War with Mexico.

On January 29, 1887, thirty-nine years after the close of the war, an act was passed providing for soldiers and sailors and their widows for service of sixty days, if 62 years of age, or disabled or dependent.

There has never been any law pensioning widows of soldiers whose death was due to service in time of peace prior to March 4, 1861. No provision has ever been made for mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters if the death of soldier or sailor resulted from service prior to March 4, 1861. The laws relating to pensions have been more liberal since 1861 than they were prior to that date. To make it plainer, as an illustration of this fact, a sailor who lost both arms in the service and line of duty prior to March 4, 1861, would be entitled to a rating beginning at $3 50 per month and to the various rates provided from time to time to February 12, 1889, when he would receive $100 per month.

Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.

Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, disabled by reason of wound received or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, may be pensioned for such disability during its continuance. In case of his death from causes originating as above set forth, his widow or his child or children under 16 years of age become entitled to pension. If he has left no widow or child under 16, his dependent mother, father, or orphan sisters and brothers are entitled, in the order named.

Act of June 27, 1890, as Amended by the Act of May 9, 1900.

Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support, is entitled to pension under this act of not less than $6 a month nor more than $12 a month. In case of the death of any person named above his widow becomes entitled to pension, provided she married him prior to June 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. If she remarries or dies the child or children of such soldier or sailor under the age of 16 years becomes entitled. The act of May 9, 1900, which is an amendment of the act of June 27, 1890, provides that in determining inability to earn a support each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated. It is also provided that a widow may have title to pension if she is left without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding $250 a year.

Act of August 5, 1892.

All women employed by the surgeon general of the army as nurses during the late War of the Rebellion for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably relieved from such service, are entitled to pensions, provided they are unable to earn a support.

Order 78 and Act of April 24, 1906.

On March 15, 1904, an order was issued to take effect April 13, 1904, which provided that in the adjudication of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, it should be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear, that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and, if all other legal requirements were properly met, would be entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after sixty-five years, at $8 per month; after sixty-eight years, at $10 per month, and after seventy years, at $12 per month. The acts of April 24, 1906, and March 4, 1907, provided that the age of sixty-two years

and over should be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws.

Act of February 6, 1907.

An act of Congress, approved February 6, 1907, provided that any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, twelve dollars per month; seventy years, fifteen dollars per month; seventy-five years or over, twenty dollars per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the bureau of pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such forms as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act: and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Act of April 19, 1908.

The first section of the Act of April 19, 1908, provides that from and after its passage "the rate of pension for widows, minor children under the age of sixteen years, and helpless minors as defined by existing laws, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided shall be $12 per month." The second section of the act grants pensions at the rate of $12 per month to the widows of persons who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War and were honorably discharged, without regard to their pecuniary condition, provided they were married prior to June 27, 1890. All pensions granted under the second section of this act commence on the date the applications are filed in the bureau of pensions. The conditions of title under this section of the act are identical with those imposed upon widows by the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, with the exception that the requirements as to dependence are eliminated. This act therefore supersedes the act of June 27, 1890, in so far as the claims of widows are concerned, and pensions are not now being granted to widows under the act of 1890 upon applications executed and filed on or after April 19, 1908

Service Pensions.

There is no law granting service pensions to any person for service rendered since 1858, aside from the allowances made under the provisions of sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, for twenty years' and ten years' service, respectively, in the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

There were added to the rolls during the year ended June 30, 1910, the names of 29,219 new pensioners. The number of pensioners lost from the rolls during the year was 54,330, showing a decrease of 25,111 on the rolls as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1909. The 921,083 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1910, were classified as follows:

Pensioners on the Roll June 30, 1910.

	1910.
Revolutionary war:	
Daughter	1
War of 1812:	
Widows	338
Indian wars:	
Survivors	1,560
Widows	2,822
War with Mexico:	
Survivors	2,042
Widows	6,359
Civil war:	
Act of February 6, 1907	362,433
General law—	
Invalids	121,581
Widows	70,587
Minor children	445
Mothers	2,391
Fathers	368
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	300
Helpless children	533
Act of June 27, 1890—	533
Invalids	78,601
Act of June 27, 1890—	
Minor children	4,009
Helpless children	335
Act of April 19, 1908—	
Widows	220,826
Army nurses	442
War with Spain:	
Invalids	22,783
Widows	1,183
Minor children	330
Mothers	3,072
Fathers	512
Brothers and sisters	7
Helpless children	2
Regular establishment:	
Invalids	13,180
Widows	2,727
Minor children	136
Mothers	1,011
Fathers	152
Brothers and sisters	7
Helpless children	8
Total	921,083

The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1910, and the total amount paid during the fiscal year ended on that date were as follows:

States and Territories.	No.	Amount.	States and Territories.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,707	$617,186.76	North Dakota	2,241	405,283.51
Alaska	89	13,414.40	Ohio	89,227	16,008,017.32
Arizona	897	145,805.88	Oklahoma	13,097	1,797,189.04
Arkansas	10,691	1,803,715.28	Oregon	8,101	1,337,655.74
California	28,762	4,808,471.51	Pennsylvania	89,828	15,130,145.27
Colorado	9,400	1,430,628.41	Rhode Island	5,208	864,994.55
Connecticut	11,531	1,882,315.04	South Carolina	1,974	291,751.80
Delaware	2,629	459,518.41	South Dakota	4,863	790,175.76
Dist. of Columbia	8,532	1,507,915.69	Tennessee	18,478	3,158,330.12
Florida	4,244	724,581.33	Texas	9,177	1,431,850.72
Georgia	3,410	560,331.05	Utah	1,106	190,795.11
Idaho	2,479	421,141.78	Vermont	7,487	1,437,346.79
Illinois	63,788	11,074,860.89	Virginia	8,652	1,519,477.56
Indiana	56,416	10,546,090.58	Washington	11,213	1,863,659.62
Iowa	32,596	5,676,676.15	West Virginia	11,930	2,095,288.37
Kansas	35,506	6,690,817.32	Wisconsin	23,528	4,261,565.25
Kentucky	24,398	4,211,477.00	Wyoming	1,043	180,248.79
Louisiana	6,368	950,875.63			
Maine	16,577	3,028,958.80	Total	915,968	159,074,963.95
Maryland	12,400	2,171,842.44	Insular possessions		
Massachusetts	38,904	6,506,307.37	Hawaii	77	13,064.76
Michigan	38,444	6,974,115.59	Philippines	44	10,359.32
Minnesota	15,199	2,650,358 70	Porto Rico	32	5,370.00
Mississippi	4,682	756,230.45			
Missouri	45,873	8,185,318.43	Total	153	28,794.08
Montana	2,408	407,301.11			
Nebraska	15,182	2,641,628.99	Foreign countries	4,972	868,257.15
Nevada	453	73,009.56	Payments of Treasury Department (Treasury settlements)	———	$2,040 90
New Hampshire	7,384	1,333,531.17			
New Jersey	21,384	3,426,980.30			
New Mexico	2,240	351,370.40			
New York	78,227	13,610,891.99			
North Carolina	4,005	667,520.29	Grand total	921,083	159,972,015 18

PENSION AGENCIES AND AGENTS.

The federal pension agents and pension agencies are shown below. Each agent receives a salary of $3,000.

Place.	Name of agent.	Place.	Name of agent.
Augusta, Me.	Selden Connor.	Knoxville, Tenn.	William Rule.
Boston, Mass.	Augustus J. Hoitt.	Louisville, Ky.	Andrew T. Wood.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles A. Orr.	Milwaukee, Wis.	F. H. Madeburg.
Chicago, Ill.	Charles Bent.	New York City	Michael Kerwin.
Columbus, Ohio	William L. Curry.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Levi G. McCauley.
Concord, N. H.	Joab N. Patterson.	Pittsburg, Penn.	Daniel Ashworth.
Des Moines, Iowa	William V. Willcox.	San Francisco, Cal.	Jesse B. Fuller.
Detroit, Mich.	Oscar A. Janes.	Topeka, Kan.	Wilder S. Metcalf.
Indianapolis, Ind.	John W. Dyer.	Washington, D. C.	John R. King.

The following table shows the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency and the average cost per pensioner at each agency during the fiscal year 1909:

	Number of pensioners.	Average cost per pensioner.		Number of pensioners.	Average cost per pensioner.
Augusta	16,718	$0 78	Knoxville	63,036	$0 52
Boston	58,499	51	Louisville	26,143	66
Buffalo	43,536	64	Milwaukee	48,241	54
Chicago	73,851	51	New York City	53,458	65
Columbus	93,969	52	Philadelphia	57,302	58
Concord	15,633	80	Pittsburg	43,602	59
Des Moines	52,618	55	San Francisco	44,130	64
Detroit	39,964	60	Topeka	109,579	49
Indianapolis	59,504	54	Washington	57,834	58

PENSION PAYMENTS AND NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

Pension payments, the cost of the pension establishment and the number of pensioners carried on the roll from 1865–'66 to 1909–'10 are shown in the following table:

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, maintenance, etc.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1866	$15,450,549 88	$407,165 00	$15,857,714 88	126,722
1867	20,784,789 69	490,977 35	21,275,767 04	155,474

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, maintenance, etc.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1868	23,101,509 36	553,020 34	23,654,529 70	169,643
1869	28,513,247 27	564,526 81	29,077,774 08	187,903
1870	29,351,488 78	600,997 86	29,952,486 64	198,686
1871	28,518,792 62	863,079 00	29,381,871 62	207,495
1872	29,752,746 81	951,253 00	30,703,999 81	232,189
1873	26,982,063 89	1,003,200 64	27,985,264 53	235,411
1874	30,206,778 99	966,794 13	31,173,573 12	236,241
1875	29,270,404 76	982,695 35	30,253,100 11	234,821
1876	27,936,209 53	1,015,078 81	28,951,288 34	232,137
1877	28,182,821 72	1,034,459 33	29,217,281 05	232,104
1878	26,786,009 44	1,032,500 09	27,818,509 53	223,998
1879	33,664,428 92	837,734 14	34,502,163 06	242,755
1880	56,689,229 08	935,027 28	57,624,256 36	250,802
1881	50,583,405 35	1,072,059 64	51,655,464 99	268,830
1882	54,313,172 05	1,466,236 01	55,779,408 06	285,097
1883	60,427,573 81	2,591,648 29	63,019,222 10	303,658
1884	57,912,387 47	2,835,181 00	60,747,568 47	322,756
1885	65,171,937 12	3,392,576 34	68,564,513 46	345,125
1886	64,091,142 90	3,245,016 61	67,336,159 51	365,783
1887	73,752,997 08	3,753,400 91	77,506,397 99	406,007
1888	78,950,501 67	3,515,057 27	82,465,558 94	452,557
1889	88,842,720 58	3,466,968 40	92,309,688 98	489,725
1890	106,093,850 39	3,526,382 13	109,620,232 52	537,944
1891	117,312,690 50	4,700,636 44	122,013,326 94	676,160
1892	139,394,147 11	4,898,065 80	144,292,812 91	876,068
1893	156,906,637 94	4,867,734 42	161,774,372 36	966,012
1894	139,986,726 17	3,963,976 31	143,950,702 48	969,544
1895	139,812,294 30	4,338,020 21	144,150,314 51	970,524
1896	138,220,704 46	3,991,375 61	142,212,080 07	970,678
1897	139,949,717 35	3,987,783 07	143,937,500 42	976,014
1898	144,651,879 80	4,114,091 46	148,765,971 26	993,714
1899	138,355,052 95	4,147,517 73	142,502,570 68	991,519
1900	138,462,130 65	3,841,706 74	142,303,837 39	993,529
1901	138,531,483 84	3,868,795 44	142,400,279 28	997,735
1902	137,504,267 99	3,831,378 96	141,335,646 95	999,446
1903	137,759,653 71	3,993,216 79	141,752,870 50	996,545
1904	141,093,571 49	3,849,366 25	144,942,937 74	994,762
1905	141,142,861 33	3,721,832 82	144,864,694 15	998,441
1906	139,000,288 25	3,523,269 51	142,523,557 76	985,971
1907	138,155,279 46	3,309,110 44	141,464,522 90	967,371
1908	153,093,086 27	2,800,963 36	155,894,049 63	951,687
1909	161,973,703 77	2,852,583 73	164,826,287 50	946,194
1910	159,974,056 08	2,657,673 86	162,631,729 94	921,083
Totals	$3,976,611,125 58	$118,362,734 68	$4,094,973,860 26	———

From July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, disbursements for pensions were $96,445,444 23.

PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The amounts that have been paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the government to June 30, 1910, are as follows:

War of the Revolution (estimate)	$70,000,000 00
War of 1812 (service pension)	45,808,676 74
Indian wars (service pension)	10,617,119 00
War with Mexico (service pension)	43,956,768 72
Civil War	3,837,488,171 42
War with Spain and insurrection in Philippine Islands	30,191,725 12
Regular establishment	18,508,018 14
Unclassified	16,486,090 67
Total disbursements for pensions	$4,073,056,569 81

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

In describing the scope and purposes of the Indian Service, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said in his report for the fiscal year 1908-'09:

Scope of the Service.

"The Indian Service is primarily educational. It is a great outdoor-indoor school, with the emphasis on the outdoor. The students in this school are 300,000 individuals, ranging in age from babes at the breast to the old men and women of the tribes, and with a range of characteristics which is indicated by no one fact, perhaps, better than that these 300,000 individuals speak about 250 fairly distinct dialects. The plant which composes the physical properties of this school consists of an area of land nearly twice the size of the State of New York, or larger than the State of Missouri, scattered through twenty-six states, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to some as large as the smaller states of the Union. The funds to carry on and to be cared for

in connection with this plant amount to approximately $85,000,000, of which $62,000,000 belongs to the tribes, $13,000,000 belongs to individual Indians, and approximately $10,000,000 is contributed by appropriations annually. The value of the physical plant, including lands, buildings, reclamation works and forests, is hundreds of millions. The teachers in this school, of which the commissioner is the principal teacher, form a force of more than five thousand employes, covering all the grades and classes of work which go to make a human being a useful citizen of the United States."

The Indian Office, which is a bureau of the Interior Department, looks after the health of the Indians, encourages them to take up farming and other industrial occupations, endeavors to prevent the sale of alcoholic liquor in the Indian country, conducts schools of its own and supports mission schools, distributes supplies, clothing and rations to the Indians, supervises the payment of interest and principal of tribal trust funds held in the United States Treasury, allots land formerly held in common to individual Indians, supervises sales of tribal lands, conducts irrigation and mining enterprises on lands owned by the Indians, and acts in general as an agent and guardian for these wards of the nation.

The following table shows the Indian population by states and territories:

Indian Population of the United States.

Arizona	37,209	New York	5,460
California	19,788	North Carolina	1,896
Colorado	806	North Dakota	8,071
Florida	358	Oklahoma	117,370
Idaho	4,073	Oregon	3,669
Indiana	243	South Carolina	60
Iowa	352	South Dakota	20,171
Kansas	1,351	Texas	470
Maine	410	Utah	1,777
Michigan	6,743	Washington	8,796
Minnesota	10,008	Wisconsin	11,020
Montana	10,533	Wyoming	1,670
Nebraska	3,744		
Nevada	5,870	Total	300,545
New Mexico	18,627		

Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites..... 101,469
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes..... 199,076

The following tables show the number of Indian schools and the average attendance for the last thirty-three years and the amounts paid annually by the government for the maintenance of Indian schools:

Indian Schools and Average Attendance from 1877 to 1909.

Year.	Boarding Schools.		Day Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance	Number.	Average attendance	Number.	Average attendance
1877	48	....	102	....	150	3,598
1878	49	....	119	....	168	4,142
1879	52	....	107	....	159	4,448
1880	60	....	109	....	169	4,651
1881	68	....	106	....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964
1909	161	20,940	202	4,678	363	25,568

Indian Appropriations Made by the Government Since 1877.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase or decrease.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase or decrease.
1877	$20,000	....	1894	$2,243,497	3.50
1878	30,000	50.00	1895	2,060,695	8.87
1879	60,000	100.00	1896	2,056,515	2.00
1880	75,000	25.00	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1881	75,000	....	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1882	135,000	80.00	1899	2,638,390	.25
1883	487,200	260.00	1900	2,936,080	11.28
1884	675,200	38.00	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1885	992,800	47.00	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1904	3,522,950	.23
1888	1,179,916	2.60	1905	3,880,740	10.15
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1906	3,777,100	2.67
1890	1,364,568	1.00	1907	3,925,830	3.93
1891	1,842,770	35.00	1908	4,105,715	4.58
1892	2,291,650	24.30	1909	4,008,825	2.36
1893	2,315,612	1.04	1910	3,757,909	6.26

The following table shows the tribal funds held in trust by the government in lieu of investment on July 1, 1909:

Tribe and Fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	June 6, 1900 Mar. 3, 1901	$1,500,600 00	$75,030 00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 20, 1906	2,018,585 07	80,743 40
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896	273,909 50	10,956 38
Cherokee asylum fund	April 1, 1880	51,334 47	2,566 72
Cherokee national fund	April 1, 1880	616,408 94	30,820 45
Cherokee orphan fund	April 1, 1880	362,821 38	18,141 07
Cherokee school fund	April 1, 1880	511,934 13	25,596 71
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1891	951,992 65	47,599 63
Chickasaw national fund	April 1, 1880	231,719 03	11,585 95
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902	6,369,484 39	318,474 22
Choctaw orphan fund	April 1, 1880	39,710 69	1,985 53
Choctaw school fund	April 1, 1880	49,472 70	2,473 63
Choctaw 3 per cent fund	Mar. 1, 1907	390,257 92	11,707 74
Creek general fund	April 1, 1880 May 27, 1902	2,472,946 15	123,647 31
Crow fund	Aug. 27, 1892	6,614 05	330 70
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	71,526 23	2,861 05
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 6, 1900	30,184 35	1,207 37
Iowa fund	April 1, 1880	45,705 49	2,285 27
Kickapoo general fund	April 1, 1880	90,044 03	4,502 20
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	5,719 35	285 97
Klamath fund	June 21, 1906	315,372 35	15,768 62
Menominee fund	April 1, 1880	153,039 38	7,651 97
Menominee log fund	June 12, 1890	1,793,797 91	89,689 89
Nez Percé of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	2,854 88	142 74
Omaha fund	April 1, 1880	265,847 90	13,292 39
Osage fund	July 15, 1870 May 9, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	8,396,697 90	419,834 89
Osage school fund	April 1, 1880	119,911 53	5,995 58
Otoe and Missouria fund	Aug. 15, 1876	348,955 97	17,447 79
Pawnee fund	April 10, 1876	399,939 47	19,996 97
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	70,000 00	3,500 00
Pottawatomie education fund	April 1, 1880	76,967 44	3,848 37
Pottawatomie general fund	April 1, 1880	89,501 91	4,475 10
Pottawatomie mills fund	April 1, 1880	17,346 29	867 31
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	217,718 38	8,708 74
Round Valley general fund*	Oct. 1, 1890	15,603 42	.....
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Mar. 3, 1909	1,000,000 00	50,000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896	32,073 93	1,603 70
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Feb. 13, 1891	13,244 62	662 23
Seminole general fund	April 1, 1880	1,000,000 00	50,000 00
Seminole school fund	July 1, 1898	500,000 00	25,000 00

Tribe and Fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent.
Seminole in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1909	570,000 00	28,500 00
Senecas of New York fund	Mar. 3, 1909	118,050 00	5,902 50
Seneca-Tonowanda band fund	April 1, 1880	86,950 00	4,347 50
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	3,881 83	194 09
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	18,488 61	924 43
Sioux fund	Mar. 2, 1889	2,789,391 52	139,469 58
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Mar. 3, 1891	605,038 51	30,251 93
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	71,571 66	3,578 58
Uintah and White River Ute fund	April 1, 1880	19,173 93	958 69
Umatilla general fund	Aug. 5, 1882	282,027 26	14,101 36
Umatilla school fund	Aug. 5, 1882	36,740 27	1,837 01
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	1,244,493 44	62,224 67
Ute 5 per cent fund	April 29, 1874	497,797 43	24,889 87
Winnebago fund	Mar. 3, 1909	883,249 58	44,162 47
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	390,981 58	19,549 08
Total	.....	$38,537,679 42	$1,892,179 35

*This fund will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), and March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1006)..

The following table shows the incomes from all sources of the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated bands	.....	.....	$25,000 00	.....	$25,000 00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche	$114,147 54	.....	.....	$7,812 88	121,960 42
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	50,000 00	.....	35,000 00	11,228 78	96,228 78
Cheyenne River Sioux	.....	.....	.....	111,787 28	111,787 28
Cherokee	77,954 94	.....	.....	76,248 79	154,203 73
Chickasaw	17,021 82	.....	.....	124,777 90	141,799 72
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth)	.....	$4,000 00	.....	19,791 01	23,791 01
Chippewa of Minnesota	278,283 17	240,000 00	.....	.....	518,283 17
Chippewa of Red Lake	.....	.....	.....	25,804 66	25,804 66
Chippewa of Lake Superior	.....	.....	7,000 00	3,778 62	10,778 62
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain band	.....	.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Choctaw	16,166 95	10,520 00	.....	277,449 75	304,136 70
Cœur d'Alene	.....	3,000 00	.....	9,519 56	12,519 56
Colorado River Indians	.....	.....	.....	1,842 58	1,842 58
Colville	.....	.....	.....	7,073 36	7,073 36
Creek	123,646 76	.....	.....	26,635 70	150,282 46
Crow	330 70	6,000 00	8,000 00	54,480 04	68,810 74
Crow Creek Sioux	3,056 78	.....	.....	810 60	3,867 38
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington	.....	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00
Eastern Cherokee Indians	.....	.....	.....	29,118 61	29,118 61
Fort Hall Indians	500 00	6,000 00	30,000 00	388 00	36,888 00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico	.....	.....	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00
Indians of Blackfeet Agency	10,956 38	.....	.....	26,685 19	37,641 57
Indians of Flathead Agency	.....	.....	9,000 00	8,355 23	17,355 23
Indians of Fort Apache Agency	.....	.....	.....	4,367 20	4,367 20
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency	.....	.....	20,000 00	1,518 25	21,518 25
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency	.....	.....	20,000 00	7,377 56	27,377 56
Indians of Fort Peck Agency	.....	.....	50,000 00	3,254 42	53,254 42
Indians of Klamath Agency	17,048 38	.....	8,000 00	1,674 59	26,722 97
Indians of San Carlos Agency	.....	.....	.....	35,177 09	35,177 09

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00
Iowa	4,054 49	.....	.....	.....	4,054 49
Kansas	9,338 41	.....	1,500 00	.....	10,838 41
Kickapoo (Kansas)	4,502 20	.....	.....	.....	4,502 20
Kickapoo (Oklahoma)	361 38	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,361 38
Lower Brulé Sioux	.....	.....	.....	6,191 60	6,191 60
Makah	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Mescalero Apache	.....	.....	.....	7,936 25	7,936 25
Menominee	114,677 26	.....	.....	.....	114,677 26
Mission Indians in California	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Moleis	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00
Nez Perce Indians in Idaho	147 56	.....	.....	.....	147 56
Nez Perce, Joseph's band	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Nevada Indians	.....	.....	.....	3,945 20	3,945 20
Navajo	.....	.....	.....	305 00	305 00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe	.....	99,000 00	.....	.....	99,000 00
Northern Indians in California	.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Omaha	17,066 05	.....	.....	2,589 12	19,655 17
Osage	425,357 43	.....	.....	124,876 73	550,234 16
Otoe and Missouria	17,447 80	.....	.....	.....	17,447 80
Pawnee	19,996 98	47,100 00	.....	.....	67,096 98
Pima	.....	.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00
Ponca	3,500 00	.....	9,000 00	.....	12,500 00
Potawatomie	9,193 32	9,037 90	.....	.....	18,231 22
Piute in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona	.....	.....	9,900 00	.....	9,900 00
Quapaw	.....	1,500 00	.....	239 27	1,739 27
Quinaielt and Quileute	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Rosebud Sioux	.....	.....	.....	21,285 08	21,285 08
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	9,074 56	35,280 20	.....	.....	44,354 76
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa	1,930 20	15,719 80	.....	.....	17,650 00
Sac and Fox of Missouri	.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
San Juan Indians	.....	.....	.....	2,267 87	2,267 87
Seminole (Oklahoma)	75,000 00	28,500 00	.....	896 71	104,396 71
Seneca, Tonawanda band	4,347 50	.....	.....	.....	4,347 50
Seneca, New York	.....	11,902 50	.....	3,109 03	15,011 53
Shoshone and Arapahoe in Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	19,936 95	19,936 95
Shoshone and Bannock	188 85	11,000 00	.....	.....	11,188 85
Shoshone in Wyoming	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Siletz	997 54	.....	.....	.....	997 54
Sioux of Standing Rock	.....	.....	.....	41,753 86	41,753 86
Sioux, Yankton	23,325 12	35,000 00	.....	.....	58,325 12
Sioux of Devils Lake	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Sioux of different tribes	139,556,86	797,000 00	.....	.....	936,556 86
Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton	30,322 98	.....	.....	1,361 47	31,684 45
Six Nations of N. Y.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	4,500 00
Southern Ute Indians	.....	.....	.....	2,485 00	2,485 00
Spokane	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Stockbridge	3,579 58	.....	.....	.....	3,579 58
Tongue River	.....	.....	.....	1,946 90	1,946 90
Tule River	.....	.....	.....	1,387 92	1,387 92
Tulalip	.....	.....	.....	729 15	729 15
Ute, confederated bands of	75,000 00	53,740 00	.....	.....	128,740 00
Uintah, etc., Utes	958 70	.....	.....	11,079 06	12,037 76
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	15,643 24	.....	3,000 00	1,793 61	20,436 85
Warm Spring Indians, Oregon	.....	.....	4,000 00	2,582 00	6,582 00
Western Shoshone Indians	.....	.....	8,000 00	1,600 00	9,600 00
Winnebago	.....	44,162 47	.....	618 04	44,780 51
Yakima and other tribes	.....	.....	5,000 00	18,974 19	23,974 19
Total	$1,714,681 43	$1,472,162 87	$670,400 00	$1,157,147 66	$5,014,391 96

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The Life Saving Service was established in its present form in 1871, life saving stations being opened on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. Acts of Congress passed since have extended the system so as to embrace the entire ocean and lake coasts, which are divided into twelve districts. The service is attached to the Treasury Department. The following table shows the territory covered by the various districts, the number of stations in each district and the names and postoffice addresses of the district superintendents:

No. of District.	Extent of District.	No. of Stations	Name of Superintendent.	Postoffice Address
1	Coasts of Maine and New Hampshire	14	Silas H. Harding	Portsmouth, N. H.
2	Coast of Massachusetts	32	George W. Bowley	Provincetown, Mass.
3	Coasts of Rhode Island and Fisher's Island	9	Herbert M. Knowles	Wakefield, R. I.
4	Coast of Long Island	33	Arthur Dominy	Bay Shore, N. Y.
5	Coast of New Jersey	42	John G. W. Havens	Point Pleasant, N. J.
6	Coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles	19	William E. Tunnell	Lewes, Del.
7	Coast from Cape Henry to Cape Fear River	34	Patrick H. Morgan	Shawboro, N. C.
8	Coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Eastern Florida	10	Hiram B. Shaw	Jacksonville, Fla.
9	Gulf coast	8	Wm. A. Hutchings	Galveston, Tex.
10	Lakes Erie and Ontario, including Louisville station	12	Edwin E. Chapman	Buffalo, N. Y.
11	Lakes Huron and Superior	18	Jerome G. Kiah	Harbor Beach, Mich.
12	Lake Michigan	31	Charles Morton	Grand Haven, Mich.
13	Pacific Coast, including station at Nome, Alaska	19	George H. Varrey	San Francisco, Cal.

The salaries of the district superintendents range from $1,900 to $2,200. Keepers of complete stations receive $1,000 per annum, and keepers of houses of refuge (where no crews are employed) $600. One surfman (designated as No. 1) in each crew receives $70 and other surfmen $65 a month while actually employed. In addition, keepers and crews of life saving stations are allowed one ration a day, or commutation thereof at 30 cents a day.

The active season on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is from August 1 to May 31 (ten months); on the Great Lakes, during the season of navigation; on the Pacific Coast, all stations, the entire year.

Keepers are appointed on the joint recommendation of the district superintendent and assistant inspector, who must certify that the person nominated is the best qualified available surfman in the district. No appointments are made of persons not in the service. Surfmen are selected from eligible registers provided by the Civil Service Commission. The examination is non-educational, being based on age, physical condition and experience.

Continuous watch is kept from the stations both day and night, with beach patrol during hours of darkness and in foggy or thick weather. Two surfmen are assigned to each night watch, one of whom proceeds on patrol (in the same direction at the same time from all stations in a district, if practicable), while the other remains on watch; on the return of the first man he takes the station watch, and the second man patrols in the opposite direction.

In the fiscal year 1908-'09 1,376 vessels met with disaster within the field of the service. Aboard these vessels were a total of 8,900 persons, only thirty of whom were lost. The vessels had an estimated value of $13,143,610, and their cargoes a value of $2,962,470, which combined make a total of $16,106,080 for the value of property involved. Seventy-two of the 1,376 vessels were totally lost. The following table shows the apportionment of these disasters to the different coasts of the country and the details of the rescue work done:

	Atlantic and Gulf coasts.	Lake coasts.	Pacific coast.	Total.
Vessels involved	706	525	145	1,376
Vessels totally lost	47	19	6	72
Persons on board	5,487	2,765	648	8,900
Persons lost	12	16	2	30
Persons succored at stations	465	123	25	613
Days' succor afforded	853	171	26	1,050
Value of vessels	$5,613,310	$6,490,085	$1,040,215	$13,143,610
Value of cargoes	1,639,720	1,173,050	149,700	2,962,470
Total value of property involved	7,253,030	7,663,135	1,189,915	16,106,080
Value of property saved	5,712,185	7,245,515	853,000	13,810,700
Value of property lost	1,540,845	417,620	336,915	2,295,380

Of the 1,376 vessels included in the foregoing tabulation, 1,062, valued with their cargoes at $2,995,760, were assisted by the service crews alone; 257, valued with their cargoes at $10,321,055, were aided by the life saving crews, with the co-operation of revenue cutters, tugs and other private agencies; sixteen, valued with their cargoes at $1,853,150, were assisted only by outside agencies, and forty-one, valued with their cargoes at $936,115, received no assistance, having been able to take care of themselves after getting into danger.

The following table summarizes the operation of the service from the introduction of the present life saving system, in 1871, to June 30, 1909:

Disasters	19,787	Total value of—	
Persons involved	*136,295	Vessels involved in disaster	$202,042,430
Lives lost	**1,224	Cargoes	79,110,159
Persons succored at stations	†22,133	Property involved	281,152,589
Days' succor afforded	‡51,169	Property saved	224,934,732
		Property lost	56,217,857

*Including persons rescued not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

**Eighty-five of these were lost at the disaster to the steamer Metropolis in 1877–'78, when service was impeded by distance, and fourteen others in the same year owing to similar causes.

†Including persons not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

‡Including succor afforded to persons not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

It should be observed that the operations of the service during this period have been limited as follows: Season of 1871–'72, to the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; seasons of 1872–'74, to the coasts of Cape Cod, Long Island and New Jersey; season of 1874–'75, to the coasts of New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; season of 1875–'76, to the coasts of New England, Long Island, New Jersey, the coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles, and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; season of 1876–'77 and since, all the foregoing, with the addition of the eastern coast of Florida and portions of the lake coasts. In 1877–'78 the Pacific coast was added, and in 1880 the coast of Texas.

The following table shows the number of marine casualties occurring within each of the thirty-four fiscal years from 1876 to 1909 upon the coasts and rivers of the United States and in adjacent waters, and to American shipping at sea and in foreign waters; the number of persons involved in such casualties, the number of lives lost therein, and the ratio of the accompanying fatalities to the number of persons involved and to the number of casualties:

Fiscal Year.	Number of casualties.	Number of persons on board.	Number of lives lost.*	Ratio of lives lost to number on board.	Ratio of lives lost to number of casualties.
1875–76	1,553	18,134	878	1 to 20.65	1 to 1.77
1876–77	1,547	22,307	826	1 to 27.00	1 to 1.87
1877–78	1,483	21,531	644	1 to 33.43	1 to 2.30
1878–79	1,545	23,353	730	1 to 31.99	1 to 2.12
1879–80	1,624	26,491	469	1 to 56.48	1 to 3.46
1880–81	1,528	24,286	623	1 to 38.98	1 to 2.45
1881–82	1,514	25,712	502	1 to 51.22	1 to 3.02
1882–83	1,416	25,197	539	1 to 46.75	1 to 2.63
1883–84	1,647	26,561	807	1 to 32.91	1 to 2.04
1884–85	1,407	29,584	335	1 to 88.31	1 to 4.20
1885–86	1,650	25,680	576	1 to 44.58	1 to 2.86
1886–87	1,494	23,992	529	1 to 45.35	1 to 2.82
1887–88	1,461	22,717	538	1 to 42.22	1 to 2.72
1888–89	1,468	25,097	638	1 to 39.34	1 to 2.30
1889–90	1,419	28,331	548	1 to 51.70	1 to 2.59
1890–91	1,431	33,734	447	1 to 75.64	1 to 3.20
1891–92	1,496	23,924	646	1 to 37.63	1 to 2.32
1892–93	1,421	26,059	397	1 to 65.64	1 to 3.58
1893–94	1,551	31,687	664	1 to 47.72	1 to 2.33
1894–95	1,437	27,233	689	1 to 39.53	1 to 2.09
1895–96	1,311	25,454	322	1 to 79.05	1 to 4.07
1896–97	1,149	20,712	299	1 to 69.27	1 to 3.84
1897–98	1,191	28,562	743	1 to 38.44	1 to 1.60
1898–99	1,574	29,940	742	1 to 40.35	1 to 2.12
1899–1900	1,234	26,978	252	1 to 107.05	1 to 4.90
1900–1901	1,265	32,300	437	1 to 73.91	1 to 2.89
1901–2	1,306	29,937	526	1 to 56.10	1 to 2.49
1902–3	1,172	28,387	351	1 to 80.87	1 to 3.34
1903–4	1,182	33,577	1,454	1 to 23.08	1 to .81
1904–5	1,209	31,890	267	1 to 119.43	1 to 4.53
1905–6	1,250	30,464	499	1 to 61.05	1 to 2.51
1906–7	1,578	35,768	571	1 to 62.64	1 to 2.77
1907–8	1,267	36,384	357	1 to 101.92	1 to 3.55
1908–9	1,317	42,782	403	1 to 106.16	1 to 3.27

*Exclusive of lives lost where vessels suffered no damage.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Reorganized in 1910.

The Lighthouse Service was reorganized by an act of Congress, approved June 17, 1910, an abstract of which appears on page 134 of this volume. Formerly the management of the lighthouses was entrusted to a lighthouse board, organized in conformity to the act of Congress of August 31, 1852. It consisted of the head of the Treasury Department (later of the Department of Commerce and Labor), three officers of the army, two naval officers and a civilian member. The head of the department was ex-officio president of the board, and the ranking naval officer was chairman. There were two secretaries, one a naval officer and one an engineer officer of the army. That system involved divided responsibility, and resulted in much friction in administration. Congress therefore abolished the board and created a Bureau of Lighthouses in the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a commissioner in charge directly responsible to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Under the old system there were sixteen lighthouse districts, each in charge of an army or navy officer. The law of 1910 provided that nineteen districts should be created, each in charge of a civilian inspector, but the President was authorized for a period of three years, from July 1, 1910, to assign army and navy officers to act as district inspectors. The reorganization of the service has not yet been completed.

In the fiscal year 1908–'09 the lighthouse establishment maintained 1,580 lighted aids to navigation, including fifty-three light vessels, 7,656 unlighted aids and 2,333 post lights.

For the care and maintenance of these aids there were employed 3,137 keepers, assistant keepers and laborers attending lights, 1,693 officers and seamen on board vessels, 318 employes for construction and repair, also fifty-one lighthouse tenders.

The amount expended to maintain the lighthouse establishment in 1908–'09 was $6,337,685 94.

THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Origin and Growth of the Service.

The United States Fish Commission was created by an act of Congress passed in 1871, with the object of making inquiries as to the diminution in the number of food fishes of the coasts and lakes of the United States and to suggest "protective, prohibitory or precautionary measures" for conserving the supply. Professor Spencer F. Baird, then assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, became the first commissioner. Until 1903 the office was known as "The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries," and was an independent institution, not included within the scope of any of the executive departments. In 1903 it was transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor, becoming the United States Bureau of Fisheries. For many years the bureau was without any executive control in fishery affairs Recently, however, it has acquired executive powers in Alaska for the enforcement of a code of laws affecting the salmon fisheries. Since December 28, 1908, it has had supervision of the fur-seal fisheries in Alaska It also conducts many fish-cultural stations and hatcheries for the distribution of fish and eggs. The hatcheries operated in 1908–'09 numbered thirty-five and the sub-hatcheries and egg-collecting stations eighty-four.

The land owned and occupied by the bureau at its fish-cultural and biological stations has an aggregate area of over twelve thousand acres, with a value of $240,000. The improvements and equipments at these stations represent an investment of more than $1,000,000. Other property of the bureau includes four seagoing steam and sail vessels, twenty steam launches and one hundred and fifty small sail, power and row boats, which, with equipment, have a value of $300,000. Its six fish transportation cars are valued at $45,000. The aggregate investment of the federal government in property devoted to the fishery service is thus about $1,585,000.

The following table shows the output of the hatcheries by species for the fiscal year 1908–'09:

Species.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings, yearlings and adults	Total.
Catfish	———	———	562,580	562,580
Carp	———	———	7,807	7,807
Buffalofish	———	———	57,400	57,400
Shad	266,000	57,112,000	———	57,378,000
Whitefish	142,220,000	277,445,000	———	419,665,000
Chinook salmon	38,859,265	20,177,286	75,429	59,111,980
Silver salmon	272,000	9,470,925	———	9,742,925
Blueback salmon	100,000	93,409,496	———	93,509,496
Humpback salmon	———	10,000	100	10,100
Steelhead trout	271,468	2,181,413	46,500	2,499,381
Rainbow trout	286,150	292,408	2,026,463	2,605,021
Atlantic salmon	———	647,790	24,435	672,225
Landlocked salmon	570,000	793,550	237,896	1,601,446
Blackspotted trout	602,820	5,993,943	2,049,395	8,646,158
Loch Leven trout	———	———	70,000	70,000
Lake trout	22,806,000	27,188,177	1,345,100	51,339,277

Species.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings, yearlings and adults.	Total.
Sunapee trout	—	229,736	—	229,736
Scotch sea trout	—	—	47	47
Grayling	350,000	808,000	6,032	1,164,032
Pike	—	—	44,200	44,200
Crapple and strawberry bass	—	62,500	217,355	279,855
Rock bass	—	—	51,112	51,112
Warmouth bass	—	—	2,278	2,278
Smallmouth black bass	—	262,674	111,924	374,598
Largemouth black bass	—	32,500	540,962	573,462
Sunfish	—	—	317,888	317,888
Pike perch	457,850,000	187,050,000	—	644,900,000
Yellow perch	10,000,000	213,610,410	50,873	223,661,283
Striped bass	—	4,518,000	—	4,518,000
White perch	24,500,000	318,760,000	2,650	243,262,650
Yellow bass	—	136,938	1,225	138,163
Smelt	24,700,000	9,400,000	—	34,100,000
Freshwater drum	—	—	25,000	25,000
Cod	—	153,536,000	—	153,536,000
Flatfish	—	786,626,000	—	786,626,000
Pollock	—	30,890,000	—	30,890,000
Lobster	—	164,509,000	—	164,509,000
Total	724,558,103	2,370,975,068	11,598,140	3,107,131,911
Brook trout	905,000	5,821,322	3,723,489	10,449,811

Fish eggs were distributed to the state fisheries in 1908-'09 as follows:

State and species.	Eggs.	State and species.	Eggs.
California:		New York—Continued:	
Chinook salmon	32,039,265	Landlocked salmon	30,000
Connecticut:		Rainbow trout	20,000
Lake trout	300,000	Blackspotted trout	25,000
Brook trout	30,000	Ohio:	
White perch	5,000,000	Pike perch	158,725,000
Yellow perch	10,000,000	Whitefish	55,548,000
Illinois:		Oregon:	
Rainbow trout	50,000	Chinook salmon	6,581,000
Whitefish	7,000,000	Brook trout	310,000
Pike perch	25,000,000	Blackspotted trout	100,000
Maine:		Steelhead trout	50,000
Landlocked salmon	300,000	Pennsylvania:	
Brook trout	300,000	Pike perch	223,125,000
Maryland:		Lake trout	3,000,000
Rainbow trout	50,000	Blackspotted trout	25,000
White perch	2,000,000	Silver salmon	75,000
Massachusetts:		Whitefish	58,572,000
Rainbow trout	50,000	Vermont:	
Michigan:		Lake trout	400,000
Landlocked salmon	30,000	Washington:	
Lake trout	3,500,000	Steelhead trout	50,000
Pike perch	50,000,000	Wisconsin:	
Smelt	22,500,000	Lake trout	12,126,000
Nevada:		Whitefish	20,000,000
Steelhead trout	50,000	Wyoming:	
New Hampshire:		Grayling	350,000
Silver salmon	50,000	Brook trout	50,000
Landlocked salmon	50,000	Blackspotted trout	210,000
Lake trout	50,000	Landlocked salmon	10,000
New York:		Steelhead trout	60,000
White perch	12,350,000		
Lake trout	3,000,000		

Also there were allotted to California 765 crappie and strawberry bass, 3,600 bream, and 240 yellow perch fingerlings, yearlings and adults; to Colorado, 50,000 blackspotted trout fry; to Minnesota, 4,420 crapple and strawberry bass and 816 largemouth black bass fingerlings, yearlings and adults, and to New York, 200,000 brook trout fry.

The Fur-Seal Fisheries.

On the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903, the Alaskan fur-seal service was transferred thereto from the Department of the Treasury, to which it had been attached for many years. In the Department of Commerce and Labor this service formed a distinct branch and was administered through the secretary's office until December 28, 1908, when it was transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries. The Commissioner of Fisheries has appointed a special board, composed of five members of the bureau's staff who have personal knowledge of the Alaskan fur seals, and to this board will be assigned for consideration and recommendation all matters pertaining to the seal life on the Pribilof Islands, the blue foxes

and other animal resources on the islands, and the government's relations to the natives and the lessees. On January 13, 1909, the secretary, on the recommendation of the commissioner, appointed an advisory board for the fur-seal service, consisting of David Starr Jordan, Leonhard Stejneger, C. Hart Merriam, Frederic A. Lucas, Edwin W. Sims, Frank H. Hitchcock and Charles H. Townsend.

From the report of the agent at the seal fisheries it appears that during the season which closed July 31, 1909, the lessees were unable to obtain the quota of 15,000 skins, for the reason that the requisite number of bachelor seals did not appear in the drives during the legal season. The total take of skins was 14,336, of which 11,022 came from St. Paul Island and 3,314 from St. George Island. The lease has now terminated and the government takes and disposes of the seals directly. In order to repair the great losses which have occurred in the seal fisheries through pelagic sealing, Congress passed a law, approved April 21, 1910, further regulating the conditions under which seals can be taken. Under the law and on the advice of the advisory commission, Secretary Nagel ordered the killing of most of the superfluous male seals known as bachelors. The full text of the act can be found on page 130 of this volume.

Havoc of Pelagic Sealing.

Discussing the destructive effects of pelagic sealing, the Commissioner of Fisheries said in his annual report for the fiscal year 1908-'09: "If pelagic sealing could have been stopped in 1897, the seal herd to-day would contain 300,000 breeding cows (as against 50,000, the number for the season of 1909), and the product of the hauling grounds would have risen to 50,000 skins, yielding a government revenue of $500,000, as against less than 15,000 skins and a government revenue of $143,000 for the present year. Without the drain of pelagic sealing the herd would continue to increase almost indefinitely.

"The Alaskan fur seals constitute the most valuable fishery resource that any government in the world ever possessed. It is little less than a national disgrace that the herd of four to six million seals which came into our possession when Alaska was acquired from Russia and has been under our charge ever since should have been allowed to dwindle until to-day it numbers less than 150,000 of all ages. The extent of our loss may be partially seen when it is stated that the failure to maintain the seal herd has during the last thirteen years resulted in a net loss of revenue of not less than $1,600,000, has permitted nearly 300,000 fur seals, having a market value of over $5,700,000, to be appropriated by aliens, and has encouraged those nefarious pelagic operations by which additional fur seals having a value of at least $5,000,000 have been killed at sea but not recovered; while through the slaughter of breeding females their pups—on the islands, unborn and prospective—with a potential value of fully $20,000,000 have been sacrificed and wasted."

The Census Bureau is preparing a report on the extent and value of the fisheries of the United States, for the year 1908, but its figures are not yet available. Statistics covering earlier years, collected by the Bureau of Fisheries, show these results:

Capital Invested in the Industry.

Atlantic and Gulf States...	$56,902,850	Great Lakes and interior waters	$11,296,012
Pacific Coast States and Alaska	26,055,977	Total.....	$94,254,839

Products of the Fisheries of the United States—Last Year Available.

Divisions.	Pounds.	Value.	Divisions.	Pounds.	Value.
Atlantic and Gulf States....	1,512,283,708	$39,482,010	Great Lakes and interior waters	185,187,239	$5,012,598
Pacific States and Alaska....	336,521,752	16,553,301	Totals.....	2,033,992,699	$61,047,909

The following table shows the quantity and value of fish landed by American fishing vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., in 1908, from grounds off the coasts of the United States, Newfoundland and the Canadian provinces:

Species.	United States.		Newfoundland.		Canadian Provinces.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Cod:						
Fresh.....	33,182,828	$865,257	1,135,100	$24,268	7,297,349	$153,158
Salted.....	6,219,883	223,033	3,925,014	136,581	11,687,557	403,187
Cusk						
Fresh.....	3,334,331	60,081	.....	.....	1,732,168	28,645
Salted.....	108,910	2,732	3,971	100	27,891	699
Haddock:						
Fresh.....	42,425,206	1,001,933	.....	.....	4,992,659	115,399
Salted.....	386,875	5,889	31,713	476	221,919	3,364
Hake:						
Fresh.....	17,991,949	256,417	41,975	353	2,400,526	22,532
Salted.....	29,567	443	28,588	422	64,287	968
Pollock:						
Fresh.....	12,122,957	132,219	.....	.....	305,769	2,949
Salted.....	663,495	9,953	25,109	377	401,601	6,034

Species.	United States.		Newfoundland.		Canadian Provinces.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Halibut:						
Fresh.....	491,179	$38,129	1,158,235	$75,092	1,529,838	$119,417
Salted.....	508	36	879,728	61,577	66,322	4,650
Mackerel:						
Fresh.....	3,817,780	183,541	.....	.....	1,690,040	125,053
Salted.....	477,400	25,419	.....	.....	2,989,800	150,096
Herring:						
Fresh.....	3,174,320	29,284	3,534,000	94,360	.....	.....
Salted.....	393,200	5,292	8,194,196	131,298	.....	.....
Swordfish:						
Fresh.....	1,344,410	118,006	.....	.....	13,444	1,627
Other fish:						
Fresh.....	880,250	8,071	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salted.....	41,400	1,012	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	127,086,448	$2,966,743	18,957,629	$524,904	35,421,170	$1,137,778

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The maximum extent of the public domain was 1,849,072,587 acres. Of this total 259,171,787 acres were ceded by the states to the United States, 1,589,900,800 acres were purchased or acquired by cession from foreign countries. From this total should be deducted lands in Tennessee, which, by the act of February 18, 1841, were given to that state. No land within the boundaries of Texas ever became a part of the public domain.

The Government's Land Policy.

Of the maximum area there were left on July 1, 1909, 731,354,081 acres, of which 368,016,038 acres are in Alaska. The remainder has been disposed of by the United States under various laws passed for that purpose, by direct sale to individuals or associations, by grants to states for school or other purposes, to grants in aid of the construction of public roads or railroads, by direct grants to individuals for military or other services and by allotments to individuals under the homestead or other public land laws. After the first cessions by the original states to the nation, the area thus ceded amounting to 259,171,787 acres, the Congress of the Confederation adopted the policy holding those lands as an asset for the payment of the debts of the United States. That policy—the policy of sale—was adhered to pretty generally for the first fifty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and it was not until 1862 that the homestead or free home for the settler theory supplanted it. Since 1862 the government pursued a programme of development, seeking to distribute as large a portion of the public domain as possible among settlers who would occupy and develop it. Only recently has the importance of preserving what is left of the public lands for the benefit of the country at large been recognized and steps taken to withdraw forest, coal, oil and other mineral lands and sites on which water power may be developed. As a result of the conservation movement a considerable portion of this area has been temporarily withdrawn from settlement, the total withdrawals exclusive of small tracts withdrawn for military reservations, lighthouse stations, etc., amounting to 294,000 acres. The withdrawn area includes, of course, the national forests, which aggregate approximately 193,000,000 acres, of which 66,000 acres are in Porto Rico.

The following table shows the area of the public domain by states and territories on July 1, 1909:

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		
	Surveyed, Acres.	Unsurveyed, Acres.	Total, Acres.
Alabama	106,220	.....	106,220
Alaska	.....	*368,016,038	368,016,038
Arizona	12,733,464	29,620,974	42,354,438
Arkansas	1,098,364	.....	1,098,364
California	21,314,771	7,300,160	28,614,931
Colorado	22,164,343	2,551,704	24,716,047
Florida	436,036	61,648	497,684
Idaho	6,430,665	16,689,138	23,119,803
Kansas	138,239	.....	138,239
Louisiana	88,957	.....	88,957
Michigan	123,038	.....	123,038
Minnesota	1,263,955	187,000	1,450,955
Mississippi	38,608	.....	38,608
Missouri	12,600	.....	12,600
Montana	20,385,086	22,515,143	42,900,229
Nebraska	2,341,686	.....	2,341,686
Nevada	29,931,952	26,768,919	56,700,871
New Mexico	27,038,153	11,774,737	38,812,890
North Dakota	1,844,937	66,120	1,911,057
Oklahoma	35,687	.....	35,687
Oregon	13,620,130	4,605,564	18,225,694
South Dakota	4,921,121	130,845	5,051,966
Utah	11,982,148	24,414,266	36,396,414

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Surveyed, Acres.	Unsurveyed, Acres.	Total, Acres.
Washington	1,205,217	1,993,428	3,198,645
Wisconsin	12,750	.....	12,750
Wyoming	33,459,656	1,930,614	35,390,270
Grand total	212,727,783	518,626,298	731,354,081

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

The figures showing the withdrawals up to July 1, 1910, and the purposes for which they have been made, are as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Coal	72,210,393	Game reserves	1,566,348
Oil	4,526,697	National forests (including Alaska and Porto Rico)	192,931,197
Phosphate	2,594,113	Reclamation (approximate)	17,472,468
Water power	1,454,499		
National monuments (approximate)	1,481,440	Total	294,237,155

The report of the National Conservation Commission shows the area of swamp and overflow lands, by states, to be as follows in 1908:

State.	Area, Acres.	State.	Area, Acres.	State.	Area, Acres.
Alabama	1,120,000	Massachusetts	138,700	Rhode Island	17,900
Arkansas	5,760,000	Michigan	4,400,000	South Carolina	1,760,000
California	1,850,000	Minnesota	4,500,000	South Dakota	226,000
Connecticut	37,700	Mississippi	6,173,000	Tennessee	800,000
Delaware	200,000	Missouri	1,920,000	Texas	1,620,000
Florida	18,560,000	Nebraska	256,000	Vermont	70,000
Georgia	2,400,000	New Hampshire	43,000	Virginia	384,000
Illinois	2,688,000	New Jersey	601,900	Washington	75,000
Indiana	1,000,000	New York	576,000	West Virginia	2,500
Iowa	800,000	North Carolina	2,400,000	Wisconsin	2,500,000
Kansas	160,000	North Dakota	226,000	Wyoming	25,000
Kentucky	224,000	Ohio	200,000		
Louisiana	9,600,000	Oklahoma	35,000		
Maine	240,000	Oregon	500,000		
Maryland	356,000	Pennsylvania	96,000	Total	74,541,700

ARID LAND RECLAMATION.

By the act of June 17, 1902, known as the Reclamation Act, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to engage in the construction of works of irrigation in the arid land portion of the United States. These works were to be self-supporting, their cost being met from charges for irrigation. The reclamation service having, however, embarked on various costly enterprises beyond the means of the reclamation fund, Congress was required to pass a law in 1910 authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness against the reclamation fund to the amount of $30,000,000, payable from future receipts of the fund. The number of projects and the amount expended on them to February 28, 1910, are shown in the following table:

State and Project.	Expenditures	State and Project.	Expenditures
Arizona: Salt River	$8,176,439 69	Hondo	344,026 08
Arizona-California:		Leasburg	190,810 82
Colorado River	43,664 21	New Mexico-Texas:	
Yuma	3,667,521 98	Rio Grande	64,614 32
California: Orland	285,482 43	Rio Grande dam appropriation	183,645 34
Colorado:		North Dakota:	
Grand Valley	68,460 88	Buford-Trenton	276,363 86
Uncompahgre	3,995,804 27	Williston	520,696 32
Idaho:		Oklahoma: Cimarron	8,862 19
Minidoka	2,767,536 92	Oregon:	
Payette-Boise	2,882,391 55	Central Oregon	39,765 59
Snake River storage	62,578 47	Umatilla	1,187,713 25
Kansas Garden City	377,633 01	Oregon-California: Klamath	1,867,134 53
Montana:		South Dakota: Belle Fourche	2,266,102 86
Huntley	914,492 40	Utah: Strawberry Valley	859,908 36
Milk River	441,400 06	Washington:	
St. Mary	262,006 05	Okanogan	534,180 00
Sun River	581,410 50	Yakima	3,050,459 08
Montana-North Dakota:		Wyoming: Shoshone	3,327,867 93
Lower Yellowstone	2,883,054 29	Secondary projects	588,102 03
Nebraska-Wyoming:		Town site development	10,570 10
North Platte	4,466,373 32	General expenses	173,719 22
Nevada: Truckee-Carson	4,039,377 19		
New Mexico:			
Carlsbad	688,783 11	Total	$52,099,034 05

The following table shows the estimated gain made during 1909 as a result of the irrigation projects partly completed.

Acreage in partly completed reclamation projects, acreage irrigated in 1909, estimated gross value of crops in 1909, and estimated increase in land values due to reclamation, revised to December 31, 1909:

State.	Project.	Total in project, acres.	Irrigated in 1909, acres.	Gr's value of crops, 1909.	Total increase in land values
Arizona	Salt River	240,000	131,000	$5,187,600	$16,000,000
Arizona-California	Yuma	90,160	7,000	608,000	3,500,000
California	Orland	14,000	800	56,000	1,102,000
Colorado	Uncompahgre	140,000	39,000	2,111,000	14,000,000
Idaho	Minidoka	132,000	*34,000	1,000,000	5,600,000
	Payette-Boise	30,000	4,000	60,000	1,800,000
Kansas	Garden City	10,677	6,456	.....	213,540
Montana	Huntley	28,835	8,600	127,600	2,018,450
	Sun River	16,397	1,013	18,500	819,850
Montana-No. Dakota	Low. Yellowstone.	63,603	3,343	63,700	1,772,060
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	129,239	42,164	436,636	4,520,000
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	206,000	30,205	335,278	14,000,000
New Mexico	Carlsbad	20,073	12,120	175,271	1,317,235
North Dakota	Williston†	12,097	1,609	29,000	99,000
Oregon	Umatilla	20,240	2,000	121,300	2,300,000
Oregon-California	Klamath	30,908	17,703	327,200	450,000
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	100,000	5,613	108,600	3,000,000
Utah	Strawberry Valley	65,000	.....	.....	3,000,000
Washington	Okanogan	10,000	3,690	153,400	2,000,000
	Sunnyside	100,000	47,000	3,000,000	20,000,000
	Tieton Unit	34,000	0	0	5,000,000
Wyoming	Shoshone	131,900	*7,841	120,000	2,638,000
Total		1,625,129	405,157	$14,038,085	$105,810,135

*Area cropped. †Including Buford-Trenton.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests, and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information. The work of the government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry; and in 1905, when the care of the national forests was given to the bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the national forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior. A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891; but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "national forests" was made in 1906, in order to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

Forest Reserves. The reserves were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,089 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, President Taft added to the national forests 453,517 acres, and eliminated from them 2,037,645 acres, making their area at the close of the year 192,931,197 acres. The eliminations threw out land which was found to be better suited for agricultural and other purposes than for forestry. An act of Congress, passed in 1907, prohibits any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

The following tables show the national forest expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1910, compared with those for the fiscal year 1909:

Expenditures for Administration and Protection and Permanent Improvements During Fiscal Year 1910, Compared with 1909.

Fiscal year.	Administration and protection.		Permanent improvements.	
	Total.	Per acre	Total.	Per acre.
1909	$2,948,153 08	$0.01510	$599,471 02	$0.00309
1910	3,752,316 08	.01945	598,835 64	.00310

Comparison of receipts from the several sources for the fiscal years 1909 and 1910.

Fiscal year.	Grazing.		Timber.		Special uses.	
	Total.	Per acre	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.
1909	$1,032,185 70	$0.00532	$736,102 08	$0.00379	$38,982 88	$0.00020
1910	986,909 38	.00512	1,043,428 20	.00541	59,810 50	.00031

Under the law, 25 per cent of the gross receipts are paid to the states in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the states in this way from the receipts in 1910 is $506,194 84.

Grazing. The grazing receipts for 1910 were paid by the holders of 20,692 permits to graze 1,497,570 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 4,995 permits to graze 7,648,952 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by 5,398 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 379,616,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of 4,538 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 30,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

Free Use of Timber in National Forests.

Fiscal year.	No. of permittees.	Cut.	Value.
		Board feet.	
1909	33,431	105,205,359	$169,081 12
1910	35,364	104,796,000	176,166 51

In issuing permits for reservoirs, conduits, power houses and transmission lines for commercial power development, the Forest Service has steadfastly insisted on conditions designed to prevent speculative or perpetual holdings and to secure the full development of available power and the payment of reasonable charges for the use of land.

The total stand of timber in the national forests, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at over 500,000,000 board feet.

The following table shows the total cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1910:

Timber Cut from National Forests.

State or Territory.	Cut under sale. Feet.	Cut under free use. Feet.	Total cut. Feet.
Arizona	34,976,000	5,254,000	40,230,000
Arkansas	2,048,000	513,000	2,561,000
California	54,616,000	7,647,000	62,263,000
Colorado	42,897,000	12,550,000	55,447,000
Florida	.....	95,000	95,000
Idaho	52,520,000	19,937,000	72,457,000
Minnesota	1,103,000	381,000	1,484,000
Montana	72,885,000	14,713,000	87,598,000
Nevada	3,048,000	1,710,000	4,758,000
New Mexico	15,902,000	10,004,000	25,906,000
North Dakota	.....	21,000	21,000
Oklahoma	33,000	123,000	156,000
Oregon	21,211,000	10,068,000	31,279,000
South Dakota	13,500,000	3,476,000	16,976,000
Utah	9,270,000	8,260,000	17,530,000
Washington	27,658,000	2,444,000	30,102,000
Wyoming	16,937,000	7,416,000	24,353,000
Alaska	11,012,000	184,000	11,196,000
Total	379,616,000	104,796,000	484,412,000

The average price on the stump for the timber sold in 1910 was $2 44 per thousand board feet.

The following table shows the amounts and kinds of stock grazed in the national forests in 1910, by states:

Pay Permits for Grazing in National Forests.

State or Territory.	Cattle, Horses and Hogs.				Sheep and Goats.		
	Permits issued.	Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.	Permits issued	Sheep.	Goats.
Arizona	1,659	224,895	9,709	618	187	427,042	12,045
Arkansas	19	394	1	46	....	.....	....
California	2,577	162,433	8,587	1,667	301	382,715	15,309
Colorado	2,650	236,596	7,542	....	353	594,847	3,460

State or Territory.	Cattle, Horses and Hogs.				Sheep and Goats.		
	Permits issued.	Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.	Permits issued	Sheep.	Goats.
Florida	33	827	.....	115	7	563	.....
Idaho	1,959	111,017	8,960	....	829	1,811,147	.....
Kansas	84	10,448	161	....	1	420	.....
Montana	1,903	133,597	14,156	....	252	576,971	915
Nebraska	80	38,714	1,231	....	....	.....	.....
Nevada	371	52,121	5,373	....	79	441,592	900
New Mexico	2,012	110,031	6,658	351	673	504,112	56,249
North Dakota	6	305	10	....	....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	31	4,741	208	....	....	.....	.....
Oregon	1,423	114,084	9,570	348	594	959,920	222
South Dakota	519	11,956	1,158	....	....	.....	.....
Utah	4,455	115,336	7,310	....	1,323	895,395	900
Washington	260	9,352	856	....	100	165,079	.....
Wyoming	651	73,026	3,062	....	296	798,847	.....
Total	20,692	1,409,873	84,552	3,145	4,995	7,558,650	90,300

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over two billion dollars.

The Forest Administration. At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter The work is organized under the following branches: Operation and lands, James B. Adams in charge; silviculture, W. T. Cox in charge; grazing, A. F. Potter in charge; products, William L. Hall in charge.

The 149 national forests are distributed in six districts, with a district forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, Northeastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Northwestern South Dakota, Northern Michigan, Northern Minnesota and Southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., W. B. Greeley, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska and Western Kansas), Denver, Colo., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (most of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico and Oklahoma), Albuquerque, New Mexico, A. C. Ringland, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Eastern and Central Nevada, and a small portion of Northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, E. A. Sherman, District Forester; District 5 (California and Southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., F. E. Olmsted, District Forester, and District 6 (Washington, Oregon and Alaska), Portland, Ore., C. S. Chapman, District Forester.

On July 1, 1910, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,093. Of these 2,491 were employed upon the national forests, and 602 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employees on the national forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 1,859 men, as follows: Forest rangers, 243; assistant forest rangers, 1,050; forest guards, 558; game wardens, 2; hunters and trappers, 6. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 104,000 acres, or 163 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

Silviculture. The branch of silviculture directs the management of the national forests as regards both the systems of cutting mature timber and the work of forest planting, supervises their protection, cooperates with states in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements, cooperates with private forest owners who desire to practise forestry on their lands, and carries on silvicultural investigations of the important species of the United States. Its most important work is in connection with the management of the national forests, where the chief problem, after fire protection, is to replace the mature timber as it is sold and cut by young growth of valuable species.

In planting within the national forests, the primary object is to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases planting has been done chiefly with the view of reforesting denuded watersheds, in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ending June 30, 1910, 7,400 acres in national forests were sown or planted to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Austrian pine and Engelmann spruce. There are forty-five government nurseries which supply the national forests. These have a present stock of about 20,000,000 plants, and are capable of supplying 18,000,000 a year. In the East, forest planting has been done mainly in cooperation with states and private owners.

At the request of the states, the Forest Service makes examinations of their forest conditions, makes silvicultural studies of practical importance, suggests remedial legislation for giving the states a wise forest policy, etc. The cost of such work is shared by the states and the service. The service co-operates with private owners by sending its experts to examine timber tracts and report on the proper methods for managing and protecting them. The cost of such an examination is borne by the owner. During 1910 examinations were made of timber tracts aggregating 323,000 acres.

Grazing. The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of livestock upon the national forests, the principal lines of work being: The allotment of grazing privileges, the issuance of grazing permits, the division of the ranges between different classes of stock or their owners and the regulation of the stock grazed under permit upon the ranges, and the development of the

forage producing capacity of the national forests by the restoration of depleted areas through systematic control of the stock grazed upon them, or by artificial means; through the eradication of noxious range-destroying rodents and through the institution of new methods of range control. By co-operation with federal and state authorities in the enforcement of quarantine regulations the national forests have been practically freed from infectious or contagious diseases fatal to livestock, and by an active campaign against predaceous animals destructive to livestock the annual loss from this source within the national forests has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

Products.

The branch of products carries on studies, tests and demonstrations to further the more complete utilization of the products of the forest. A forest products laboratory is operated at the University of Wisconsin, where experiments are made to determine the properties of American woods, to ascertain cheap and effective treatments to prevent decay, to test the adaptability of untried woods for specific uses, such as paper pulp, to develop uses for the material wasted in sawmill operations and to discover processes of obtaining valuable chemical by-products for the waste which can not otherwise be utilized. An office of wood utilization is maintained at Chicago to promote the economic use of wood among the timber-consuming industries. In the Western States all products work centres in the district offices at Denver, San Francisco and Portland.

Dendrological Studies.

An important part of the dendrological studies, carried on by the service, is the making of an accurate forest map of the distribution of tree species in the United States, to show the extent, composition and economic possibilities of the forest resources. Others of these studies concern the cedar forests of Texas, and important but little known trees indigenous to the United States, the growth of which may profitably extend to new localities for economic purposes. Prominent among the latter are the desert pines of California. An investigation is being made of the present and probable future supply of Western tan bark oak, as well as of other trees the barks of which are used to adulterate tan bark, and the tannin contents of the barks are being determined by the Bureau of Chemistry. Included also is a study of basket willows. Experimental holts are established on the Arlington Experimental Farm, near Washington, D. C. Attention is given especially to the conditions under which high grade basket rods may be produced.

The Nation's Forest Area.

The forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable. Forestry is now practised on 70 per cent of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent of the total area of forests.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the Lake States are nearing exhaustion, and great inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country. The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Arkansas, Virginia and Texas. In 1909 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to 16,125,000,000 feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with over 4,750,000,000; while oak came third, with 4,500,000,000 feet, and white pine fourth with less than 4,000,000,000 feet.

Consumption of Forest Products.

There are taken from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood. There are used in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, 44,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 123,000,000 hewed ties, 1,500,000,000 staves, over 133,000,000 sets of heading, nearly 500,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,200,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, and 1,250,000 cords of wood for distillation.

In 1909, 4,002,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 794,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for pulp wood is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo and the like, can be successfully used.

A larger drain upon our forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties, of which 123,754,000, equivalent to 3,750,000,000 board feet, were used in 1909. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar and cypress is dwindling; however, seasoning and treating methods are being found, largely through the work of the Forest Service, by which cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as lodgepole pine in the Northwest and loblolly pine in the South, are made fit for use as ties. Timber to the amount of 2,500,000,000 feet was used in 1907 for mine timbers. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also

largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentining in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality, and prolong the life of the long leaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

Forest Policy of the States.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,600,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains as forest preserves, under the control of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State. These lands and private lands in the preserve counties are protected from fire by an adequate system of wardens. Unfortunately the Constitution of the State prohibits the cutting of timber from state lands. In 1909 the Commission distributed at cost to private owners 1,005,325 forest tree seedlings; and the waste and open land on the preserve is being gradually planted to trees under the supervision of trained foresters.

Pennsylvania has purchased more than 920,000 acres of land for state forest reserves, and the Forestry Commission has the right to purchase additional forest lands at a price not to exceed $5 an acre. The reserves are situated chiefly on the mountains of the central part of the state, and located with special reference to protecting the water supply of cities and towns. The state forest reserves are not only protected from fire, but are managed according to forestry principles, the mature timber being cut and sold. A school for training forest rangers for the reserves is maintained at Mont Alto. There is a well organized forest fire protective system in the state. The state distributes forest trees for planting, and gives advice in the management of forest lands to private owners.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have well organized State Forest Departments. They have large state forest reserves, exceeding 200,000 acres for each state, which are protected from fire and on which the open land is being planted and the mature timber cut and sold. Each of these states protects the forest land of private owners as well as that of the state forest reserves from fire, and distributes tree seedlings for planting to land owners at cost. Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont also distribute planting material to private owners and give them advice in regard to methods of forest management. The following states have forestry departments which seek to protect from fire by means of an organized warden system all or the greater portion of the forest lands in the state: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Oregon and California; while Washington and Idaho provide for such protection through legal associations of land owners. Maine supports a very efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the state; in the remaining townships the selectmen are ex-officio wardens. Most of these states also have small state forests, that of New Jersey being 14,000 acres. Other states which have forest officers charged with forest interests are Rhode Island, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, North Carolina and West Virginia. South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana have recently passed, or have under consideration, advanced forestry legislation. The recently adopted law of Louisiana is especially noteworthy in that it provides for a forest fire protective organization by means of a tax of three-fourths of a cent on every 1,000 board feet of lumber sawn in the state.

THE BUREAU OF MINES.

Congress by the law approved May 16, 1910, established a Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior, for the purpose of making scientific inquiries and investigations for the benefit of the mining industry, especially such as might aid in making mining in the United States less wasteful of life and resources. These inquiries and investigations are intended to help the states in the enactment of better and more uniform mining laws and regulations, to be of service to state mining inspectors, operators and miners, supplying them with data concerning explosives, gas, dust, mine fires and other factors entering into the problem of mine safety, and to encourage a more efficient treatment and economical use of metallic mineral products. For the full text of the law see page 133 of this volume.

The passage of the law of 1910 was due largely to a public sentiment aroused by the increasing loss of life in mining accidents. The record of fatal accidents had been growing worse for twenty years. The following tables show the number of persons killed by accidents in the coal mines of North America between 1899 and 1908 and the number of employes by years, with the ratio of fatal accidents to every thousand employed:

Persons Killed by Accidents in Coal Mines of North America, 1899-1908.

States, Territories, and Provinces.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1899-1908.
Alabama	40	37	41	50	57	84	185	96	154	110	854
Colorado	41	29	55	73	40	89	59	88	99	61	634
Illinois	84	94	99	99	156	157	199	155	165	175	1,383
Indiana	16	18	24	24	55	34	47	31	53	45	347
Indian Territory	25	40	44	60	33	30	44	39	32	44	391
Iowa	20	29	26	55	21	31	24	37	35	38	316
Kansas	16	22	26	27	36	16	36	30	32	(*)	241
Kentucky	7	17	21	19	25	19	31	39	32	40	250
Maryland	5	7	12	11	13	12	13	7	(*)	12	92
Michigan	4	10	6	6	8	7	8	6	7	6	68

States, Territories, and Provinces.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1899-1908.
Missouri	14	10	15	10	17	11	11	16	8	10	122
New Mexico	15	15	9	17	17	15	5	9	31	34	167
Ohio	57	68	72	81	114	118	131	127	153	112	1,033
Pennsylvania (anthracite)	461	411	513	300	518	595	644	557	708	678	5,385
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	258	265	301	456	402	536	479	477	806	572	4,552
Tennessee	20	10	53	226	26	28	29	33	31	34	490
Utah	0	209	10	28	7	9	7	7	8	8	273
Washington	45	33	27	34	25	31	13	13	36	25	282
West Virginia	89	141	134	120	159	140	194	268	356	625	2,226
British Columbia	11	17	102	139	42	37	12	15	31	18	424
Nova Scotia	19	21	14	19	31	19	20	28	35	39	245
Total deaths	1,247	1,503	1,604	1,834	1,802	2,018	2,191	2,078	2,812	2,686	19,775

*Returns not available.

Twenty-year Record of Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines of North America, 1889-1908.

Year.	Number of employes.	Fatal accidents.	Rate per 1,000 employed.
1889	262,223	660	2.52
1890	288,205	701	2.43
1891	325,840	1,076	3.30
1892	342,744	859	2.51
1893	382,133	965	2.53
1894	385,579	957	2.48
1895	395,549	1,057	2.67
1896	401,874	1,120	2.79
1897	405,433	947	2.34
1898	405,600	1,049	2.59
1899	417,415	1,247	2.98
1900	462,308	1,503	3.25
1901	494,367	1,604	3.24
1902	525,443	1,834	3.49
1903	574,210	1,802	3.14
1904	598,856	2,018	3.37
1905	637,522	2,191	3.44
1906	658,189	2,078	3.16
1907	673,657	2,812	4.17
1908	678,785	2,686	3.96
1889-1893	1,601,145	4,261	2.66
1894-1898	1,994,035	5,130	2.57
1899-1903	2,473,743	7,990	3.23
1904-1908	3,247,009	11,785	3.63
1889-1908	9,315,932	29,166	3.13

Compared with European countries, where the industry has been surrounded with governmental safeguards, the loss of life has been excessive. In the coal mines of Belgium the ratio of men killed te every thousand men employed was from 1901-'07 only 1.03. In the coal mines of Prussia the ratio has varied in the period between 1900-'06 from 2.25 to 1.80.

The coal production of the United States is now nearly 500,000,000 tons per annum, while the yearly waste of coal in connection with general mining operations and through mine fires approximates 250,000,000 tons. The general mineral production of the United States aggregates in value $2,000,000,000,000, and in connection with the mining and extraction of these materials the yearly waste approximates $300,000,000. The new bureau will endeavor to lessen this waste by suggesting safer and less costly methods of operation.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year ended Dec. 31, 1909, shows that there were received at the Patent Office 64,408 applications for mechanical patents, 1,234 applications for design patents, 197 applications for reissues of patents, 7,247 applications for registration of trademarks, 554 applications for registration of labels and 190 applications for registration of prints. There were 37,261 patents issued, including designs, 160 patents reissued and 4,184 trademarks, 492 labels and 148 prints registered. The number of patents that expired was 22,661. The number of allowed applications awaiting the payment of final fees was 12,748, and the number forfeited for non-payment of the final fees 7,699. The total receipts were $2,042,828 14, the expenditures $1,955,151 14 and the surplus of receipts over expenditures $87,677. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States on January 1, 1910, was $6,978,402 89.

The patents issued to citizens of the United States in 1909 were distributed by states and territories as follows:

States and Territories.	Patents and designs.	One to every—	States and Territories.	Patents and designs.	One to every—
Alabama	184	9,938	Ohio	2,538	1,638
Arkansas	142	9,236	Oklahoma	250	3,162
California	1,358	1,094	Oregon	239	1,731
Colorado	471	1,146	Pennsylvania	3,641	1,731
Connecticut	1,031	881	Rhode Island	294	1,458
Delaware	47	3,931	South Carolina	69	19,424
Florida	96	5,506	South Dakota	105	3,824
Georgia	265	8,364	Tennessee	252	8,018
Idaho	76	2,128	Texas	544	5,604
Illinois	3,503	1,376	Utah	142	1,949
Indiana	931	2,703	Vermont	66	5,207
Iowa	717	3,113	Virginia	269	6,893
Kansas	462	3,183	Washington	472	1,098
Kentucky	299	7,181	West Virginia	198	4,842
Louisiana	171	8,080	Wisconsin	796	2,599
Maine	148	4,692	Wyoming	43	2,152
Maryland	299	3,973			
Massachusetts	2,152	1,304	Alaska	12	5,299
Michigan	1,086	2,229	Arizona	45	2,732
Minnesota	639	2,741	District of Columbia	267	1,044
Mississippi	115	13,489	Hawaii	11	14,000
Missouri	1,159	2,680	New Mexico	40	4,883
Montana	96	2,535	Panama	6	———
Nebraska	341	3,126	Philippine Islands	4	———
Nevada	38	1,114	Porto Rico	3	———
New Hampshire	108	3,811	United States Army	16	———
New Jersey	1,562	1,206	United States Navy	16	———
New York	5,232	1,389			
North Carolina	205	9,238	Total	*33,424	
North Dakota	153	2,086			

*Not including 160 reissues and 25 patents withdrawn.

The number of patents granted to citizens or subjects of foreign countries was 3,812. The following table presents a comparative statement of the business of the Patent Office from 1871 to 1909:

Year.	Applications.	Caveats filed.	Patents and reissues.	Cash received.	Cash expended.	Surplus.
1871	19,472	3,366	13,033	$678,716 46	$562,091 64	$116,624 82
1872	18,246	3,090	13,590	699,726 39	665,595 00	34,131 39
1873	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191 77	691,178 98	12,012 79
1874	21,602	3,181	13,599	738,278 17	679,288 41	58,959 76
1875	21,638	3,094	14,837	743,453 36	721,657 71	21,795 65
1876	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987 60	652,542 60	105,445 05
1877	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342 85	613,152 62	119,190 23
1878	20,260	2,755	13,444	725,375 55	593,082 89	132,292 66
1879	20,059	2,620	13,213	703,931 47	529,638 97	174,292 50
1880	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685 32	538,865 17	210,820 15
1881	26,059	2,406	16,584	853,665 89	605,173 28	248,492 61
1882	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219 45	683,867 67	325,351 78
1883	34,576	2,741	22,383	1,146,240 00	675,234 86	471,005 14
1884	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798 80	970,579 76	105,219 04
1885	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,089 15	1,024,378 85	163,710 30
1886	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551 40	992,503 45	162,047 95
1887	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509 60	994,472 22	150,037 38
1888	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516 10	973,108 78	145,407 32
1889	40,575	2,481	24,158	1,281,728 05	1,052,955 96	228,772 09
1890	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,372 66	1,099,297 74	241,074 92
1891	40,552	2,408	23,244	1,271,285 78	1,139,713 35	131,572 43
1892	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331 88	1,110,739 24	175,592 59
1893	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871 64	1,141,038 45	101,833 19
1894	38,439	2,286	20,867	1,187,439 58	1,100,047 12	87,392 46
1895	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246 93	1,106,389 49	138,857 44
1896	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059 83	1,113,413 71	210,646 12
1897	47,905	2,176	23,794	1,375,641 72	1,122,843 13	252,798 59
1898	35,842	1,659	22,267	1,137,734 48	1,136,196 20	1,538 28
1899	41,443	1,716	25,527	1,325,457 03	1,211,783 73	113,673 30
1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828 53	1,260,019 62	90,808 91
1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398 16	1,297,385 64	152,012 52
1902	49,641	1,851	27,886	1,552,859 08	1,393,345 54	159,513 54
1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201 81	1,448,645 81	193,156 00
1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326 53	1,476,000 38	181,326 15
1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758 14	1,479,633 22	327,124 92
1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921 38	1,554,891 20	236,030 18
1907	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618 14	1,631,458 36	279,159 78
1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847 67	1,712,303 42	184,544 25
1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,823 14	1,955,151 14	87,677 00

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY COUNTRIES, 1906-'07 TO 1909-'10.

Countries.	1906-'07.	1907-'08.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
Austria-Hungary	338,452	168,509	171,191	258,737
Belgium	6,396	4,162	3,692	5,402
Denmark	7,243	4,954	4,395	6,984
France, including Corsica	9,731	8,788	6,672	7,383
German Empire	37,807	32,309	25,540	31,283
Greece	36,580	21,489	14,111	25,888
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	285,731	128,503	183,218	215,537
Netherlands	6,637	5,946	4,698	7,534
Norway	22,133	12,412	13,627	17,538
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	9,608	7,307	4,956	8,229
Rumania	4,384	5,228	1,590	2,145
Russian Empire and Finland	258,943	156,711	120,460	186,792
Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro	11,359	10,827	1,054	4,737
Spain	5,784	3,899	2,616	3,472
Sweden	20,589	12,809	14,474	23,745
Switzerland	3,748	3,281	2,694	3,533
Turkey in Europe	20,767	11,290	9,015	18,405
United Kingdom:				
England	56,637	47,031	32,809	46,706
Ireland	34,530	30,556	25,033	29,855
Scotland	19,740	13,506	12,400	20,115
Wales	2,660	2,287	1,584	2,120
Europe, not specified	107	97	46	151
Total Europe	1,199,566	691,901	654,875	926,291
China	961	1,397	1,943	1,968
Japan	30,226	15,803	3,111	2,720
Other Asia	9,337	11,165	7,850	18,845
Total Asia	40,524	28,365	12,904	23,533
Africa	1,486	1,411	858	1,072
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Pacific Islands, not specified	1,989	1,179	892	1,097
British North America	19,918	38,510	51,941	56,555
Central America	970	1,217	930	893
Mexico	1,406	6,067	16,251	18,691
South America	2,779	2,315	1,906	2,151
West Indies	16,689	11,888	11,180	11,244
All other countries	22	17	49	43
Grand total	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570

IMMIGRATION BY YEARS, 1859-'60 TO 1909-'10.

Fiscal year ending	No.	Fiscal year ending	No.	Fiscal year ending	No.
1860	133,143	1877	141,857	1894	285,631
1861	142,877	1878	138,469	1895	258,536
1862	72,183	1879	177,826	1896	343,267
1863	132,925	1880	457,257	1897	230,832
1864	191,114	1881	669,431	1898	229,299
1865	180,339	1882	788,992	1899	311,715
1866	332,577	1883	603,322	1900	448,572
1867	303,104	1884	518,592	1901	487,918
1868	282,189	1885	395,346	1902	648,743
1869	352,768	1886	334,203	1903	857,046
1870	387,203	1887	490,109	1904	812,870
1871	321,350	1888	546,889	1905	1,026,499
1872	404,806	1889	444,427	1906	1,100,735
1873	459,803	1890	455,302	1907	1,285,349
1874	313,339	1891	560,319	1908	782,870
1875	227,498	1892	579,663	1909	751,786
1876	169,986	1893	439,730	1910	1,041,570

CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906-'09, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		
	Admitted	Deported.	Admitted	Deported.	Admitted	Deported.	Admitted	Deported.	Escaped.
United States citizens	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16
Wives of United States citizens	7	—	23	8	37	2	98	2	—
Returning laborers	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	—
Returning merchants	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5
Other merchants	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	—
Members of merchants' families	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10
Students	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	—
Travellers	16	—	10	1	13	—	27	—	—
Teachers	12	—	6	—	23	—	14	—	—
Officials	135	—	22	—	83	—	82	—	—
Miscellaneous	5	—	17	4	24	2	52	23	—
Totals	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31

ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTRY, 1891-'92 TO 1908-'09.

Year ended June 30—	Total Immigration.	Debarred	Deported.	Year ended June 30—	Total Immigration.	Debarred	Deported.
1892	579,663	2,164	637	1901	487,918	3,516	363
1893	439,730	1,053	577	1902	648,743	4,974	465
1894	285,631	1,389	417	1903	857,046	8,769	547
1895	258,536	2,419	177	1904	812,870	7,994	779
1896	343,267	2,799	238	1905	1,026,499	11,879	845
1897	230,832	1,617	263	1906	1,100,735	12,432	676
1898	229,299	3,030	199	1907	1,285,349	13,064	995
1899	311,715	3,798	263	1908	782,870	10,902	2,069
1900	448,572	4,246	356	1909	751,786	10,411	2,124

INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED IN 1908-'09.

State or Territory.	Immigrant aliens.	State or Territory.	Immigrant aliens.
Alabama	827	Nevada	659
Alaska	406	New Hampshire	6,041
Arizona	1,896	New Jersey	41,907
Arkansas	302	New Mexico	679
California	17,912	New York	220,865
Colorado	4,285	North Carolina	267
Connecticut	20,542	North Dakota	5,144
Delaware	962	Ohio	29,938
District of Columbia	1,452	Oklahoma	1,123
Florida	5,273	Oregon	3,144
Georgia	479	Pennsylvania	112,402
Hawaii	1,932	Philippine Islands	3
Idaho	1,056	Porto Rico	964
Illinois	63,379	Rhode Island	9,150
Indiana	6,030	South Carolina	223
Iowa	5,571	South Dakota	2,725
Kansas	3,081	Tennessee	488
Kentucky	516	Texas	17,456
Louisiana	1,839	Utah	2,752
Maine	3,793	Vermont	2,614
Maryland	4,077	Virginia	1,299
Massachusetts	61,197	Washington	12,218
Michigan	21,635	West Virginia	6,441
Minnesota	15,194	Wisconsin	11,849
Mississippi	319	Wyoming	1,123
Missouri	9,493		
Montana	3,317		
Nebraska	3,547	Total	751,786

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The naturalization system of the United States was amended and enlarged by an act of Congress, approved June 29, 1906, a full synopsis of which is given in The Tribune Almanac for 1907, under "The Fifty-ninth Congress, Acts and Resolutions of the First Session," pages 99-103.

Persons Eligible.—The laws of the United States have never allowed other than "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or descent" to be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

Anarchists and Polygamists.—The law of June 29, 1906, provides, re-enacting the law of March 3, 1903: That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

Declaration of Intention.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a state court of record, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited, at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign state or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be a citizen or subject.

Oath on Application for Admission.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

Final Petition.—Not less than two years nor more than seven years after an alien has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition he shall state his full name, his place of residence, occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen; if he is married, the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing the petition; and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth of each child living.

The petition must set forth whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed.

The petition must also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the state, territory or district in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing the petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after June 29, 1906, stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

Conditions of Citizenship.—It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the state or territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the Constitution is required.

Titles of Nobility.—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make renunciation at the time of application.

Soldiers.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age or over, who has served one year or over in the regular or volunteer army of the United States and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application to a court as specified above, proof of one year's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Seamen.—Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who subsequently to such declaration have served three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States, may be admitted to citizenship.

Navy or Marine Corps.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age or over, who has served five years or over in the United States navy or United States marine corps and has been honorably discharged, may upon application to a court as specified above, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Widows and Minor Children.—When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of the law, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Naturalized Citizens Residing Abroad.—When any naturalized American citizen shall have resided for two years in the state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during those years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States under such rules as the Department of State may prescribe.

Applications for Citizenship.

In the fiscal year 1908-'09 143,212 declarations of intention were filed, 93,028 in the state courts and 50,184 in the federal courts. The petitions for naturalization numbered 42,178—29,166 in the state courts and 13,012 in the federal courts. The certificates of naturalization issued numbered 37,337—25,268 from state courts and 11,709 from federal courts. The following tables show the declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization and certificates of naturalization by states in 1908-'09:

State or Territory.	Number of Courts: Federal.	State or Territorial.	Total.	Declaration of Intention.	Petitions for Naturalization.	Certificates Granted
Alabama	4	23	27	185	82	48
Alaska	6	—	6	365	88	55
Arizona	5	8	13	296	94	65
Arkansas	8	48	56	97	49	32
California	4	57	61	5,932	1,734	1,310
Colorado	2	58	60	1,684	528	482
Connecticut	2	8	10	2,052	608	687
Delaware	1	3	4	208	60	71
District of Columbia	1	—	1	378	130	74
Florida	6	24	30	362	117	105
Georgia	10	36	46	203	61	46
Hawaii	1	8	9	192	37	33
Idaho	3	24	27	812	346	248
Illinois	5	98	103	12,391	3,084	2,692
Indiana	5	80	85	7,669	265	229
Iowa	4	104	108	1,787	661	710
Kansas	1	103	104	2,309	520	454
Kentucky	4	53	57	178	43	36
Louisiana	5	29	34	860	239	195
Maine	1	15	16	565	216	202
Maryland	1	23	24	701	287	213
Massachusetts	2	16	18	10,019	2,830	2,453
Michigan	5	85	90	4,621	1,934	1,737
Minnesota	12	85	97	4,867	2,402	2,315
Mississippi	6	46	52	61	23	12
Missouri	8	100	108	3,076	766	656
Montana	2	28	30	2,443	535	510
Nebraska	2	91	93	3,182	796	694
Nevada	1	14	15	358	79	60
New Hampshire	1	11	12	546	197	161
New Jersey	1	20	21	4,780	1,587	1,501
New Mexico	6	20	26	209	67	34
New York	5	62	67	26,335	7,782	6,436
North Carolina	7	32	39	35	14	8
North Dakota	3	46	49	2,477	1,675	1,734
Ohio	3	85	88	4,558	1,200	933
Oklahoma	2	59	61	369	293	237
Oregon	2	34	36	1,547	448	384
Pennsylvania	6	59	65	14,771	4,182	4,043
Rhode Island	2	1	3	1,339	564	557
South Carolina	5	15	20	55	17	10
South Dakota	1	55	56	2,104	509	474
Tennessee	6	20	26	119	40	18
Texas	21	145	166	1,499	38	369
Utah	1	27	28	668	179	148
Vermont	2	14	16	532	243	147
Virginia	9	48	57	334	123	78
Washington	6	38	44	5,567	1,453	1,418
West Virginia	8	35	43	485	117	98
Wisconsin	2	71	73	6,344	2,350	2,038
Wyoming	1	13	14	686	143	87
Totals	217	2,177	2,394	143,212	42,178	37,337

During 1908-'09 6,341 certificates were denied by the state and federal courts. In 1907-'08 3,330 certificates were denied and in 1906-'07 250.

The following states allow aliens the right of franchise after declaring an intention to acquire citizenship: Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin. A Constitutional Amendment is pending in Wisconsin restricting the right of franchise to those aliens only who declared their intentions prior to December 1, 1908, and terminating that right on December 1, 1912.

EXPATRIATION LAWS.

An act of Congress, approved March 2, 1907, defined the conditions under which an American citizen expatriates himself. It provides that any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Assumption of Foreign Allegiance.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein. Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation. A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: Provided, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Expatriation by Marriage.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person not a citizen of the United States, or loyal resident of an insular possession of the United States. A person who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen is entitled to receive a conditional passport under conditions set forth in a later paragraph. No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if temporarily abroad, should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be, or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States, or, in the absence of both, to a consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer. Application for a passport by a person in one of the insular possessions of the United States should be made to the Chief Executive of such possession. The evidence required of a person making application abroad or in an insular possession of the United States is the same as that required of an applicant in the United States.

Passports to Citizens.

Such application, in the form of an affidavit, must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein. The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. The application must be accompanied by a description stating the following particulars: Age, stature, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair, complexion, face, and by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

The Secretary of State is authorized to issue passports to persons not citizens

of the United States as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of the government in any foreign country: Provided, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention. See also under "Expatriation Laws," Page 203.

Passports to Non-Citizens.

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must accompany his application with supporting affidavits from at least two credible witnesses, preferably not of the Chinese race, having personal knowledge of the applicant's birth in the United States. A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts. A naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization.

If a woman making application is unmarried she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence and loyalty.

Applications from Women.

A passport, except when issued to a naturalized citizen, expires two years from the date of issuance. The passport of a naturalized citizen is good for only six months, as stated in a previous paragraph. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport. Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

By act of Congress a fee of $1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the department. The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it to further an unlawful or improper purpose.

Where Not Required.

Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Sweden and Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit those countries be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption. The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Turkey and possessions and Venezuela. As a general rule it is wise for persons intending travelling abroad, outside of British dominions, where passports are never demanded, to provide themselves with passports before leaving the United States. Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports viséd (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish consular representative in this country before sailing.

HOW NEW STARS ARE ADDED TO THE FLAG.

Stars are added to the union or blue field of the national flag when new states are admitted. The law governing such additions was approved on April 4, 1818, and is contained in Section 1792 of the Revised Statutes. It provides as follows:

"On the admission of a new state into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag, and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."

If Arizona and New Mexico adopt state constitutions which are approved by the President and by Congress at the short session of 1910–'11, or if Congress fails to take any action on these constitutions and they are approved by the President, and proclamations admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood are issued before July 4, 1911, two new stars will be added to the flag on the latter date. In none of the acts of Congress relating to the flag has the manner of arranging the stars been prescribed, and prior to July 4, 1896, when a star representing Utah was added, there was a lack of uniformity in the arrangement. Since July 4, 1896, the arrangement has been fixed so as to permit the addition of extra stars without destroying the symmetry of the design. The arrangement to meet the case of Oklahoma was made in 1907 by a joint board of army and navy officers, of which Admiral George Dewey was chairman. It went into effect on July 4, 1908, leaving the stars thus—in six rows, eight stars in the first, third, fourth and sixth rows and seven stars in the second and fifth rows:

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*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
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With two more stars it will be possible to have six rows of eight stars each, and the new field probably will look as follows:

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*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
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THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The following table shows the number of cemeteries maintained by the Federal Government and the interments of soldiers and sailors therein up to June 30, 1906:

Name of Cemetery.	Interments. Known.	Unk'wn.	Total.
Alexandria, La.	551	772	1,323
Alexandria, Va.	3,427	124	3,551
Andersonville, Ga.	12,794	925	13,719
Annapolis, Md.	2,304	204	2,508
Antietam, Md.	2,921	1,830	4,751
Arlington, Va., near Fort Myer, Va.	15,751	4,625	20,376
Balls Bluff, Va., near Leesburg, Va.	1	24	25
Barrancas, Fla.	920	710	1,630
Baton Rouge, La.	2,559	532	3,091
Battle Ground, D. C., near Takoma Park, D. C.	43	———	43
Beaufort, S. C.	4,862	4,544	9,406
Beverly, N. J.	181	7	188
Brownsville, Tex.	1,480	1,379	2,859
Camp Butler, Ill., near Springfield, Ill.	1,013	356	1,369
Camp Nelson, Ky.	2,464	1,189	3,653
Cave Hill, Ky., Louisville, Ky.	3,760	582	4,342
Chalmette, La., near New Orleans, La.	7,159	5,745	12,904
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8,439	4,970	13,409
City Point, Va.	3,780	1,379	5,159
Cold Harbor, Va.	672	1,290	1,962
Corinth, Miss.	1,794	3,936	5,730
Crown Hill, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind.	953	33	986

Name of Cemetery.	Interments. Known.	Unk'wn.	Total.
Culpeper, Va.	463	912	1,375
Custer Battlefield, Mont., near Crow Agency, Mont.	983	244	1,227
Cypress Hills, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y.	6,129	381	6,510
Danville, Ky.	349	8	357
Danville, Va.	1,175	150	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark.	482	782	1,264
Finns Point, N. J., near Salem, N. J.	113	2,539	2,652
Florence, S. C.	209	2,801	3,010
Fort Donelson, Tenn., near Dover, Tenn.	163	512	675
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	257	2,212	2,469
Fort Harrison, Va.	243	575	818
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	1,941	1,549	3,490
Fort McPherson, Neb., near Maxwell, Neb.	478	353	831
Fort Scott, Kan.	634	125	759
Fort Smith, Ark.	869	1,485	2,354
Fredericksburg, Va.	2,508	12,802	15,310
Gettysburg, Penn.	2,005	1,631	3,636
Glendale, Va.	238	969	1,207
Grafton, W. Va.	643	620	1,266
Hampton, Va.	8,914	600	9,514
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	9,172	2,932	12,104
Jefferson City, Mo.	401	411	812
Keokuk, Iowa.	725	43	768
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,311	1,067	3,378
Lebanon, Ky.	596	277	873
Lexington, Ky.	840	112	952
Little Rock, Ark.	3,474	2,370	5,844
Loudon Park, Md., Baltimore, Md.	2,993	381	3,374
Marietta, Ga.	7,386	2,978	10,364
Memphis, Tenn.	5,206	9,017	14,223
Mexico City, Mexico.	765	750	1,515
Mill Springs, Ky., near Nancy, Ky.	354	368	722
Mobile, Ala.	843	229	1,072
Mound City, Ill.	2,632	2,732	5,364
Nashville, Tenn.	11,972	4,711	16,683
Natchez, Miss.	471	2,780	3,251
New Albany, Ind.	2,319	676	2,995
Newbern, N. C.	2,259	1,100	3,359
Philadelphia, Penn.	2,712	188	2,900
Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.	2,200	4,012	6,212
Port Hudson, La.	600	3,239	3,839
Quincy, Ill.	230	57	287
Raleigh, N. C.	639	572	1,211
Richmond, Va.	871	5,700	6,571
Rock Island, Ill.	290	20	310
Salisbury, N. C.	112	12,035	12,147
San Antonio, Tex.	1,289	284	1,573
San Francisco, Cal.	4,844	467	5,311
Santa Fe, N. M.	394	442	836
Seven Pines, Va.	163	1,225	1,388
Shiloh, Tenn., Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	1,240	2,377	3,617
Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.	6,802	291	7,093
Springfield, Mo.	1,029	740	1,769
St. Augustine, Fla.	1,696	73	1,769
Staunton, Va.	237	527	764
Stone River, Tenn., near Murfreesboro, Tenn.	3,819	2,333	6,152
Vicksburg, Miss.	4,094	12,769	16,863
Wilmington, N. C.	749	1,577	2,326
Winchester, Va.	2,102	2,387	4,489
Woodlawn, N. Y., near Elmira, N. Y.	3,068	7	3,075
Yorktown, Va.	756	1,435	2,191
Total.	201,282	152,103	353,385

Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the national cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, and Woodlawn.

A SANE FOURTH OF JULY.

In recent years much progress has been made toward securing a sane and rational celebration of the Fourth of July. A few cities like Trenton, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., have adopted ordinances prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks, and in New York, Chicago, Toledo, Ohio, and a few other cities the use of fireworks has been restricted. Injuries and fatalities due to the discharge of explosives on the Fourth of July are, however, still far too numerous.

Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-three persons were injured in the

Cost of the 1910 Celebration.

Fourth of July celebrations of 1910, of whom 131 died. Sixty-seven of these deaths were due to tetanus (lockjaw) following the injury, while 64 deaths were the direct result of the injuries. Of the latter, 19 were killed outright by firearms, 11 by explosions of powder, bombs or torpedoes, 6 by cannon and other causes, while 26 persons, mostly little girls, were burned to death by fire from fireworks. These are the results shown by the report of Fourth of July injuries published for the eighth consecutive year by "The Journal of the American Medical Association." They show the appalling cost of the present methods of celebrating our great national holiday.

Startling as this is, it is the best record for the country since 1903, when "The Journal" first began to collect and publish a record of Fourth of July injuries. In that year 4,449 persons were injured, of which 466 lost their lives, 406 dying from tetanus. The grand total for the eight years shows that, since 1903, 37,526 persons have been injured as a result of Fourth of July celebrations, of which 1,662 died, 694 as the direct result of injuries and 968 from tetanus following injuries. One hundred and twenty-two persons have lost their sight, 551 have lost the use of one eye, 432 have lost arms, legs and hands, and 1,541 have been crippled by the loss of fingers.

The following table shows the number of accidents by States in 1903-10:

Total Accidents by States, 1903-1910.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Alabama	2	7	1	2	1	1	1	3
Arizona	1	—	4	5	2	5	3	—
Arkansas	—	—	3	4	—	5	1	4
California	100	138	142	96	121	136	89	63
Colorado	39	44	26	23	25	13	18	19
Connecticut	162	133	132	169	63	105	86	78
Delaware	1	5	14	8	16	12	13	8
District of Columbia	2	10	24	5	12	21	—	—
Florida	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	4
Georgia	—	—	—	4	2	4	—	5
Idaho	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	3
Illinois	366	423	542	598	468	558	546	285
Indiana	160	211	217	250	—	255	164	167
Iowa	168	137	328	255	231	174	91	141
Kansas	63	88	56	61	64	72	86	50
Kentucky	30	72	17	21	18	33	17	26
Louisiana	—	2	3	7	8	4	—	4
Maine	31	32	29	15	11	16	22	7
Maryland	21	22	13	10	23	21	10	8
Massachusetts	637	193	467	329	168	430	430	63
Michigan	144	157	288	193	163	203	177	143
Minnesota	157	102	174	95	95	65	69	64
Mississippi	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
Missouri	147	84	218	325	299	375	352	112
Montana	5	17	40	3	6	11	9	10
Nebraska	46	63	43	47	58	46	42	36
Nevada	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	1
New Hampshire	37	23	9	29	13	13	23	10
New Jersey	228	204	350	398	402	472	488	167
New Mexico	—	4	5	1	6	—	1	3
New York	522	549	566	681	752	647	897	327
North Carolina	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
North Dakota	10	8	29	11	8	13	4	13
Ohio	443	327	329	490	375	543	323	166
Oklahoma	1	3	7	14	194	9	12	11
Oregon	16	13	9	11	5	9	21	19
Pennsylvania	533	744	721	969	491	987	986	623
Rhode Island	64	30	11	21	39	39	42	19
South Carolina	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
South Dakota	4	10	15	5	8	10	9	4
Tennessee	4	1	5	6	4	5	4	10
Texas	2	2	4	11	7	11	4	2
Utah	23	22	25	18	30	12	18	8
Vermont	45	14	10	14	18	19	12	4
Virginia	—	11	5	8	—	5	4	—
Washington	21	25	15	25	23	38	32	37
West Virginia	19	16	34	64	27	29	35	20
Wisconsin	190	215	230	155	150	187	157	171
Wyoming	1	2	8	3	—	1	1	4
Totals	4,449	4,169	5,176	5,466	4,413	5,623	5,307	2,923

The deaths in these years were as follows:

Years.	Deaths. From Tetanus.	Deaths. From Other Causes.	Deaths. Total.	Years	Deaths. From Tetanus.	Deaths. From Other Causes.	Deaths. Total.
1910	67	64	131	1905	87	95	182
1909	125	90	215	1904	91	92	183
1908	55	108	163	1903	406	60	466
1907	62	102	164				
1906	75	83	158	Grand totals	968	694	1,662

WEATHER BUREAU FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, telephone and railway officials, postmasters and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles, and by mail, telegraph or telephone. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

Explanation of Weather Flags.

No. 1. White Flag.

Fair weather.

No. 2. Blue Flag.

Rain or Snow.

No. 3. White and Blue Flag.

Local Rain or Snow.

No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.

Temperature.

No. 5. White Flag with blk. sq. in centre.

Cold Wave.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

Explanation of Whistle Signals.

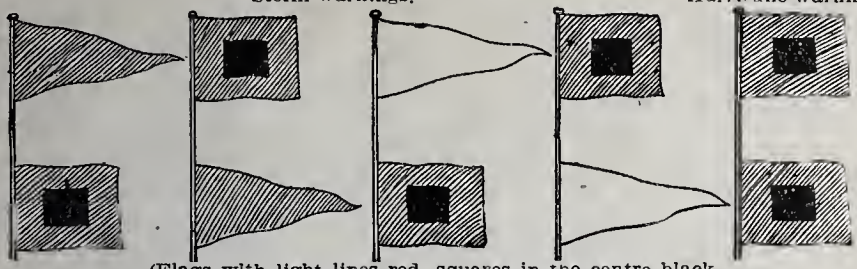
A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long.....	Fair weather.	One short.....	Lower temperature.
Two long.....	Rain or snow.	Two short.....	Higher temperature.
Three long.....	Local rain or snow.	Three short.....	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided. As far as practicable, the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case will the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant. Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the climatological service of their respective states, the central stations of which are as follows: Montgomery, Ala.; Phœnix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boisé, Idaho; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New England); Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Reno, Nev.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Houston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

There are also storm and hurricane warnings, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. The combinations follow:

Storm warnings. Hurricane warning.



(Flags with light lines red, squares in the centre black.

Storm warning—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind—red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white below a red light, westerly winds.

Hurricane warning—Two red flags with black centres displayed one above the other indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, or one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast. No night hurricane warnings are displayed.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Origin of the Institution.

The Smithsonian Institution was created by Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the conditions of the will of James Smithson, an English chemist and mineralogist, who bequeathed his fortune to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of The Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The will became operative at the death of its maker, which occurred at Genoa in 1829, and the income of the estate went to Smithson's nephew, Henry James Hungerford, until the death of the latter, on June 5, 1835. The bequest of the property to the United States thereupon became operative, and in September, 1835, the State Department received notification thereof. On December 17 President Jackson informed Congress of the bequest, and on July 1, 1836, the gift was accepted and the President empowered to appoint an agent to collect the money. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, was intrusted with this duty, and in November he brought the necessarily formal suit in the English Court of Chancery, where the claim remained for two years. Upon the final interpretation of the will Rush returned to America, bringing the fund with him.

The English coin which he brought over was equivalent to $508,318 46, and at once suggestions were offered for its expenditure in accordance with the terms of the will. As these were somewhat indefinite, it is not surprising that the proposals were varied in character. A national library, a national university, a national gallery of art and an astronomical observatory were among the suggestions, but all these were rejected; and in 1846, after eight years of exhaustive deliberation, the present establishment, fulfilling in a measure the functions of all the above suggestions, was brought into being by an act of Congress that rendered the income of the fund available under the management of a board of regents. The first meeting of the regents for the purpose of organization was held on September 7, 1846, when Professor Joseph Henry was elected secretary of the institution.

Management.

As the government cannot administer this trust directly there was constituted by Congress an establishment consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice and the heads of the executive departments of the United States. These are known as "members of the institution." For conducting the business of the institution a board of directors was created, called a board of regents, to which the management of the income of the fund was intrusted, and from which an annual report is required. The Board of Regents virtually has full powers, subject to the general laws of the land. As now constituted the board consists of "the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and the other four shall be inhabitants of some state, but no two from the same state." This board of regents elects the secretary, to whom is given full administrative power to carry out the aims of the institution.

Increase of Knowledge.

For the increase of knowledge the institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have resulted in the creation of independent government bureaus. It advises the government in many matters of scientific character, especially in those that have an international aspect. It supports a table at the Naples Marine Zoological Station. It

co-operates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc.

Diffusion of Knowledge. For the diffusion of knowledge the institution issues three regular series of publications: "Annual Reports," containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge, and the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," which contain reports of exploration, standard tables, lists and synopses of species of the organic and inorganic world and various aids to scientific investigations. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

Resources. The endowment of the institution is now $986,918·69, from which an annual income of $58,375 is derived that covers expenses of maintenance, exploration, research and publication.

Hodgkins Fund. The Hodgkins Fund, the income of $100,000 of which is for the increase and diffusion of knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man, has made grants, issued publications, awarded medals and prizes.

Smithsonian Library. The institution, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, maintains a scientific library which numbers 260,000 volumes, consisting mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. Whilst most of these works are deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers a working library is maintained at the institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published.

Government Branches. The parent institution has charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congress. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory and the Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

National Museum. The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, palæontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is a museum of record, research and education, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications.

National Gallery of Art. The National Gallery of Art contains the George P. Marsh collection of etchings and engravings; the Charles L. Freer collection, comprising numerous paintings, etchings, etc., by Whistler and other American artists, and many examples of Japanese and Chinese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of portraits by British masters, and the William T. Evans collection of over one hundred paintings, representing some of the best work of contemporary American artists.

International Exchanges. The International Exchanges, carried on in accordance with the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of governmental and scientific publications between the government of the United States and foreign governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. At present it has 56,314 correspondents, and since its establishment it has handled over 3,000,000 packages.

American Ethnology. The Bureau of American Ethnology is engaged in the collection and publication of information relating to the habits, customs, laws and natural and physical characteristics of the aborigines of the North American Continent, has done much valuable archæological work, made important additions to knowledge, assembled collections and issued many publications.

Astrophysical Observatory. The Astrophysical Observatory investigates solar radiation and solar phenomena and has produced a chart which shows in detail the so called invisible spectrum. The work of the observatory is especially directed to those portions of the energy of the sun which affect the climate and the crops.

Zoological Park. The National Zoological Park has an area of 167 acres two miles north of the centre of Washington. Its collection includes about 1,400 animals.

International Catalogue. The Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature collects and classifies the titles of works on the natural and physical sciences published in the United States and forwards them to London for publication by the central bureau.

Officers of the Institution. President, the President of the United States; chancellor, the Chief Justice of the United States; secretary, Charles D. Walcott; assistant secretary in charge of the National Museum, Richard Rathbun; regents of the institution the Chief Justice of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, Senators Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; Representatives John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; James R. Mann, of Illi-

nois, and William M. Howard, of Georgia; James B. Angell, of Michigan; Andrew D. White, of New York; John B. Henderson, of the District of Columbia; Alexander Graham Bell, of the District of Columbia; George Gray, of Delaware, and Charles F. Choate, of Massachusetts.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. Sixty sets of government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign governments, and this number may be increased up to one hundred. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets) purchased, 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript) purchased, 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner.

Special Collections. Since the removal to the new building the library has been enriched by a number of special collections. The prints division has received the Hubbard collection of engravings, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard; and the Noyes collection of original drawings, prints and books of Japanese artists, gift in 1905 of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes. The prints division also has the custody of the Garrett collection of 19,113 prints; and the George Lothrop Bradley collection of 1,980 engravings, etc., which, in accordance with his will, is to come into the permanent possession of the Library, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Bradley. The accessions to the manuscripts division give it superiority over any other like depository in this country. It now possesses the papers of nine Presidents, namely, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Johnson. Of the papers of American statesmen and politicians there are those of Franklin, R. Morris, Hamilton, Van Buren, Duff Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Breckinridge, Crittenden, McArthur, Allen, Lyman Trumbull; of naval officers, Preble, Perry, Porter, John Paul Jones; of state papers, the papers of the Continental Congress; and in Colonial documentary history, the records of the Virginia Company, Spanish papers from New Mexico and Florida; Philippine and Guam documents. The papers of Chancellor Kent represent the judiciary. In commercial history there are the Ellis papers, 1805–'53; Bourne papers, 1776–1816; Galloway papers (early part of eighteenth century), letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the eighteenth century); of John White, cashier of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore. Here also are the papers of William Thornton and George Watterston, illustrating the history of the District of Columbia. The Stevens Index of MSS. in European archives relating to America, 1763–'83, comprising 180 volumes, giving titles of 161,000 documents, and the Transcripts of 10,000 papers relating to the peace of 1783, in thirty-seven large folio volumes, were bought in 1906. The map division has acquired the Kohl collection, the manuscript maps of Lord Howe, and many other manuscript maps, which make the collection extremely rich in original maps. The Weber library of Sanskrit literature (3,018 volumes, 1,002 pamphlets), and the Hattala library of Slavic literature (about 1,500 volumes) were bought in 1904.

In 1907 the Yudin collection of Russian works (80,000 volumes) and a Japanese collection (9,000 volumes) were added; and in 1908 the Hultfeldt-Kaas collection of Scandinavian literature containing about 5,000 volumes.

The collection is now the largest on the Western Hemisphere and the third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1909) about 1,702,685 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of 126,816 volumes, which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol, 111,343 maps and charts, 501,293 pieces of music, and 303,036 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By an act approved March 3, 1909, and taking effect July 1,1909, the copyright laws of the United States were consolidated and materially amended. Its details cannot be summarized here because of their technical character. Persons desiring copyright should apply to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for application blanks with proper forms of entry. During the fiscal year 1908-09 217,986 books, maps, musical compositions, photographs, periodicals and other articles were copyrighted, the fees amounting to $83,816 75.

By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for securing copyrights, etc., may be obtained. The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, which is not copyrighted in this country. The secretary of the American Copyright League is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th Street, New York City, N. Y.

LABOR LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States statutes at large provide for a Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor, said bureau to be in charge of an officer designated the Commissioner of Labor. The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity.

Labor Commissioner.

The United States statutes at large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. (Chap. 352, acts of Congress, 1891-'92.) In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 308, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.) Chap. 47, acts of Congress, 1887-'88, directs the Public Printer to enforce the eight-hour law in the department under his charge.

Hours of Labor.

All persons in the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, first Monday in September, Labor Day (to employes of the Government Printing Office only), December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for national thanksgiving.

Holiday Pay.

Chap. 370, acts of Congress, 1897-'98, provides that when a controversy arises between a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and its employes, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, communicate with the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy, and if their efforts are unsuccessful they shall then try to bring about an arbitration of said controversy; that if the effort at mediation as above does not succeed the controversy may, by the consent of the parties, be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, one to be named by the employing carrier, one to be named by the employes, and the third to be chosen by the two first named, or, if they cannot agree on any one, then by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor; that a majority of said arbitrators may make a valid and binding award, which must be found and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the submission of the controversy shall be in writing and signed by both parties, and must be filed with the award and with a transcript of all the testimony; that these papers so filed in court with the award shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions; that the award shall be final and conclusive upon both parties unless set aside by the court for error of law apparent on the record; that the award shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon at the expiration of ten days from the filing unless, within said ten days, either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record; that at the expiration of ten days from the judgment of the Circuit Court upon exceptions taken as above, judgment shall be entered in accordance with the decision of the court unless, within said ten days, either party shall appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals; the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be final; that employes dissatisfied with the award must not quit the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of the award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of their intention, and that an employer so dissatisfied must not, on account of such dissatisfaction, dismiss an employe before the expiration of said three months without giving the same notice; that during the pendency of such arbitration it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to discharge employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes against said employer, and that for a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration it shall not be lawful for an employer to discharge employes, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, nor for any employe, during a like period, to quit the service of the employer without just cause without giving a like notice; that each member of such board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of $10 per day for the time he is actually employed, and also his traveling and other necessary expenses.

Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

For federal employers' liability legislation passed at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, see page 132 of this volume. For the law of May 30, 1908, providing compensation for injuries to federal employes, see page 100 of The Tribune Almanac for 1909. For the liability of common carriers law of April 22, 1908, see page 88 of The Tribune Almanac for 1909.

FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OF THE CASH IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

Interest Bearing Debt.

Title of loan.	Rate per cent.	When issued	When redeemable.	Amount issued.	Outstanding October 31, 1910.
Consols of 1930	2	1900	After Apr. 1, 1930.	$646,250,150	$646,250,150
Loan of 1908-1918	3	1898	After Aug. 1, 1908.	198,792,660	63,945,460
Loan of 1925	4	1895-'96	After Feb. 1, 1925.	162,315,400	118,489,900
Panama Canal loan:					
Series 1906	2	1906	After Aug. 1, 1916.	54,631,980	54,631,980
Series 1908	2	1908	After Nov. 1, 1918.	30,000,000	30,000,000
Aggregate of interest bearing debt				$1,091,990 190	$913,317,490

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased August 18, 1900	$7,000 00
Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	23,650 00
Funded loan of 1904, matured February 2, 1904	13,450 00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907	1,089,800 00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907	17,040 00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861	906,045 26
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$2,056,985 26

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes (February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863)	$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes (July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862)	53,282.50
National bank notes, redemption account (July 14, 1890)	33,529,205 50
Fractional currency (July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864; less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, Act of June 21, 1879)	6,858,435 93
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	$387,121,939 93

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Silver Bullion.

Classification.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Amount issued.
Gold certificates	$836,800,169 00	$63,059,500 00	$899,859,669 00
Silver certificates	483,376,411 00	5,691,589 00	489,068,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890	3,510,558 00	7,442 00	3,518,000 00
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$1,323,687,138 00	$68,758,531 00	$1,392,445,669 00

Recapitulation.

Classification.	Oct. 31, 1910.	Sept. 30, 1910.	Changes.	
Interest bearing debt	$913,317,490 00	$913,317,490 00		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	2,056,985 26	2,063,685 26	Dec.	$6,700 00
Debt bearing no interest	387,121,939 93	386,221,506 19	Inc.	900,433 74
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt	$1,302,496,415 19	$1,301,602,681 45	Inc.	$893,733 74
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury	1,392,445,669 00	1,383,381,669 00	Inc.	9,064,000 00

Cash in the Treasury (Credit).

Reserve fund—Gold coin and bullion			$150,000,000 00
Trust funds—Gold coin		$899,859,669 00	
Silver dollars		489,068,000 00	
Silver dollars of 1890		3,518,000 00	
			1,392,445,669 00
General fund—Gold coin	$47,964,561 84		
Gold certificates	63,059,500 00		
Silver certificates	5,691,589 00		
Silver dollars	633,229 00		
Silver bullion	3,586,040 37		
United States notes	5,496,564 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	7,442 00		
National bank notes	18,805,902 32		
Subsidiary silver coin	16,995,517 15		
Fractional currency	62 83		
Minor coin	652,188 12		
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement	15,585 61		
		$162,908,182 24	

In national bank depositories—To credit of Treasurer of United States	$35,659,998 50		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	12,238,288 89		
		$47,898,287 39	
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—To credit of Treasurer of United States	$2,530,941 51		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	3,890,872 00		
		6,421,813 51	
			217,228,283 14
Total			$1,759,673,952 14

Cash in the Treasury (Debit).

Gold certificates	$899,859,669 00		
Silver certificates	489,068,000 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	3,518,000 00		
		$1,392,445,669 00	
National bank 5 per cent fund	$24,991,899 54		
Outstanding checks and warrants	15,212,077 23		
Disbursing officers' balances	84,281,002 81		
Postoffice Department account	5,341,274 38		
Miscellaneous items	1,713,097 08		
		131,539,351 04	
			$1,523,985,020 04
Reserve fund		$150,000,000 00	
Balance in general fund		85,688,932 10	
			235,688,932 10
Total			$1,759,673,952 14
Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1910, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			$90,984,015 77
Balance in Treasury October 31, 1910, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			85,688,932 10
Decrease during the month			$5,295,083 67

Memorandum showing the amounts due the United States from Pacific railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction:

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Central Branch Union Pacific	$1,600,000 00	$2,053,424 67	$3,653,424 67

TREASURY CIRCULATION STATEMENT. NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

	General stock of money in the United States.	‡Held in Treasury as assets of the government.	Money in circulation.		
			Nov. 1, 1910.	Nov. 1, 1909.	Jan. 1, 1879
Gold coin, inc. bullion in Treasury	*$1,692,759,176	$197,964,562	$594,934,945	$598,773,175	$96,262,850
†Gold certificates	.....	63,059,500	836,800,169	795,205,489	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars	564,759,508	633,229	75,058,279	74,383,857	5,790,721
†Silver certificates	.....	5,691,589	483,376,411	481,794,889	413,360
**Subsidiary silver	156,146,796	16,995,517	139,151,279	142,324,038	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890	3,518,000	7,442	3,510,558	4,021,535	.....
U. S. notes	346,681,016	5,496,564	341,184,452	342,179,962	§310,288,511
Nat'l bank notes	724,874,308	18,805,902	706,068,406	685,996,112	314,339,398
Totals	$3,488,738,804	$308,654,305	$3,180,084,499	$3,124,679,057	$816,266,721

Population of the United States November 1, 1910, estimated at 90,844,000; circulation per capita, $35.01.

*A revised estimate by the Director of the Mint of the stock of gold coin was adopted in the statement for August 1, 1907. There was a reduction of $135,000,000. **A revised estimate by the Director of the Mint of the stock of subsidiary coin was adopted in the statement of September 1, 1910. There was a reduction of $9,700,000. †For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the government. ‡This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $35,659,998 50. For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement. §Includes $33,190,000 currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872.

COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1886 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE, WITH AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION PER CAPITA.

Year.	Coin, incl. bullion in Treasury.	U. S. notes, bank notes.	Total money.	In Treasury, as assets.	Circulation.	Population.	Per cap.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dols.
1886 ..	903,027,304	658,380,470	1,561,407,774	308,707,249	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	21.82
1887 ..	1,007,513.901	625,898,804	1,633,412,705	315,873,562	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	22 45
1888 ..	1,092,391,690	599,049,337	1,691,441,027	319,270,157	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	22 88
1889 ..	1,100,612,434	558,059,979	1,658,672,413	278,310,764	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	22 52
1890 ..	1,152,471,638	532,651,791	1,685,123,429	255,872,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	22 82
1891 ..	1,112,956,637	564,837,407	1,677,794,044	180,353,337	1,497,440,707	63,947,000	23 42
1892 ..	1,131,142,260	621,076,937	1,752,219,197	150,872,010	1,601,347,187	65,191,000	24 56
1893 ..	1,066,223,357	672,585,115	1,738,808,472	142,107,227	1,596,701,245	66,456,000	24 03
1894 ..	1,098,958,741	706,120,220	1,805,078,961	144,270,253	1,660,808,708	67,740,000	24 52
1895 ..	1,114,899,106	704,460,451	1,819,359,557	217,391,084	1,601,968,473	69,043,000	23 20
1896 ..	1,097,610,190	702,364,843	1,799,975,033	293,540,067	1,506,434,966	70,365,000	21 41
1897 ..	1,213,780,289	692,216,330	1,905,996,619	265,787,100	1,640,209,519	71,704,000	22 87
1898 ..	1,397,785,969	675,788,473	2,073,574,442	235,714,547	1,837,859,895	73,060,000	25 15
1899 ..	1,508,543,738	681,550,167	2,190,093,905	286,022,024	1,904,071,881	74,433,000	25 58
1900 ..	1,607,352,213	732,348,460	2,339,700,673	284,549,675	2,055,150,998	76,295,220	26 94
1901 ..	1,734,861,774	748,285,518	2,483,147,292	307,760,015	2,175,387,277	77,754,000	27 08
1902 ..	1,829,913,551	733,353,107	2,563,266,658	[3]313,876,107	2,249,390,551	79,117,000	28 43
[1]1903 .	1,958,083,786	784,215,995	2,742,299,781	293,131,363	2,449,168,418	81,061,000	30 21
[2]1904 .	2,032,717,414	815,575,516	2,848,292,930	264,816,269	2,583,476,661	82,329,000	31 38
[2]1905 .	2,079,848,586	879,710,265	2,959.558,851	306,427,273	2,653,131,578	83,726,000	31 69
[2]1906 .	2,241,743,960	936,765,001	3,178,508,961	321,626,175	2,866,882,786	85,131,000	33 68
[1]1907 .	2,260,619,846	1,008,445,212	3,269,065,058	260,823,475	3,008,241,583	86,666,000	34 71
[2]1908 .	2,363,453,526	1,017,230,208	3,381,079,734	282,581,713	3,098,498,021	87,971,000	35 22
[2]1909 .	2,373,233,341	1,054,655,772	3,427,889,113	303,210,056	3,124,679,057	89,404,000	34 95
[2]1910 .	2,413,665,480	1,075,073,324	3,488,738,804	308,654,305	3,180,084,499	90,844,000	35 01

[1]On December 1. [2]On November 1.

PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Denomination.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National bank notes	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Totals.
$1.....	$1,840,985	$391,456	$343,610	———	$147,462,275	$150,038,326
$2.....	1,386,428	258,354	164,320	———	62,362,622	64,171,724
$5.....	133,584,630	809,790	135,454,200	———	240,649,782	510,498,402
$10.....	134,442,146	1,146,620	320,999,830	$181,233,270	22,558,421	660,380,287
$20.....	18,700,502	569,030	218,511,020	237,872,544	7,007,570	482,660,666
$50.....	2,204,625	17,350	16,452,950	47,820,955	8,392,610	74,888,490
$100.....	6,385,200	203,400	37,287,700	73,022,400	583,220	117,481,920
$500.....	6,163,500	———	90,000	14,980,000	25,500	21,259,000
$1,000.....	42,963,000	122,000	23,000	65,820,500	26,000	108,954,500
$5,000.....	———	———	———	83,110,000	———	83,110,000
$10,000....	10,000	———	———	196,000,000	———	196,010,000
Fractions..	———	———	47,853	———	———	47,853
Totals.	$347,681,016	$3,518,000	$729,374,483	$899,859,669	$489,068,000	$2,469,501,168
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	———	*4,500,175	———	———	5,500,175
Net....	$346,681,016	$3,518,000	$724,874,308	$899,859,669	$489,068,000	$2,464,000,993

*Redeemed but not assorted by denomination.

BONDS ON DEPOSIT IN TREASURY AND DENOMINATIONS OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

Registered bonds on deposit.	To secure national bank notes.	To secure public deposits.	National bank notes of each denomination outstanding.	
U. S. Loan of 1925, 4s.....	$21,022,650	$4,788,000	One dollar....	$343,610
U. S. Loan of 1908-1918, 3s.	15,337,540	4,178,300	Two dollars...	164,320
U. S. Consols of 1930, 2s....	580,145,400	24,966,900	Five dollars...	135,454,200
U. S. Panama of 1936, 2s..	51,248,200	2,798,000	Ten dollars....	320,999,830
U. S. Panama of 1938, 2s..	27,172,280	1,405,000	Twenty dollars	218,511,020
Philippine Loans, 4s.....	———	4,748,000	Fifty dollars..	16,452,950
Porto Rico Loans, 4s.....	———	1,044,000	One hun. dol's	37,287.700
District of Columbia, 3.65s..	———	872,000	Five hun. dol's	90,000
Territory of Hawaii.....	———	663,000	One thou. dol's	23,000
Philippine Railway, 4s.....	———	146,000	Fractional p'ts	47,853
State, City and railroad....	———	2,763,000		
Total	$694,926,070	$48,372,200	Total	$729,374,483
			Less	*4,500,175
				$724,874,308

*Notes redeemed, but not assorted by denominations.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, NOVEMBER 1, 1909, AND OCTOBER 1 AND NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

	Nov. 1, '09.	Oct. 1, '10.	Nov. 1, '10.
National bank notes outstanding secured by United States bonds	$678,332,462	$688,157,577	$691,335,845
National bank notes outstanding secured by lawful money	25,608,294	32,638,029	33,538,463
Total national bank notes outstanding	$703,940,756	$720,795,606	$724,874,308

BONDS HELD IN TRUST FOR NATIONAL BANKS, OCTOBER 31, 1910.

	Kind of bonds.	Rate of Interest	Total amount outstanding.	Bonds held for national banks. To secure circulation.	To secure deposits of public moneys.	Total.
	Government.					
I	*U. S. Loan of 1925	4	$118,489,000	$21,022,650	$4,788,000	$25,810,650
I	*U. S. Loan of 1908–'18.	3	63,945,460	15,337,540	4,178,300	19,515,840
I	*U. S. Consol of 1930	2	636,250,150	580,145,400	24,966,900	605,112,300
I	*U. S. Panama of 1936.	2	54,631,980	51,248,200	2,798,000	54,056,200
I	*U. S. Panama of 1938.	2	30,000,000	27,172,280	1,405,000	28,567,280
II	*Philippine Loans	4	16,000,000	———	4,748,000	4,748,000
II	*Porto Rico Loans	4	4,325,000	———	1,044,000	1,044,000
II	*District of Columbia	3.65	8,889,250	———	872,000	872,000
II	†Territory of Hawaii	Various	4,129,000	———	663,000	663,000
	Miscellaneous.					
III.	‡Philippine Railway Co.	4	9,943,000	———	146,000	146,000
IV.	‡State, city and railroad	Various	———	———	2,763,000	2,763,000
	Total		———	$694,926,070	$48,372,200	$743,298,270

*At par. †At 90 per cent of par. ‡At 90 per cent of market value not exceeding 90 per cent par.

When banks have occasion to withdraw bonds held by the Treasurer to secure deposits of public moneys, the following shall be the order of withdrawal: Group IV, Group III, Group II and Group I.

Bonds within a group may be interchanged by banks if desired, but bonds in a lower group may not be substituted for those in a higher group.

Bonds of the Manila Railroad Company are also receivable to secure deposits of public moneys, and when accepted will be treated as belonging to Group III.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Resources.

Classification.	Nov. 16, 1909—7,006 Banks.	Mar. 29, 1910—7,082 Banks.	Sept. 1, 1910—7,173 Banks.
Loans and discounts	$5,148,787,594 70	$5,432,093,194 64	$5,467,160,637 98
Overdrafts	41,907,504 29	31,914,337 48	29,541,681 47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	676,149,300 00	686,447,110 00	685,692,290 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.	37,904,500 00	41,276,720 00	40,857,700 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.	16,031,500 48	8,542,437 88	10,927,191 01
U. S. bonds on hand	18,563,110 00	14,060,780 00	14,042,110 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	13,451,544 64	11,958,035 51	10,891,763 54
Bonds, securities, etc	870,365,125 41	847,423,044 64	854,127,665 04
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.	204,476,086 51	211,382,902 61	213,769,651 64
Other real estate owned	21,600,257 85	22,325,286 14	23,044,585 56
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	439,309,749 56	404,468,409 41	378,295,152 55
Due from state banks and bankers	156,181,012 29	153,278,676 84	147,914,089 26
Due from approved reserve agents	689,513 982 93	727,762,703 95	688,715,945 05
Checks and other cash items	32,751,913 24	28,464,569 02	39,330,620 38
Exchanges for clearing house	337,904,666 92	305,632,471 72	284,962,685 13
Bills of other national banks	40,063,706 00	44,062,832 00	41,547,840 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents.	2,693,029 82	2,854,545 25	2,906,840 89
Specie	628,834,658 94	661,799,771 93	672,626,546 13
Legal tender notes	176,026,076 00	173,095,815 00	179,058,491 00
Five per cent redemption fund	32,745,842 84	32,484,951 64	33,121,208 34
Due from Treasurer U. S.	6,132,500 31	6,595,750 31	7,646,757 39
Total	$9,591,394,662 73	$9,841,924,345 97	$9,826,181,452 36

Liabilities.

Classification.	Nov. 16, 1909— 7,006 Banks.	Mar. 29, 1910— 7,082 Banks.	Sept. 1, 1910— 7,173 Banks.
Capital stock paid in	$953,963,472 81	$972,819,559 77	$1,002,735,123 25
Surplus fund	603,246,750 20	626,912,645 05	648,288,369 97
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	222,499,416 82	225,590,971 55	225,769,399 53
National bank notes outstanding	668,393,996 50	669,182,385 00	674,821,853 00
State bank notes outstanding	30,392 00	30,386 00	27,707 00
Due to other national banks	943,240,300 45	1,003,611,892 03	929,652,332 28
Due to state banks and bankers	474,298,385 28	503,205,044 03	476,745,154 06
Due to trust companies and savings banks	420,577,189 30	442,301,487 71	499,646,587 85
Due to approved reserve agents	48,144,388 63	38,882,328 40	37,647,487 76
Dividends unpaid	1,168,415 41	1,488,516 93	1,326,154 84
Individual deposits	5,120,442,963 08	5,227,851,556 10	5,145,658,367 65
U. S. deposits	36,557,845 71	34,267,339 84	36,309,858 54
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	12,510,175 20	13,649,005 53	13,850,642 09
Bonds borrowed	35,143,130 00	34,619,047 35	34,574,822 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	8,929,367 87	7,900,041 47	18,867,294 33
Bills payable	34,862,912 45	33,907,470 86	72,847,849 63
Reserved for taxes	5,004,477 69	2,849,221 69	5,445,179 84
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,381,083 33	2,855,446 66	1,987,268 74
Total	$9,591,394,662 73	$9,841,924,345 97	$9,826,181,452 36

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1910, ARRANGED BY CLASSES.

Resources.

	Central reserve city banks (60).	Other reserve city banks (322)	Country banks (6,791).
Loans and discounts	$1,276,992,285 27	$1,454,442,384 46	$2,735,725,968 25
Overdrafts	315,410 76	4,177,962 60	25,048,308 11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	85,284,490 00	159,016,690 00	441,391,110 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	3,136,000 00	16,605,000 00	21,116,700 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,509,000 00	7,263,275 40	2,154,915 61
U. S. bonds on hand	3,918,890 00	2,860,930 00	7,262,290 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,343,363 40	2,694,964 81	6,853,435 33
Bonds, securities, etc	188,103,375 69	181,309,646 71	484,714,642 64
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	36,114,764 40	61,965,582 35	115,689,304 89
Other real estate owned	1,652,330 01	5,006,133 96	16,386,121 59
Due from national banks (not reserve agents	125,562,155 90	167,064,739 47	85,668,257 18
Due from state banks and bankers, trust companies, etc	34,309,504 20	74,068,098 70	39,536,486 36
Due from approved reserve agents	——	251,403,836 67	437,312,108 38
Checks and other cash items	11,110,921 96	12,251,698 99	15,967,999 43
Exchanges for clearing house	196,403,377 34	76,651,112 24	11,908,195 55
Bills of other national banks	2,552,514 00	13,755,823 00	25,239,503 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	139,635 82	671,701 27	2,095,503 80
Specie	312,511,136 10	184,353,831 27	175,761,578 76
Legal tender notes	87,660,256 00	37,264,891 00	54,133,344 00
Five per cent redemption fund	4,152,624 50	7,809,579 50	21,159,004 34
Due from Treasurer U. S. other than 5 per cent fund	4,221,652 30	2,574,537 42	850,567 67
Total	$2,376,993,687 65	$2,723,212,419 82	$4,725,975,344 89

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$182,400,000 00	$242,972,710 00	$577,362,413 25
Surplus fund	159,298,000 00	173,314,767 15	315,655,602 82
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	53,413,042 46	54,897,428 45	117,458,928 62
National bank notes outstanding	81,819,132 50	156,371,110 00	436,631,610 50
State bank notes outstanding	16,516 00	468 00	10,723 00
Due to national banks (not reserved agents)	502,282,486 64	365,393,354 44	61,976,491 20
Due to state banks and bankers	190,595,229 17	195,039,504 97	91,110,419 92
Due to trust companies and savings banks	223,932,337 99	213,173,165 23	62,541,084 63
Due to approved reserve agents	——	27,257,911 49	10,389,576 27
Dividends unpaid	151,814 67	217,208 20	957,131 97
Individual deposits	961,077,261 73	1,240,287,966 47	2,944,293,139 45
U. S. deposits	3,794,666 90	16,116,053 62	16,399,138 02
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	581,427 12	7,305,228 76	5,963,986 21

	Central reserve city banks (60).	Other reserve city banks (322)	Country banks (6,791).
Bonds borrowed	11,545,540 00	15,111,940 00	7,917,342 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	300,000 00	1,590,555 82	16,976,738 51
Bills payable	3,404,900 45	12,165,534 89	57,277,414 29
Reserved for taxes	2,378,461 37	1,274,439 85	1,792,278 62
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,870 65	723,072 48	1,261,325 61
Total	$2,376,993,687 65	$2,723,212,419 82	$4,725,975,344 89

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1910, AS COMPARED WITH THE RETURNS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

ITEMS.	Since September 1, 1909.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$338,278,286 80	———
United States bonds	9,563,990 00	———
Due from national banks, state banks and bankers and reserve agents	———	$12,316,102 21
Specie	6,228,648 75	———
Legal tenders	———	8,635,469 00
Capital stock	58,093,056 25	———
Surplus and other profits	72,299,455 17	———
Circulation	16,781,497 00	———
Due to national and state banks and bankers	———	75,122,165 63
Individual deposits	135,765,287 86	———
United States government deposits	1,455,617 36	———
Bills payable and rediscounts	41,405,994 06	———
Total resources	252,227,075 52	———

Total number banks reporting on September 1, 1909, 6,977; September 1, 1910, 7,173; increase, 196.

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOWING SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS AS SHOWN BY CALL OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

STATES.	Total number of banks.	Number showing savings deposits.	Amount of savings deposits.
Maine	72	42	$16,776,659 63
New Hampshire	58	13	1,194,673 23
Vermont	51	29	7,622,477 55
Massachusetts	192	27	9,223,254 35
Rhode Island	22	5	3,953,090 48
Connecticut	79	3	1,098,121 20
New England States	474	119	$39,868,276 44
New York	449	199	$63,458,970 23
New Jersey	194	139	41,868,178 79
Pennsylvania	819	550	144,366,723 06
Delaware	28	13	1,491,345 21
Maryland	108	80	17,408,095 83
District of Columbia	12	2	431,045 69
Eastern States	1,610	983	$269,024,358 81
Virginia	125	75	$20,210,591 68
West Virginia	103	57	5,734,669 84
North Carolina	75	38	2,976,021 96
South Carolina	39	31	6,807,362 37
Georgia	113	42	5,870,660 01
Florida	43	30	7,350,095 03
Alabama	79	29	4,019,386 36
Mississippi	32	11	703,577 44
Louisiana	31	15	2,599,168 87
Texas	519	55	4,905,632 53
Arkansas	45	13	739,201 24
Kentucky	148	30	2,903,639 68
Tennessee	102	29	5,408,631 21
Southern States	1,454	455	$70,228,638 22
Ohio	380	142	$31,853,314 28
Indiana	262	54	4,813,478 25
Illinois	432	186	31,396,607 25

STATES.	Total number of banks.	Number showing savings deposits.	Amount of savings deposits.
Michigan	101	90	34,458,367 67
Wisconsin	129	106	27,020,624 46
Minnesota	270	140	12,170,746 09
Iowa	326	99	5,780,190 54
Missouri	129	20	2,399,826 12
Middle States	2,029	837	$149,893,154 66
North Dakota	149	39	$1,099,895 01
South Dakota	99	35	1,203,582 22
Nebraska	238	36	2,585,390 24
Kansas	208	52	1,733,549 37
Montana	54	15	1,144,892 32
Wyoming	29	9	984,586 83
Colorado	122	23	8,184,854 14
New Mexico	41	8	1,265,258 62
Oklahoma	225	33	501,946 45
Western States	1,165	250	$18,703,955 20
Washington	79	56	$13,433,555 02
Oregon	75	22	820,399 81
California	187	48	10,451,915 60
Idaho	47	24	593,559 82
Utah	21	16	3,001,973 04
Nevada	12	5	372,242 25
Arizona	13	2	10,526 73
*Alaska	2	1	5,376 05
Pacific States	436	174	$28,689,548 32
*Hawaii	4	3	$199,892 58
Porto Rico	1	—	—
Island possessions	5	3	$199,892 58
United States	7,173	2,821	$576,607,824 23

*Statement of June 30, 1910.

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, DEPOSITS AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN 1910.

States.	No. of banks.	No. of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine	52	237,813	$89,938,240 81	$378 19
New Hampshire	55	184,626	84,836,589 24	459 51
Vermont	21	108,298	43,132,268 04	398 27
Massachusetts	190	2,078,953	761,365,758 32	366 23
Rhode Island	18	167,998	72,334,882 84	430 57
Connecticut	87	570,065	274,161,705 94	480 93
New England States	423	3,347,753	$1,325,769,146 19	$396 02
New York	142	2,385,910	$1,526,935,581 84	$528 92
New Jersey	26	300,335	106,762,662 84	345 13
Pennsylvania	11	398,385	176,194,529 61	441 72
Delaware	2	25,524	9,631,121 00	377 34
Maryland	22	243,395	89,354,005 00	367 12
District of Columbia	14	61,410	10,515,201 51	171 23
Eastern States	217	3,925,462	$1,919,393,101 80	$488 96
Virginia	24	32,217	$8,179,974 45	$253 90
West Virginia	3	24,129	4,125,519 47	170 98
North Carolina	24	33,983	7,233,261 86	212 85
South Carolina	25	32,380	9,808,101 98	302 91
Georgia	16	30,984	7,929,255 79	255 91
Florida	5	8,109	1,294,086 76	159 59
Alabama	5	8,977	526,451 61	58 64
Mississippi	12	8,558	1,751,262 62	204 63
Louisiana	8	49,881	16,888,080 71	336 59
Arkansas	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	10	15,079	2,286,615 78	151 64
Tennessee	13	36,608	10,244,449 37	279 84
Southern States	150	280,905	$70,267,060 40	$250 15

States.	No. of banks.	No. of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Ohio	46	337,786	$126,710,271 18	$375 12
Indiana	5	31,995	11,836,495 67	369 95
Illinois	—	—	—	—
Michigan	18	104,431	38,841,391 70	371 93
Wisconsin	12	25,507	6,080,507 08	238 39
Minnesota	9	98,338	24,491,871 02	249 06
Iowa	663	428,777	168,279,873 49	392 46
Middle Western States	753	1,026,834	$376,240,410 14	$366 41
North Dakota	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	17	10,417	$1,527,538 14	$146 64
Kansas	13	18,294	3,507,501 05	191 73
Montana	3	5,990	2,927,872 06	488 79
Wyoming	3	1,137	549,803 52	483 56
Colorado	9	21,729	3,315,861 14	152 60
New Mexico	11	2,691	693,274 70	257 63
Oklahoma	3	2,707	453,813 42	167 64
Western States	59	62,965	$12,975,664 03	$206 08
Washington	12	32,421	$9,496,385 42	$292 91
Oregon	12	11,273	10,951,201 84	971 45
California	123	420,172	334,965,870 34	797 21
Idaho	4	1,748	259,026 43	148 18
Utah	4	31,449	9,026,870 52	287 03
Nevada	1	1,074	745,441 54	694 08
Arizona	1	652	396,059 04	607 47
Pacific States	157	498,789	$365,840,865 14	$733 46
Total, United States	1,759	9,142,708	$4,070,486,246 70	$445 22

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, 1910.

	12,166 State Banks.	638 Mutual Savings Banks.	1,121 Stock Savings Banks	934 Private Banks.	1,091 Loan and Trust Cos.
Resources.					
Loans and discounts	$2,406,466,674	$1,727,170,989	$567,246,437	$108,449,464	$2,256,572,910
Bonds, securities, etc	303,624,801	1,676,149,419	120,962,406	10,409,581	1,000,263,549
Banking house	75,525,114	33,769,643	25,020,422	2,530,868	73,716,310
Furniture and fixtures	17,915,015	677,912	1,656,070	1,221,197	5,672,609
Other real estate owned	37,404,253	8,755,938	4,075,104	3,730,434	46,097,405
Due from banks	485,361,856	134,236,319	80,090,801	24,069,188	467,643,271
Checks and other cash items	93,739,691	1,297,587	1,191,174	519,052	12,883,491
Exchanges for clearing house	11,448,043	661,817	2,246,621	185,571	13,490,890
Cash on hand	240,580,836	24,463,401	26,416,938	6,754,890	260,129,890
All other resources	22,892,480	45,266,168	516,268	2,135,304	80,379,723
Total resources	$3,694,958,766	$3,652,449,198	$829,422,246	$160,015,552	$4,216,850,061
Liabilities.					
Capital stock paid in	$435,822,833	———	$68,320,822	$18,809,561	$367,333,556
Surplus fund	187,571,005	249,208,817	27,020,210	6,541,431	432,718,233
Undivided profits, less expenses	65,678,941	39,992,223	13,732,185	3,160,559	65,448,601
Dividends unpaid	2,441,796	90,370	364,639	62,448	2,842,956
Reserved for taxes	935,198	205,560	143,006	5,326	1,744,143
Due to banks	129,768,527	41,175	6,649,276	1,644,318	187,141,876
Deposits	2,727,926,986	3,360,563,842	709,922,403	124,644,003	3,073,122,706
Bills payable	54,849,892	164,901	2,064,395	1,722,194	11,842,447
Notes and bills rediscounted	11,397,414	———	251,960	336,450	1,113,151
All other liabilities	78,566,170	2,182,307	953,346	2,999,258	73,542,387
Total liabilities	$3,694,958,766	$3,652,449,198	$829,422,246	$160,015,552	$4,216,850,061

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	2,988,707	$59,774,140 00
Eagles	598,753	5,987,530 00

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Half eagles	4,382,098	21,910,490 00
Quarter eagles	441,899	1,104,747 50
Total gold	8,411,457	$88,776,907 50
Half dollars	5,058,050	$2,529,025 00
Quarter dollars	16,442,650	4,110,662 50
Dimes	14,481,650	1,448,165 00
Total silver	35,982,350	$8,087,852 50
Five cents	11,590,526	$579,526 30
One cent	117,686,263	1,176,862 63
Total minor	129,276,789	$1,756,388 93
Total coinage	173,670,596	$98,621,148 93

Coinage for the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Denomination	Pieces.	Pesos.
Pesos	7,578,000=	7,578,000 00
50 centavos	528,000=	264,000 00
20 centavos	450,000=	90,000 00
10 centavos	312,199=	31,219 90
1 centavo	1,737,612=	17,376 12
Total	10,605,811=	7,980,596 02

Coinage for government of San Salvador..... Pesos, 693,170 pieces

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1889-1909.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1889	$21,413,931 00	$35,496,683 15	$1,283,408 49	$58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 00	9,200,350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	47,053,060 00	23,089,899 00	832,718 93	70,975,677 98
1897	76,028,485 00	18,487,297 30	1,526,100 25	96,041,882 55
1898	77,985,757 50	23,034,033 45	1,124,835 14	102,144,626 09
1899	111,344,220 00	26,061,519 90	1,837,451 86	139,243,191 76
1900	99,272,942 50	36,295,321 45	2,031,137 39	137,599,401 34
1901	101,735,187 50	30,838,460 75	2,120,122 08	134,693,770 30
1902	61,980,572 50	30,116,369 45	2,429,736 17	94,526,678 12
1903	43,683,970 50	19,874 440 00	2,251,281 18	65,809,691 68
1904	233,402,428 00	15,695,609 95	1,683,529 35	250,781,567 35
1905	49,638,441 00	6,332,180 90	2,298,555 45	58,269,177 33
1906	77,538,045 00	10,651,087 85	2,890,908 80	91,080,041 65
1907	131,907,490 00	13,178,435 75	3,042,126 18	148,128,051 93
1908	131,638,632 50	12,391,777 25	1,468,738 72	145,499,148 47
1909	88,776,907 50	8,087,852 50	1,756,388 93	98,621,148 93

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

(As estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Alabama	1,355	$28,000	200	$100
Alaska	1,013,340	20,947,600	158,100	82,200
Arizona	129,273	2,672,300	3,632,200	1,889,300
California	1,029,000	21,271,300	1,705,200	887,000
Colorado	1,062,056	21,954,700	9,093,600	4,730,100
Georgia	2,141	44,300	200	100
Idaho	67,207	1,389,300	7,054,500	3,669,500
Illinois	14	300	3,600	1,900
Michigan	——	——	323,900	168,500
Missouri	9	200	15,200	7,900
Montana	174,123	3,599,400	12,000,000	6,241,900
Nevada	721,195	14,908,400	8,953,000	4,657,000
New Mexico	13,464	278,300	329,200	171,200
North Carolina	1,557	32,200	500	300
Oregon	34,488	712,900	71,100	37,000
Philippine Islands	9,000	186,100	2,100	1,100

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Porto Rico	30	600	—	—
South Carolina	169	3,500	200	100
South Dakota	331,363	6,849,900	205,600	107,000
Tennessee	179	3,700	58,500	30,400
Texas	18	400	358,300	186,400
Utah	185,993	3,844,800	9,533,400	4,958,900
Virginia	175	3,600	6,000	3,100
Washington	18,282	377,900	73,500	38,200
Wyoming	184	3,800	1,100	600
Other States	5,744	118,700	269,800	140,300
Total	4,800,359	$99,232,200	53,849,000	$28,010,100

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

[Estimated by the Director of the Mint.]*

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
North America:				
United States	4,800,359	$99,232,200	53,849,000	$28,001,500
Canada	473,591	9,790,000	27,878,590	14,496,900
Mexico	1,187,205	24,541,700	73,299,700	38,115,800
Africa	8,256,113	170,669,000	1,262,500	656,500
Australasia	3,442,709	71,167,100	17,175,100	8,931,100
Europe:				
Russia	1,693,125	35,000,000	132,122	68,700
Austria-Hungary	119,454	2,469,300	1,770,457	920,600
Germany	3,134	64,800	4,971,544	2,585,200
Norway	—	—	226,175	117,600
Sweden	702	14,500	35,728	18,600
Italy	2,251	46,500	674,848	350,900
Spain	—	—	4,175,674	2,171,400
Greece	—	—	829,025	431,100
Turkey	108	2,200	7,971	4,100
France	40,412	835,400	794,973	413,400
Great Britain	772	16,000	135,255	70,300
Servia	2,893	59,800	—	—
South American States	553,104	11,433,800	17,001,650	8,840,900
Central American States	146,034	3,018,800	1,460,809	759,600
Asia:				
Japan	167,644	3,465,500	3,991,380	2,075,500
China	418,312	8,647,300	—	—
Indo-China	1,540	31,800	—	—
Korea	147,423	3,047,500	—	—
Siam	15,850	327,600	—	—
British India	511,154	10,566,500	—	—
East Indies:				
British	67,770	1,400,900	—	—
Dutch	85,662	1,770,800	384,433	199,900
Total	22,137,321	$457,619,000	210,056,934	$109,229,600
Product of 1908	21,378,481	$441,932,200	203,186,370	—
Gain in 1909	758,840	15,686,800	6,870,564	—

*Estimate made March 22, 1910.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1873 TO 1909.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1873	1,741,500	$36,000,000	27,650,400	$35,881,600
1874	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,400
1887	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1888	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,598	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,800	33,456,000
1905	4,265,742	88,180,700	56,101,600	34,222,000
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,827	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	4,800,359	99,232,200	53,849,000	28,010,100
Total, 1873 to 1909	93,633,590	1,935,576,200	1,718,120,300	1,407,902,300
Total, 1792 to 1909	153,100,538	3,164,863,200	1,836,998,000	1,566,056,700

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1883 TO 1909.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine. ounces.	Value.	Fine. ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
1883	4,614,588	$95,392,000	89,175,023	$115,297,000	$98,984,300
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	105,461,400	90,785,000
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	118,445,200	97,518,800
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	120,626,800	92,793,500
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,201,000	94,031,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400	102,185,900
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	155,427,700	112,414,100
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	163,032,000	131,937,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300	135,500,200
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400	133,404,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400	129,119,900
1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,619,394	212,829,600	104,493,000
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	216,566,900	109,545,600
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	203,069,200	105,859,300
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	207,413,000	96,252,700
1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	218,576,800	99,742,600
1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,453	217,648,200	101,002,600
1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	224,441,000	107,626,400
1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	223,691,300	103,806,700
1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	210,441,900	86,264,700
1903	15,852,620	327,702,200	167,689,322	216,810,300	90,552,200
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	212,292,900	95,233,300
1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	219,266,300	105,113,700
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	214,309,200	111,721,100
1907	19,956,283	412,532,900	184,194,090	239,172,300	121,568,100
1908	21,378,481	441,932,200	203,186,370	.....	108,684,400
1909	22,137,321	457,619,000	210,056,934	.....	109,229,600

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD. 1901-1910.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports.					
Ore	$20,605,453	$24,815,597	$18,675,837	$21,520,146	$9,330,015
Bullion and coin	45,445,734	27,205,657	26,306,190	77,535,222	44,318,946
Total	$66,051,187	$52,021,254	$44,982,027	$99,055,368	$53,648,961
Exports.					
Domestic ore	$210,691	$186,587	$231,768	$729,247	$932,624
Domestic bullion and coin	52,424,618	46,574,851	44,352,872	78,466,740	85,214,119
Foreign ore	——	782,567	65,615	4,920	2,450
Foreign bullion and coin	549,868	1,024,945	2,440,340	2,259,079	6,444,831
Total	$53,185,177	$48,568,950	$47,000,595	$81,459,986	$92,594,024
Excess of imports	12,866,010	3,452,304	——	17,595,382	——
Excess of exports	——	——	2,108,568	——	38,945,663

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD—(Continued).

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imports.					
Ore	$14,265,253	$14,502,987	$12,607,861	$12,199,420	$12,918,827
Bullion and coin	81,956,477	100,007,262	135,729,460	31,804,569	30,421,078
Total	$96,221,730	114,510,249	148,337,321	$44,003,989	$43,339,905
Exports.					
Domestic ore	$821,659	$400,285	$362,857	$442,403	$568,386
Domestic bullion and coin	27,025,815	47,179,194	69,833,185	88,799,061	114,001,328
Foreign ore	300	—	—	5,842	—
Foreign bullion and coin	10,725,817	3,819,697	2,236,882	2,284,512	3,993,501
Total	$38,573,591	$51,399,176	$72,432,924	$91,531,818	118,563,215
Excess of imports	57,648,139	63,111,073	75,904,397	—	—
Excess of exports	—	—	—	47,527,829	75,223,310

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER, 1901-1910.

	1901.	1902	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports.					
Ore	$22,045,929	$17,050,635	$15,589,586	$17,979,535	$15,696,876
Bullion and coin	14,340,592	11,181,619	8,573,905	9,789,279	11,787,989
Total	$36,386,521	$28,232,254	$24,163,491	$27,768,814	$27,484,865
Exports.					
Domestic ore	$376,596	$76,633	$85,327	$69,132	$188,272
Domestic bullion and coin	58,382,183	45,894,616	40,036,170	37,917,732	36,576,159
Foreign ore	—	711	—	8,049,136	3,113,426
Foreign bullion and coin	5,506,401	3,760,430	4,128,762	3,436,702	8,970,955
Total	$64,285,180	$49,732,390	$44,250,259	$49,472,702	$48,848,212
Excess of imports	—	—	—	—	—
Excess of exports	27,898,659	21,500,136	20,086,768	21,703,888	21,363,974

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imports.					
Ore	$20,728,768	$26,219,268	$29,124,173	$28,573,696	$29,726,209
Bullion and coin	23,713,772	16,727,356	15,533,924	15,381,114	15,490,985
Total	$44,422,540	$42,946,624	$44,658,097	$43,954,810	$45,217,194
Exports.					
Domestic ore	$294,574	$463,108	$260,063	$301,504	$798,063
Domestic bullion and coin	52,257,997	44,292,043	52,213,229	54,198,304	52,296,504
Foreign ore	3,236,164	3,445	6,213	62,278	5,222
Foreign bullion and coin	10,080,328	12,040,477	5,441,697	1,120,206	2,187,072
Total	$65,869,063	$56,739,073	$57,921,202	$55,682,792	$55,286,861
Excess of imports	—	—	—	—	—
Excess of exports	21,426,523	13,792,449	13,263,105	11,727,982	10,069,667

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY COUNTRIES, 1909-1910

Countries.	Gold. Twelve months ending June—		Silver. Twelve months ending June—	
	1909	1910	1909	1910
Imports.				
France	$2,360,609	$4,067,692	$52,127	$7,743
Germany	22,378	5,939	100,195	46,539
United Kingdom	476,915	339,095	489,542	407,933
Canada	10,945,139	11,653,118	11,654,409	12,964,357
Central United States	2,654,598	2,644,001	709,457	1,012,442
Mexico	19,050,205	20,214,846	27,847,659	26,592,644
West Indies	2,493,754	736,547	233,888	111,353
South America	3,076,515	2,616,679	2,067,126	2,306,605
Japan	186,851	500,763	223,646	443,733
Australia and Tasmania	2,529,056	297,603	224,121	182,682
All other countries	207,969	263,622	352,640	1,141,163
Total	$44,003,989	$43,339,905	$43,954,810	$45,217,194
In ore and bullion	$35,839,404	$36,455,919	$41,274,339	$41,812,305
Coin	8,164,585	6,883,986	2,680,471	3,404,889
Exports.				
France	$21,124,767	$3,239	$4,922,400	$2,980,578
Germany	.....	4,455	111,960	498,653
United Kingdom	13,958,445	32,165,600	42,771,609	43,258,189
Canada	18,972,130	10,539,150	457,703	528,589
West Indies	2,069,215	4,367,508	290,681	102,329

Countries.	Gold. Twelve months ending June—		Silver. Twelve months ending June—	
	1909	1910	1909	1910
All other North America.	1,276,965	2,743,100	307,399	379,970
South America	27,085,491	41,721,544	13,276	57,504
Hong Kong	3,177	4,180	5,471,463	5,001,248
Japan	3,031,648	27,005,314	.....	.....
All other countries	4,010,070	9,125	1,336,301	2,479,801
Total	$91,531,818	$118,563,215	$55,682,792	$55,286,861
In ore and bullion	$23,121,744	$28,240,400	$55,007,524	$54,646,984
Coin	68,410,074	90,322,815	675,268	639,877

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1880 TO 1908.

GOLD.

Calendar year.	New material.				Old material.	Grand total.
	United States coin.	Domestic bullion.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total new material.		
1880	$3,300,000	$6,000,000	$1,267,600	$10,567,600	$395,000	$10,962,600
1881	2,700,000	7,000,000	1,547,800	11,247,800	522,900	11,770,700
1882	2,500,000	7,000,000	671,500	10,171,500	696,500	10,868,000
1883	4,875,000	7,840,000	194,500	12,909,500	1,549,300	14,458,800
1884	5,000,000	6,000,000	385,500	11,385,500	3,114,500	14,500,000
1885	3,500,000	6,736,927	178,913	10,415,840	1,408,902	11,824,742
1886	3,500,000	7,003,480	638,003	11,141,483	1,928,046	13,069,529
1887	3,500,000	9,090,342	384,122	12,974,464	1,835,882	14,810,346
1888	3,500,000	9,893,057	718,809	14,111,866	2,402,976	16,514,842
1889	3,500,000	9,686,827	291,258	13,478,085	3,218,971	16,697,056
1890	3,500,000	10,717,472	362,062	14,579,534	3,076,426	17,655,960
1891	3,500,000	10,697,679	628,525	14,826,204	4,860,712	19,686,916
1892	3,500,000	10,588,703	771,686	14,860,389	4,468,685	19,329,074
1893	1,500,000	8,354,482	804,254	10,658,736	2,777,165	13,435,901
1894	1,500,000	6,430,073	543,585	8,473,658	2,184,946	10,658,604
1895	1,500,000	8,481,789	471,027	10,452,816	2,976,269	13,429,085
1896	1,500,000	7,209,787	316,804	9,026,591	2,369,343	11,395,934
1897	1,500,000	7,184,822	613,981	9,298,803	2,571,428	11,870,231
1898	1,500,000	9,463,262	437,641	11,400,903	2,164,976	13,565,879
1899	1,500,000	13,267,287	344,906	15,112,193	2,734,985	17,847,178
1900	1,500,000	14,582,627	584,903	16,667,530	3,480,612	20,148,142
1901	1,500,000	16,296,688	685,642	18,482,330	3,386,626	21,868,956
1902	1,500,000	18,653,625	851,673	21,005,298	4,677,549	25,682,847
1903	3,500,000	19,944,365	953,597	24,397,962	4,665,589	29,063,551
1904	3,500,000	12,298,459	7,131,577	22,930,036	5,725,927	28,655,963
1905	3,500,000	20,559,910	3,562,069	27,621,979	5,586,636	33,208,615
1906	3,500,000	18,667,804	10,452,037	32,619,841	6,506,922	39,126,763
1907	3,500,000	15,546,924	14,502,571	33,549,495	7,177,575	40,727,070
1908	3,500,000	8,407,971	2,846,974	14,754,945	16,721,146	31,476,091
Total	$82,375,000	$313,604,362	$53,143,519	$449,122,881	$105,186,494	$554,309,375

SILVER (FINE OUNCES).

1880	$464,063	$3,867,188	$273,023	$4,604,274	$112,148	$4,716,422
1881	154,687	4,563,281	286,945	5,004,913	137,672	5,142,585
1882	154,687	4,906,920	340,544	5,402,151	164,665	5,566,816
1883	154,687	3,576,143	119,883	3,850,713	434,595	4,285,308
1884	154,687	3,480,469	502,734	4,137,890	131,484	4,269,374
1885	154,687	3,511,310	48,501	3,714,498	357,472	4,071,970
1886	154,687	2,804,635	638,562	3,597,884	312,589	3,910,473
1887	154,687	3,173,208	506,595	3,834,490	371,719	4,206,209
1888	154,687	5,010,218	597,082	5,761,987	504,318	6,266,305
1889	154,687	5,644,495	508,920	6,308,102	472,582	6,780,684
1890	154,687	5,525,155	963,254	6,643,096	495,077	7,138,173
1891	154,687	5,637,642	971,516	6,763,845	663,707	7,427,552
1892	154,687	5,572,006	966,643	6,693,336	500,706	7,194,042
1893	77,344	5,082,054	1,346,326	6,505,724	945,787	7,451,511
1894	77,344	6,635,685	759,824	7,472,853	944,504	8,417,357
1895	77,344	7,599,323	752,942	8,429,609	1,065,902	9,495,511
1896	77,344	6,160,777	821,387	7,059,508	832,860	7,892,368
1897	77,344	7,116,009	616,579	7,809,932	853,457	8,663,389
1898	77,344	9,417,981	489,160	9,984,485	734,233	10,718,718
1899	77,344	8,388,658	529,137	8,995,139	1,583,678	10,578,817
1900	77,344	10,423,485	940,450	11,441,279	1,776,006	13,217,285

Calendar year.	New material.				Old material.	Grand total.
	United States coin.	Domestic bullion.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total new material.		
1901	77,344	11,809,418	1,038,409	12,925,171	1,208,523	14,133,694
1902	77,344	15,236,711	1,289,623	16,603,678	2,741,331	19,345,009
1903	77,344	15,016,256	954,930	16,048,530	3,919,726	19,968,256
1904	77,344	16,629,834	1,218,122	17,925,300	2,554,687	20,479,987
1905	77,344	16,580,307	2,754,003	19,411,654	4,289,023	23,700,677
1906	77,344	15,231,628	2,734,187	18,043,159	3,810,105	21,853,264
1907	77,344	17,431,691	4,628,208	22,137,243	2,232,541	24,369,784
1908	77,344	15,842,812	4,490,942	20,411,098	3,439,730	23,850,828
Total	$3,557,811	$241,875,299	$32,088,431	$277,521,541	$37,590,827	$315,112,368

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873 TO 1908.

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	12,462,890	$257,630,802	101,741,421	$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,887	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98 044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,287	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	98,128,832	126,873,642
1896	9,476,639	195,899,517	123,394,239	159,540,027
1897	21,174,850	437,722,992	129,775,082	167,790,006
1898	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,461,020	149,282,936
1899	22,548,101	466,110,614	128,566,167	166,226,964
1900	17,170,053	354,936,497	143,362,948	185,358,156
1901	12,001,537	248,093,787	107,439,666	138,911,891
1902	10,662,098	220,495,125	149,826,725	193,715,362
1903	11,634,166	240,499,547	163,159,508	211,795,829
1904	22,031,285	455,427,085	136,518,406	176,508,646
1905	11,898,037	245,954,257	134,062,214	173,333,093
1906	17,721,058	366,326,788	120,339,501	155,590,466
1907	19,921,014	411,803,902	171,434,608	221,652,826
1908	15,819,505	327,018,200	150,582,664	194,692,737
Total	387,070,969	$8,001,467,123	4,001,972,599	$5,177,695,596

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; for the years 1886 to 1908 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.]

Period.	Gold.		Silver.		Percentage of Production.			
	Total for period.		Total for period.		By weight.		By value.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1493-1520	5,221,160	$107,931,000	42,309,400	$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
1521-1544	5,524,655	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
1545-1560	4,377,544	90,492,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6

Period.	Gold. Total for period. Fine ounces.	Gold. Total for period. Value.	Silver. Total for period. Fine ounces.	Silver. Total for period. Coining value.	Percentage of production. By weight. Gold	By weight. Silver.	By value. Gold	By value. Silver.
1561-1580.	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
1581-1600.	4,745,340	98,095,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
1601-1620.	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1621-1640.	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
1641-1660.	5,633,110	116,571,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
1661-1680.	5,954,180	123,084,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
1681-1700.	6,921,895	143,088,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
1701-1720.	8,243,260	170,403,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
1721-1740.	12,268,440	253,611,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
1741-1760.	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1761-1780.	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
1781-1800.	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1801-1810.	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811-1820.	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830.	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
1831-1840.	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1841-1850.	17,605,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
1851-1855.	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
1856-1860.	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
1861-1865.	29,747,913	614,944,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
1866-1870.	31,350,430	648,071,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
1871-1875.	27,955,068	577,883,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1876-1880.	27,715,550	572,931,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47
1881-1885.	23,973,773	495,582,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
1886-1890.	37,306,411	564,474,000	544,557,155	704,074,000	4.8	95.2	44.5	55.5
1891-1895.	39,412,823	814,736,000	787,906,656	1,018,708,000	4.8	95.2	44.4	55.6
1896-1900.	62,234,698	1,286,505,400	828,466,522	1,071,148,400	7	93	54.6	45.4
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	223,691,300	6.8	93.2	53.8	46.2
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	210,441,900	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	216,810,300	8.6	91.4	60.2	39.8
1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	212,292,900	9.3	90.7	62.1	37.9
1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	222,794,500	9.6	90.4	63.1	36.9
1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	213,403,800	10.5	89.5	65.3	34.7
1907.....	19,956,283	412,532,900	184,794,090	238,149,900	9.8	90.2	63.4	36.6
1908.....	21,378,481	441,932,200	203,186,370	262,705,600	9.5	90.5	62.7	37.3
Total..	625,798,143	12,936,397,600	10,220,943,048	13,214,956,600	5.8	94.2	49.5	50.5

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gold Coins.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.
One Dollar ($1)....	23.22	2.58	Half eagle ($5)....	116.10	12.90
Quarter eagle($2 50)	58.05	6.45	Eagle ($10).....	232.20	25.80
Three dollars ($3)..	69.66	7.74	Double eagle ($20).	464.40	51.60

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

Silver Coins.

Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.
Standard dollar....	371.25	41.25	Quarter dollar.....	86.805	9.645
Half dollar.....	173.61	19.29	Dime	34.722	3.858

Minor Coins.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.
*Five-cent piece...	57.87	19.29	†One-cent piece....	45.60	2.40

*Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel. †Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the stand-

ard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight. Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment. Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored, with restrictions as to monthly issue, by the act of February 28, 1878. In 1893 the United States ceased to purchase silver regularly for coinage into dollars. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Figures from reports of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)
(Value of principal articles, in dollars.)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	Year ended June 30.	
	1909.	1910.
Agricultural implements	$25,694,184	$28,124,033
Animals (cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.)	22,645,438	17,447,735
Art works, paintings and statuary	494,509	1,065,695
Brass, and manufactures of	3,510,276	4,355,561
Breadstuffs—		
Barley	4,672,166	3,052,527
Bread and biscuit	710,687	767,151
Buckwheat	137,413	103,138
Corn	25,194,466	25,427,993
Cornmeal	1,549,010	1,147,568
Oats	804,759	794,367
Wheat	68,094,447	47,806,598
Wheat flour	51,157,366	47,621,467
Table foods	1,858,646	2,040,314
Bran, etc	1,222,406	1,521,622
Dried grains	1,758,404	1,640,401
All breadstuffs	159,929,221	133,191,330
Bricks and tiles	795,999	1,341,273
Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of	15,392,817	20,630,859
Celluloid and manufactures of	587,859	1,189,080
Cement	1,143,657	2,292,376
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	19,131,811	21,415,935
Clocks and watches	2,517,332	2,588,931
Coal	37,316,795	40,512,546
Coke	2,752,275	3,077,372
Coffee, raw	3,729,840	5,703,786
Copper (ore)	1,417,791	1,304,887
Copper ingots, and manufactures of	85,290,186	88,004,397
Cotton (unmanufactured)	417,390,665	450,447,243
Cotton (manufactures of)	31,878,566	33,397,097
Dental goods	1,656,384	1,746,260
Eggs	1,199,522	1,260,486
Explosives	3,478,714	3,352,663
Fertilizers	9,283,416	8,700,640
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	7,284,318	6,849,250
Fish	6,113,052	9,652,088

Articles.	Year ended June 30.	
	1909.	1910.
Fruits (including nuts)	16,568,080	18,885,654
Furs and fur skins	9,207,770	14,501,635
Glass and glassware	2,173,193	2,805,401
Glucose and grape sugar	2,346,089	3,415,220
Grease and soap stocks	4,814,901	4,612,426
Hair and manufactures of	988,749	1,142,845
Hay	1,147,753	1,070,907
Hides and skins other than furs	1,271,190	1,738,216
Hops	1,271,629	2,062,140
India rubber (manufactures of)	7,432,832	10,175,634
Instruments for scientific purposes	8,927,294	12,535,643
Iron ore	1,264,048	1,637,019
Iron and steel, manufactures of		
Bars of steel	2,649,233	4,257,666
Billets, ingots and blooms	2,500,541	1,192,565
Steel rails	6,918,856	10,546,180
Sheets and plates, not including tin plates	7,751,647	11,980,591
Structural iron and steel	5,144,030	5,800,551
Wire	7,293,636	8,396,966
Builders' hardware, saws and tools	12,136,577	14,160,439
Castings	1,479,421	2,061,028
Firearms	1,682,687	2,373,662
Cash registers	2,629,783	2,920,517
Electrical machinery	6,449,526	6,048,263
Metal working machinery	3,640,034	5,975,503
Mining machinery	4,015,799	5,400,420
Printing presses	1,533,436	2,065,299
Pumps and pumping machinery	2,672,952	3,110,908
Sewing machines	5,904,029	7,513,852
Locomotives	3,497,650	2,404,619
Stationary engines	2,989,540	3,098,785
Traction engines	1,007,630	2,333,803
Typewriting machines	6,899,069	8,239,510
Wire nails	1,299,086	1,705,026
Pipes and fittings	7,990,885	9,574,748
Stoves and ranges	1,012,182	1,294,797
All manufactures of iron and steel	144,951,357	179,133,186
Jewelry	1,259,790	1,440,388
Lamps, chandeliers, etc	1,715,939	2,273,355
Leather, and manufactures of	42,974,795	52,646,755
Marble and stone, and manufactures of	1,195,759	1,447,989
Meat and dairy products		
Canned beef	1,645,822	1,678,452
Fresh beef	12,698,594	7,733,751
Salted or pickled beef	3,472,367	2,783,701
Tallow	3,000,366	1,779,615
Bacon	25,920,490	18,381,050
Hams, cured	23,526,307	17,837,375
Pickled pork	4,599,431	4,421,844
Lard	52,712,569	43,301,156
Lard compounds	6,115,307	6,887,738
Oleo oil and neutral lard	19,126,741	14,305,080
Sausage casings	3,520,191	4,503,339
Butter	1,268,210	785,771
Condensed milk	1,375,104	1,023,633
All meat and dairy products	166,521,949	130,632,783
Musical instruments	2,619,772	3,182,343
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits turpentine)	15,101,300	18,681,962
Nickel, nickel oxide and matte	3,395,174	4,532,897
Oilcake and oilcake meal	25,836,134	19,251,012
Oils (animal)	589,603	903,001
Oils (mineral-crude)	6,907,525	5,277,181
Oils (refined or manufactured)	99,092,112	93,813,031
Oils (vegetable)	23,098,050	16,479,301
Paper, and manufactures of other than books, maps, etc	7,663,139	8,994,277
Paper, books, maps, etc	6,351,445	7,088,994
Paraffin and paraffin wax	6,445,917	7,886,359
Photographic goods	4,184,716	4,765,155
Seeds	5,256,623	3,485,418
Soap	3,472,431	3,620,546
Spirits, wines and malt liquors	3,096,172	3,154,100
Sugar and molasses	5,408,502	7,873,036
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	30,902,900	38,115,386
Tobacco (manufactures of)	4,701,617	4,803,101
Vegetables	3,760,466	4,207,319

Articles.	Year ended June 30. 1909.	1910.
Wood and manufactures of		
Logs and timber	12,580,389	14,570,064
Lumber	29,435,493	37,282,072
Staves	5,524,199	4,673,085
Furniture	4,293,904	5,572,191
All wood and manufactures of	67,867,432	78,813,803
Wool, manufactures of	1,971,939	2,369,283
Total exports of domestic merchandise	$1,638,355,593	$1,710,083,998
Exports of foreign merchandise	24,655,511	34,900,722

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$172,582,134	$215,528,986
Carried in American steam vessels	99,645,375	105,888,537
Carried in American sailing vessels	6,367,651	5,616,936
Carried in foreign steam vessels	1,332,980,821	1,357,962,745
Carried in foreign sailing vessels	26,779,612	25,086,794

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

Carried in cars or other land vehicles	$9,607,021	$13,231,275
Carried in American steam vessels	2,091,219	2,168,989
Carried in American sailing vessels	24,897	24,840
Carried in foreign steam vessels	12,721,028	19,320,317
Carried in foreign sailing vessels	211,346	155,301

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Exports of gold	$91,531,818	$118,563,215
Exports of silver	55,682,792	55,286,861

IMPORTS.

Free of Duty.

Animals	$2,258,508	$3,520,803
Art works, twenty years old or over		18,634,131
Chemicals, drugs and dyes (n. e. s.)	48,274,240	58,883,858
Cocoa	14,850,328	11,376,061
Coffee	79,112,129	69,194,353
Copper ore, matte and regulus	8,697,788	9,272,545
Copper ingots, bars, plates and old copper	29,271,514	30,887,841
Cork, unmanufactured	2,016,551	3,152,280
Cotton waste or flocks	1,221,682	1,579,588
Cotton, unmanufactured	13,622,802	15,816,138
Diamonds and other precious stones uncut	4,761,116	10,232,604
Fertilizers	5,995,599	8,371,883
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, unmanufactured	26,406,933	27,842,944
Binding twine	984,914	681,033
Fruits and nuts		
Bananas	11,012,100	11,642,693
Cocoanuts	1,252,594	1,295,854
Cream and Brazil nuts	761,219	1,251,738
Furs and skins, undressed	11,653,586	15,589,258
Hair, unmanufactured	3,750,524	6,019,476
Hides and skins, raw, other than fur skins		
Calf skins		17,922,051
Goat skins	26,023,914	30,837,590
Hides of cattle		42,306,943
Sheep skins	8,276,637	11,289,158
All undutiable skins	54,685,236	107,854,640
India rubber and gutta percha (crude)	64,710,370	106,861,496
Ivory, animal and vegetable	2,686,562	2,701,192
Manganese	1,243,657	1,592,073
Meat products, sausage casings	2,258,648	2,604,895
Oils, cocoanut	3,079,682	3,341,409
Oils, nut	1,158,132	2,440,010
Oils, vegetable	3,337,443	8,081,193
Paper stock (crude)	3,638,034	5,206,877
Platinum	1,766,168	2,809,260
Plumbago	1,463,717	1,894,266
Seeds, clover	1,202,758	1,472,588
Seeds, not enumerated	2,622,562	3,090,918
Shells, unmanufactured	1,889,765	1,827,199

Articles.	Year ended June 30. 1909.	1910.
Silk, unmanufactured	79,899,655	67,115,177
Spices	4,449,619	2,762,947
Sulphur ore	2,462,213	2,626,705
Tea	18,562,676	13,671,946
Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated)	26,007,216	30,869,532
Wood and manufactures of		
Mahogany	2,479,976	3,224,152
Logs and round timber	1,510,767	1,746,472
Pulp wood	4,333,905	6,392,023
Wood pulp	———	1,214,978
Total imports free of duty	$599,556,639	$756,161,396
Dutiable.		
Animals	$2,779,163	$4,318,867
Art works	3,239,168	1,701,193
Automobiles, and parts of	3,679,134	3,837,084
Breadstuffs	8,058,324	7,510,054
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.)	32,325,628	32,080,383
Clocks and watches, and parts of	2,556,631	2,571,256
Coal, bituminous	3,498,480	4,460,919
Cork, manufactures of	1,025,639	1,619,111
Cotton, manufactures of	62,010,286	66,473,143
Diamonds, cut, but not set	19,313,585	29,540,074
Other precious stones, cut but not set	4,842,229	7,701,927
Earthen, stone and china ware	9,809,028	11,021,126
Feathers, etc., natural and artificial	11,660,084	11,992,053
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	3,341,420	4,575,895
Fibres, manufactures of	48,583,962	56,738,263
Fish	10,774,928	11,895,988
Furs, dressed and manufactured	9,432,993	11,008,386
Glass and glassware	4,806,383	6,145,748
Hats, bonnets and hoods, and materials for	5,403,044	7,950,530
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	23,795,602	4,393,196
Hops	1,337,099	1,499,354
India rubber and gutta percha, manufactures of	1,463,589	1,234,914
Iron and steel, manufactures of	21,524,904	37,911,947
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	1,738,120	3,160,318
Lead and manufactures of	4,670,612	3,922,344
Leather and manufactures of	13,933,134	16,865,937
Marble and stone and manufactures of	1,580,815	1,926,714
Mattings and mats	3,290,557	2,424,759
Meat and dairy products	6,586,770	8,438,539
Metals, metal composition and manufactures of	6,807,357	10,099,079
Musical instruments	1,243,856	1,347,862
Oilcloths	1,894,810	1,834,642
Oil, olive, other than for manufacturing or mechanical purposes	5,069,655	4,869,114
Paints, pigments and colors	1,689,090	1,914,985
Paper, books, music, maps, etc	2,630,123	2,642,764
Paper, lithographic prints, printing paper, etc	17,259,195	17,536,755
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc	1,425,613	1,214,792
Pipes and smokers' articles	964,123	1,140,750
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines	1,942,906	2,348,079
Rice and rice flour	4,698,633	4,361,237
Silk, manufactures of	30,718,582	32,888,459
Spirits, wines and malt liquors	23,168,845	23,384,133
Sugar	96,554,998	106,349,005
Tobacco, leaf	25,400,919	27,751,279
Tobacco, manufactures of	3,685,180	4,082,582
Toys	4,869,097	6,585,781
Vegetables	12,999,797	8,273,371
Wood, and manufactures of—		
Lumber	21,605,087	25,127,078
Wood pulp	8,629,263	10,543,036
Other manufactures	2,000,934	2,350,906
Wool, unmanufactured—		
Clothing	29,455,598	27,231,052
Combing	4,591,559	7,931,145
Carpet	11,124,837	16,058,647
Wool, manufactured	18,102,461	23,532,175
Total dutiable imports	$712,363,585	$801,658,592
Total imports free and dutiable	$1,311,920,224	$1,555,819,988

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Articles.	Year ended June 30. 1909.	1910.
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$71,391,142	$90,408,369
Brought in American steam vessels	144,364,918	140,081,750
Brought in American sailing vessels	6,162,157	7,039,226
Brought in foreign steam vessels	1,081,317,349	1,310,724,352
Brought in foreign sailing vessels	8,683,658	9,566,291

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold—In ore, bullion and coin	$44,033,989	$43,339,905
Silver—In ore, bullion and coin	43,954,810	45,217,194

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910. BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports. 1909.	Imports. 1910.	Exports. 1909.	Exports. 1910.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	$15,436,587	$17,408,910	$14,226,703	$14,962,731
Azores, and Madeira Islands	35,720	86,875	166,100	184,234
Belgium	27,393,918	40,059,281	45,093,003	41,116,585
Bulgaria	190,825	385,667	92,887	128,111
Denmark	1,625,408	2,198,334	17,522,113	13,644,903
France	108,387,337	132,363,346	108,764,262	117,627,466
Germany	143,525,828	168,806,237	235,324,140	249,555,926
Gibraltar	19,604	9,494	491,888	228,019
Greece	2,382,202	2,643,005	1,237,297	429,670
Greenland, Iceland, etc.	63,210	140,231	28,982	3,106
Italy	49,287,894	49,868,367	58,509,595	53,467,053
Malta, Gozo, etc.	10,352	16,351	608,280	303,009
Netherlands	26,086,336	31,713,766	95,012,366	84,937,878
Norway	4,643,609	6,551,985	5,806,113	5,949,330
Portugal	6,240,562	6,507,733	3,901,405	3,223,855
Rumania	9,340	36,181	647,945	479,364
Russia in Europe	11,051,571	16,196,154	15,633,175	16,789,930
Servia	531,691	1,067,008	5,310	4,273
Spain	14,077,064	18,453,278	16,679,003	18,964,403
Sweden	4,486,142	6,830,477	6,731,304	5,991,896
Switzerland	23,209,159	25,209,159	750,736	756,770
Turkey in Europe	6,393,468	8,689,769	1,896,249	1,613,168
United Kingdom:				
England	$171,182,447	$229,845,992	$475,352,270	$467,331,375
Scotland	20,544,934	22,613,188	26,935,893	26,140,619
Ireland	16,885,377	18,570,592	12,339,202	12,080,877
Total United Kingdom	$208,612,758	$271,029,772	$514,627,365	$505,552,871
Total Europe	$654,322,918	$806,271,380	$1,146,755,321	$1,135,914,551
North America.				
Bermuda	$477,705	$591,523	$1,163,626	$1,323,959
British Honduras	848,925	$1,066,409	$1,081,898	$1,211,852
Canada	79,317,055	95,128,310	163,448,656	215,990,021
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,162,211	1,229,688	3,939,643	4,074,802
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	$2,695,858	$3,641,298	$2,307,096	$3,050,510
Guatemala	3,148,489	1,832,324	1,706,156	1,959,246
Honduras	2,150,752	2,012,225	1,499,632	1,605,493
Nicaragua	1,004,811	1,321,767	1,355,287	1,690,792
Panama	1,676,994	2,229,189	16,797,530	20,596,371
Salvador	970,137	1,176,393	1,462,135	1,316,957
Total Central American States	$11,647,041	$12,213,196	$25,127,836	$30,219,369
Mexico	$47,712,214	$58,795,943	$49,793,323	$58,193,704
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	1,551	12,655	34,311	39,246
West Indies:				
British	$11,410,019	$11,154,683	$11,715,654	$11,277,963

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Cuba	96,722,193	122,528,037	43,913,356	52,858,758
Danish	221,457	403,926	693,681	749,174
Dutch	249,823	346,589	535,827	658,146
French	49,899	43,232	1,411,204	1,318,224
Hayti	525,947	790,579	3,937,359	4,498,449
Santo Domingo	3,653,880	2,462,716	2,579,320	3,106,402
Total West Indies	$112,833,218	$137,729,762	$64,886,401	$74,467,116
Total No. America	$253,999,920	$306,767,486	$309,475,694	$385,520,069
South America.				
Argentina	$22,230,182	$33,463,264	$33,712,505	$40,694,941
Bolivia	138	189	792,691	603,721
Brazil	98,053,229	108,154,491	17,527,692	22,897,890
Chili	13,712,373	20,921,326	5,466,286	8,304,246
Colombia	7,010,304	7,485,141	3,679,070	3,979,886
Ecuador	2,730,372	2,859,714	1,849,657	2,215,951
Falkland Islands	1,499	.....	1,433	1,142
Guiana:				
British	791,349	567,793	2,009,988	1,884,331
Dutch	865,743	925,782	612,087	685,889
French	39,728	21,171	371,615	300,273
Paraguay	16,777	29,170	52,268	61,142
Peru	6,386,544	7,621,497	4,557,864	4,548,053
Uruguay	3,726,877	7,413,896	3,360,313	4,272,145
Venezuela	8,313,609	6,701,352	2,568,211	2,797,210
Total South America	$163,878,724	$196,164,786	$76,561,680	$93,246,820
Asia.				
Aden	$1,768,945	$2,068,220	$1,446,670	$531,784
Chinese Empire	$28,798,723	$29,990,370	$19,420,024	$16,320,612
China, leased territory:				
British	19,819	36,146	.....	3,492
French	.....	6,442	.....	65,030
German	624,038	1,244,360	328,615	345,551
Japanese	142	20,610	205,294	235,768
Total China	$29,442,722	$31,297,928	$19,948,933	$16,970,453
East Indies:				
British India	$43,547,347	45,320,268	8,372,137	7,581,233
Stralts Settlements	15,719,858	18,654,702	1,520,431	1,709,045
Other British	4,640,691	6,773,643	293,062	204,738
Total British East Indies	$63,907,896	$70,748,613	$10,255,630	$9,495,016
Dutch	$22,967,601	$10,651,935	$2,622,998	$2,241,225
French	.....	.....	614,946	174,882
Hong Kong	1,769,019	2,333,231	7,267,802	6,467,165
Japan	70,392,722	66,398,761	26,691,613	21,959,310
Korea	2,879	20,176	320,780	442,066
Persia	345,250	683,371	1,159	509,178
Russia, Asiatic	793,345	1,181,058	1,635,734	1,039,881
Siam	121,988	125,882	364,029	286,200
Turkey in Asia	6,035,660	8,514,132	621,893	744,504
All other Asia	.....	3,495	.....	149
Total Asia	$197,548,027	$194,026,802	$71,792,187	$60,861,813
Oceania.				
British Oceania:				
Australia and Tasmania	$13,973,219	$14,806,764	$24,077,260	$27,696,557
New Zealand	2,847,655	4,168,125	5,463,547	5,577,088
All other	107,216	165,321	130,566	122,987
Total British	$16,928,090	$19,140,210	$29,671,373	$33,396,632
French Oceania	669,036	$603,418	$397,740	$544,436
German Oceania	30,896	38,270	132,234	116,374
Philippine Islands	9,433,986	17,317,897	11,189,441	16,832,645
Total Oceania	$27,062,008	$37,099,795	$41,390,788	$50,890,087
Africa.				
Abyssinia	.....	.....	$342	.....

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
British Africa:				
West	$196,185	$227,108	1,997,245	$2,241,448
South	1,689,570	2,178,174	7,298,954	9,614,406
East	856,613	803,612	515,441	601,133
Total British Africa	$2,742,368	$3,208,894	$9,811,640	$12,456,987
Canary Islands	80,642	125,958	386,468	284,749
French Africa	549,513	726,970	1,609,083	1,275,393
German Africa	208,302	433,098	160,149	200,465
Italian Africa	.....	.....	1,845	3,688
Congo Free State	17,782	.....	3,130	26,339
Liberia	73	212	56,165	84,869
Madagascar	4,378	6,626	16,640	7,731
Morocco	192,017	475,215	62,101	60,373
Portuguese Africa	106,061	239,996	3,611,167	3,138,775
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	22,897	14,934
Turkey in Africa:				
Egypt	11,200,841	12,176,108	1,293,807	982,845
Tripoli	6,650	96,662	.....	14,232
Total Africa	$15,108,627	$17,489,739	$17,035,434	$18,551,380
Grand total	$1,311,920,224	$1,557,819,988	$1,663,011,104	$1,744,984,720

Recapitulation.

Europe	$654,322,918	$806,271,380	$1,146,755,321	$1,135,914,551
North America	253,999,920	306,767,486	309,475,694	385,520,069
South America	163,878,724	196,164,786	75,561,680	93,246,820
Asia	197,548,027	194,026,802	71,792,187	60,861,813
Oceania	27,062,008	37,099,795	41,390,788	50,890,087
Africa	15,108,627	17,489,739	17,035,434	18,551,380

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS, 1898-1910.

Imports.

Fiscal years end. June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1898	$305,933,691	$91,376,807	$92,091,694	$119,453,823	$7,193,639	$616,049,654
1899	358,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	134,089,091	10,436,060	697,148,489
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	174,453,438	11,218,437	849,941,184
1901	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,367,842	129,072,806	8,953,461	823,172,165
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,785,756	143,849,112	13,447,615	903,320,948
1903	547,226,887	189,736,475	107,428,323	168,745,901	12,581,651	1,025,719,237
1904	498,697,379	198,778,952	120,364,113	163,820,151	9,426,776	991,087,371
1905	540,778,092	227,229,145	150,795,800	187,371,412	11,343,622	1,117,513,071
1906	633,292,184	235,353,322	140,422,876	204,865,329	12,628,735	1,226,562,446
1907	747,291,253	263,576,349	160,165,537	242,260,820	21,127,466	1,434,421,425
1908	608,014,147	238,815,898	124,998,590	206,222,482	16,290,675	1,194,341,792
1909	654,322,918	253,999,920	163,878,724	224,610,035	15,108,627	1,311,920,224
1910	806,271,380	306,767,486	196,164,786	231,126,597	17,489,739	1,557,819,988

Exports.

1898	$973,806,245	$139,627,841	$33,821,701	$66,710,813	$17,515,730	1,231,482,338
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	78,235,176	18,594,424	1,227,023,306
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	108,305,082	19,469,849	1,394,483,080
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,400	44,400,195	84,783,113	25,542,618	1,487,764,992
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	98,202,118	33,468,605	1,381,719,402
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	95,827,528	38,436,853	1,420,141,679
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,859	50,755,027	93,002,028	24,280,126	1,460,877,271
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	161,584,056	18,540,603	1,518,561,666
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	140,593,361	19,562,340	1,743,864,500
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	133,889,857	16,511,026	1,880,851,078
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,660	83,583,919	148,574,047	20,340,565	1,860,773,346
1909	1,146,755,321	309,475,694	76,561,680	113,182,975	17,035,434	1,663,011,104
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	111,751,900	18,551,380	1,744,984,720

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1908-09 AND 1909-10, SUMMARIZED BY GROUPS.

Imports.

GROUPS.	1909.		1910.	
	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.
Free of Duty.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$131,592,083	21.94	$118,009,399	15.61
Foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured	5,025,199	.84	5,619,293	.74

GROUPS.	1909. Dollars.	1909. Per cent.	1910. Dollars.	1910. Per cent.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	329,621,764	54.98	439,296,043	58.10
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	94,971,338	15.84	122,618,842	16.21
Manufactures ready for consumption	32,482,555	5.42	63,026,617	8.34
Miscellaneous	5,863,700	.98	7,591,202	1.00
Totals free of duty	$599,556,639	100.00	$756,161,396	100.00
Dutiable.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$32,329,515	4.54	$30,078,875	3.75
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	160,003,565	22.46	171,545,229	21.40
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	123,697,987	17.37	128,851,687	16.07
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	127,608,939	17.91	165,300,105	20.62
Manufactures ready for consumption	265,135,184	37.22	302,148,459	37.69
Miscellaneous	3,588,395	.50	3,734,237	.47
Totals dutiable	$712,363,585	100.00	$801,658,592	100.00
Free and Dutiable.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$163,921,598	12.49	$148,088,274	9.51
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	165,028,764	12.58	177,164,522	11.37
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	453,319,751	34.55	568,147,730	36.47
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	222,580,277	16.97	287,918,947	18.48
Manufactures ready for consumption	297,617,739	22.69	365,175,076	23.44
Miscellaneous	9,452,095	.72	11,325,439	.73
Total imports of merchandise	$1,311,920,224	100.00	$1,557,819,988	100.00
Per cent of free	.....	45.70	.....	48.54
Duties collected from customs	$301,209,863	.....	$332,785,323	.....
Exports.				
Domestic.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$135,663,625	8.28	$109,645,628	6.41
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	302,457,444	18.46	259,121,650	15.15
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	520,768,631	31.78	565,027,301	33.04
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	229,937,155	14.04	267,447,844	15.64
Manufactures ready for consumption	441,820,754	26.97	500,861,219	29.29
Miscellaneous	7,707,984	.47	7,980,356	.47
Totals, domestic	$1,638,355,593	100.00	$1,710,083,998	100.00
Foreign.				
Free of duty	$11,664,525	47.30	$20,845,498	59.73
Dutiable	12,990,986	52.70	14,055,224	40.27
Totals, foreign	$24,655,511	100.00	$34,900,722	100.00
Total exports	$1,663,011,104	.....	$1,744,084,720	.....
Excess of exports	$351,090,880	.....	$187,164,732	.....
Total imports and exports	$2,974,931,328	.....	$3,302,704,708	.....

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PORTS (CUSTOMS DISTRICTS).

Chief Ports of Entry and Shipment in 1908-'09 and 1909-'10.

	Imports. 1908-'09.	Imports. 1909-'10.	Exports. 1908-'09.	Exports. 1909-'10.
Atlantic Ports.				
Baltimore, Md.	$24,022,324	$29,900,618	$77,550,658	$77,381,507
Bangor, Me.	2,615,401	2,875,452	1,041,989	1,368,233
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	112,472,595	129,006,184	76,157,558	70,516,789
Brunswick, Ga.	57,884	72,578	14,698,712	14,592,614
Charleston, S. C.	3,630,796	5,228,053	4,044,237	8,104,821
Fernandina, Fla.	90,087	105,130	4,915,081	5,899,509
Hartford, Conn.	1,529,114	2,292,355	——	——
Newark, N. J.	1,105,302	1,377,110	688,515	866,499
Newport News, Va.	1,182,237	1,748,191	7,787,619	5,059,261
New York, N. Y.	779,308,944	935,990,958	607,239,481	651,986,356
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	1,450,598	1,523,613	9,685,336	8,155,818

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
Passamaquoddy, Me	1,246,621	1,104,156	993,009	1,266,313
Perth Amboy, N. J	7,331,378	7,570,285	2,337,637	1,475,585
Philadelphia, Penn	68,884,146	89,253,451	84,286,440	73,266,343
Portland and Falmouth, Me	1,268,471	1,164,213	8,250,745	5,177,466
Porto Rico	2,925,781	3,537,201	3,966,913	5,864,617
Providence, R. I	1,569,484	2,065,678	16,161	12,870
St. John's, Fla	469,397	612,600	1,460,252	2,391,090
Savannah, Ga	2,152,441	3,855,373	50,900,156	63,428,155
Wilmington, N. C	1,228,991	2,355,281	20,479,726	20,922,398
All Atlantic ports	$1,018,847,312	$1,228,010,123	$976,962,769	$1,018,143,541
Gulf Ports.				
Galveston, Tex	$3,355,358	$2,488,006	$189,464,335	$173,178,992
Key West, Fla	1,184,330	1,265,645	622,947	1,038,024
Mobile, Ala	3,768,808	2,843,350	27,369,714	27,526,245
New Orleans, La	45,713,098	55,712,027	144,981,025	140,376,560
Pearl River, Miss	55,448	88,631	7,586,036	8,393,210
Pensacola, Fla	1,174,421	1,806,202	16,339,756	22,644,987
Sabine, Tex	2,723	70,313	17,578,899	20,215,873
Tampa, Fla	4,301,974	4,422,593	4,061,677	4,395,972
All Gulf ports	$59,565,904	$68,704,561	$409,630,809	$399,100,499
Mexican Border Ports.				
Arizona	$8,210,956	$10,012,808	$9,130,382	$5,756,095
Corpus Christi, Tex	1,579,211	1,960,804	9,064,520	11,581,111
Paso del Norte, Tex	3,178,147	4,453,689	5,278,920	6,990,549
Saluria, Tex	3,149,192	6,387,235	3,508,413	4,626,250
All Mexican border ports	$16,178,002	$22,911,198	$27,135,805	$29,106,100
Pacific Ports.				
Alaska	$647,331	$619,348	$961,101	$1,168,014
Hawaii	4,033,514	4,606,334	84,152	306,763
Los Angeles, Cal	1,305,341	1,942,647	193,221	135,911
Puget Sound, Wash	26,959,891	28,910,491	25,788,475	30,121,004
San Francisco, Cal	49,998,111	49,370,643	31,669,370	31,180,760
Willamette, Ore	2,460,912	2,427,976	9,712,329	8,192,278
All Pacific ports	$85,961,830	$88,676,730	$69,949,403	$73,188,636
Northern Border Ports.				
Buffalo Creek, N. Y	$8,354,894	$11,122,903	$27,257,804	$34,788,677
Champlain, N. Y	6,256,627	9,602,829	13,475,252	17,608,720
Chicago, Ill	23,670,778	26,760,661	4,774,758	6,528,720
Cuyahoga, Ohio	4,865,359	5,150,522	8,953,640	10,025,685
Detroit, Mich	6,787,007	7,565,436	33,903,494	38,368,872
Duluth, Minn	119,410	199,666	4,660,097	4,959,373
Genesee, N. Y	1,656,976	1,975,191	1,158,581	1,360,959
Huron, Mich	4,916,415	6,106,707	19,832,681	23,645,699
Memphremagog, Vt	4,467,013	5,849,048	9,368,562	14,472,885
Milwaukee, Wis	3,748,805	4,249,287	204,927	145,036
Minnesota, Minn	5,630,229	7,014,175	8,365,903	12,601,853
Montana and Idaho	1,548,674	2,454,741	1,227,170	1,859,921
Niagara, N. Y	4,709,887	5,430,477	15,633,694	20,320,186
North and South Dakota	2,177,796	2,524,123	8,943,928	14,492,720
Oswegatchie, N. Y	23,504,271	20,420,047	3,857,613	4,623,572
Oswego, N. Y	836,222	991,945	2,939,427	2,516,202
Superior, Mich	2,468,329	2,296,673	6,425,107	7,778,983
Vermont, Vt	5,439,299	7,676,315	6,155,176	7,355,014
All Northern Border ports	$112,690,231	$129,118,741	$179,329,260	$225,398,112
Interior Ports.				
Albany, N. Y	870,322	1,520,477	—	—
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,980,852	2,816,276	—	—
Kansas City, Mo	1,487,502	1,586,202	—	40,258
Pittsburg, Penn	1,600,397	2,408,114	2,740	—
St. Louis, Mo	5,957,203	6,317,731	—	1,373
Springfield, Mass	1,175,763	1,163,447	—	—
All interior ports	$18,676,945	$20,398,635	$3,058	$47,832
Grand totals	$1,311,920,224	$1,557,819,988	$1,663,011,104	$1,744,984,720

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1893-1910.

Fiscal years ending June 30.	Imports.						
	Atlantic ports.	Gulf ports.	Mexican border ports.	Pacific ports.	Northern border and lake ports.	Interior ports.	Totals.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1893..	717,360,074	24,682,332	13,825,550	48,315,035	52,923,430	9,294,501	866,400,922
1894..	537,643,885	20,680,768	8,228,892	41,241,034	41,692,558	5,507,485	654,994,622
1895..	613,737,342	16,709,350	2,434,549	40,290,105	51,016,783	7,781,836	731,969,965
1896..	645,204,456	17,548,262	3,686,509	49,174,138	56,153,380	7,957,929	779,724,674
1897..	639,407,219	19,991,237	4,135,398	43,906,143	50,066,412	7,224,003	764,730,412
1898..	502,145,575	13,062,729	5,065,146	50,263,791	39,478,025	6,034,388	616,049,654
1899..	576,163,388	17,483,250	4,632,001	45,873,236	45,588,324	7,408,290	697,148,489
1900..	693,112,563	23,692,936	5,377,669	58,916,113	59,947,859	8,804,044	849,941,184
1901..	670,622,399	26,639,898	10,142,272	48,202,943	57,119,751	10,414,902	823,172,165
1902..	724,370,676	31,076,809	13,704,334	54,301,387	67,756,020	12,111,722	903,320,948
1903..	821,251,923	38,387,060	13,377,200	56,474,603	82,054,497	14,182,954	1,025,719,237
1904..	779,237,183	43,923,657	12,449,975	57,429,129	83,744,295	14,233,132	991,087,371
1905..	888,238,697	48,209,910	14,981,271	62,257,390	90,029,593	13,796,210	1,117,513,071
1906..	974,562,799	53,983,654	16,944,791	66,323,922	97,927,685	16,819,595	1,226,562,446
1907..	1,133,032,203	62,908,323	18,091,491	91,139,804	109,172,280	20,167,324	1,434,421,425
1908..	907,184,563	59,340,735	10,868,544	81,981,637	114,873,922	20,092,391	1,194,341,792
1909..	1,018,847,312	59,656,904	16,178,002	85,961,830	112,690,231	18,676,945	1,311,920,234
1910..	1,228,010,123	68,704,561	22,911,198	88,676,730	129,118,741	20,398,635	1,557,819,988

Fiscal years ending June 30.	Exports.						
	Atlantic ports.	Gulf ports.	Mexican border ports.	Pacific ports.	Northern border and lake ports	Interior ports.	Totals.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars.
1893..	624,278,456	125,591,932	12,151,900	42,229,504	43,413,402	———	847,665,194
1894..	670,266,025	126,787,667	7,344,601	34,599,339	53,142,940	———	892,140,572
1895..	590,392,743	122,138,450	8,954,873	36,061,032	49,991,067	———	807,538,165
1896..	635,841,697	131,320,385	10,983,740	44,071,109	60,380,603	404	882,606,938
1897..	733,204,968	181,269,115	13,998,575	58,925,171	63,595,594	133	1,050,993,556
1898..	862,325,006	201,847,690	12,134,873	74,183,222	80,980,660	10,879	1,231,482,330
1899..	870,754,673	194,390,356	15,819,832	56,203,575	89,403,972	450,894	1,227,023,302
1900..	963,569,447	234,107,671	22,320,157	70,175,057	104,267,087	43,663	1,394,483,081
1901..	1,002,840,573	285,464,529	21,147,121	63,533,262	107,938,789	840,017	1,487,764,991
1902..	895,444,758	263,079,196	24,231,221	87,515,263	111,441,279	7,684	1,381,719,401
1903..	904,171,980	285,021,044	25,935,871	79,253,334	125,758,847	603	1,420,141,679
1904..	897,106,123	334,794,649	29,260,684	65,722,816	133,942,317	682	1,460,827,276
1905..	917,349,861	319,544,369	26,245,121	103,121,575	152,300,325	415	1,518,561,662
1906..	1,061,778,069	368,723,184	34,925,348	101,770,160	176,664,860	2,879	1,743,864,500
1907..	1,079,770,229	469,273,078	41,100,832	92,029,634	198,673,650	3,655	1,880,851,078
1908..	1,155,761,363	396,552,136	33,101,272	94,207,094	181,146,516	4,965	1,860,773,346
1909..	976,962,769	409,630,809	27,135,805	69,949,403	179,329,260	3,058	1,663,011,104
1910..	1,018,143,541	399,100,499	29,106,100	73,138,636	225,398,112	47,832	1,744,984,720

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Merchandise Carried in Vessels and Tonnage Entered and Cleared, 1894-1910.

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Total value of imports and exports. Merchandise in vessels.			Per cent carried in American vessels.	Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.			
	American.	Foreign.	Totals.		American Tons.	Per cent	Foreign Tons.	Per cent
1894.....	$195,268,216	1,273,022,456	1,468,290,672	13.3	9,394,597	23	30,866,756	77
1895.....	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,388	11.7	8,977,057	23	30,068,404	77
1896.....	187,691,887	2,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12	10,525,919	25	31,877,850	75
1897.....	189,075,277	1,525,753,766	1,714,829,043	11	11,143,470	23	36,325,975	77
1898.....	161,328,017	1,582,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3	10,351,493	20	40,976,138	80
1899.....	160,612 206	1,646,263,857	1,806,876,063	8.9	10,812,412	21	41,564,380	79
1900.....	195,084,192	1,894,444,424	2,089,528,616	9.3	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78
1901.....	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79
1902.....	185,819,987	1,919,029,314	2,104,849,301	8.8	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77
1903.....	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.1	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78
1904.....	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78
1905.....	290,689,269	2,103,195,566	2,393,884,828	12.1	14,242,315	23	47,825,269	77
1906.....	322,343,088	2,367,721,372	2,690,064,460	11.86	15,193,221	22	52,744,776	78
1907.....	318,231,760	2,684,295,462	3,002,527,222	10.58	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78
1908	272,513,322	2,520,739,864	2,793,253,186	9.73	16,908,434	21	59,912,457	79
1909.....	258,658,244	2,462,692,087	2,721,350,331	9.48	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78
1910.....	260,820,278	2,722,815,800	2,983,636,078	8.71	17,697,062	22	62,344,602	78

COMMERCE WITH NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES

The following tables show the commerce of the non-contiguous territories of the United States with the United States. Customs collectors were not required prior to the act of April 29, 1902, to furnish statements of shipments of merchandise between the United States and its non-contiguous possessions. Hawaii was annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898, and was made a Territory and customs district by act of April 30, 1900, which took effect June 14, 1900. Porto Rico was taken possession of by the United States October 18, 1898, and received a civil government and was made a customs district by act of April 12, 1900, to take effect May 1, 1900. The figures of the commerce between the Philippine Islands and the United States, while at present included in the general tables of foreign commerce of the United States, are also presented herewith in conjunction with other tables of this group.

SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE TO NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES BY GROUPS.

Groups.	Twelve months ending June— 1909. Value.	1909. P.C.	1910. Value.	1910. P.C.
To Alaska:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals...	$1,649,659	9.60	$1,603,941	8.92
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	4,960,505	28.86	5,008,657	27.87
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	520,470	3.03	662,827	3.69
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing....	1,996,194	11.62	2,135,672	11.88
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	7,963,173	46.33	8,497,242	47.28
Miscellaneous	96,444	.56	64,308	.36
Total	$17,186,445	100	$17,972,647	100
To Hawaii:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals...	$1,251,048	7.28	$1,385,675	6.83
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured....	3,270,967	19.03	3,200,653	15.77
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	858,139	4.99	1,245,816	6.14
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing....	1,627,304	9.45	2,185,966	10.78
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	9,893,471	57.55	12,096,184	59.62
Miscellaneous	292,290	1.70	174,729	.86
Total	$17,193,219	100	$20,289,017	100
To Porto Rico:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals...	$4,075,271	17.51	$4,502,265	17.00
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	5,519,417	23.72	6,755,613	25.51
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	766,708	3.29	657,061	2.48
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing....	1,248,239	5.36	1,671,485	6.30
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	11,653,448	50.08	12,877,635	48.66
Miscellaneous	9,087	04	14,047	.05
Total	$23,272,170	100	$26,478,106	100
To Philippine Islands:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals...	$853,449	7.63	$704,067	4.20
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	1,430,806	12.80	2,692,541	16.06
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	416,879	3.73	569,526	3.40
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing....	995,857	8.91	1,483,002	8.84
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	7,484,628	66.93	11,319,041	67.50
Miscellaneous	546	——	732	——
Total	$11,182,175	100	$16,768,909	100

SHIPMENTS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES.

Non-contiguous territories.	Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1908	1909	1910	Shipments to the United States from non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1908	1909	1910
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alaska.						
Domestic merchandise	15,957,576	17,186,445	17,972,647	10,917,797	13,055,355	12,349,462
Foreign merchandise.	620,327	576,155	697,692	49,980	55,555	90,918
Total.....	16,577,903	17,762,600	18,670,339	10,967,777	13,110,910	12,440,380
Hawaii.						
Domestic merchandise	14,638,717	17,193,219	20,289,017	41,595,708	40,395,040	46,161,288
Foreign merchandise.	399,438	587,559	271,084	44,797	37,905	21,977
Total.....	15,038,155	17,780,778	20,560,101	41,640,505	40,432,945	46,183,265
Porto Rico.						
Domestic merchandise	22,360,366	23,272,170	26,478,106	25,885,776	26,391,338	32,095,788
Foreign merchandise.	317,010	346,375	619,548	5,485	2,974	109
Total.....	22,677,376	23,618,545	27,097,654	25,891,261	26,394,312	32,095,897
Philippine Islands.						
Domestic merchandise	11,455,707	11,182,175	16,768,909	10,164,223	9,433,986	17,317,897

Non-contiguous territories.	Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1908	1909	1910	Shipments to the United States from non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1908	1909	1910
Foreign merchandise.	6,025	7,266	63,736	———	———	———
Total.....	11,461,732	11,189,441	16,832,645	10,164,223	9,433,986	17,317,897
Guam.						
Domestic merchandise	238	200	59	———	———	———
Midway Islands.						
Domestic merchandise	1,571	———	———	———	———	———
Tutuila.						
Domestic merchandise	14,971	40,583	90,175	66,479	67,100	———
Total domestic....	64,429,146	68,874,792	81,598,913	88,629,983	89,342,819	107,924,435
Total foreign.....	1,342,800	1,517,355	1,652,060	100,262	96,434	113,004
Grand total.....	65,771,946	70,392,147	83,250,973	88,730,245	89,449,253	108,037,439
Gold and Silver.						
Alaska.... Domestic	509,717	413,198	659,981	11,503,784	17,801,876	18,401,849
Alaska.... Foreign..	———	———	———	2,344,463	2,478,204	3,877,224
Hawaii.... Domestic	36,716	1,760,680	986,000	1,226	493,478	536,368
Hawaii.... Foreign..	———	———	———	2,550	871	3,235
Porto Rico. Domestic	63,215	5,500	11,020	5,281	30,000	25,800
Porto Rico. Foreign..	———	———	———	———	6,668	11,130
Tutuila .... Domestic	———	———	10,000	———	———	———
Total.....	609,648	2,179,378	1,667,001	13,857,304	20,811,097	22,855,606

TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, SAIL AND STEAM, 1898-1910.

Entered.

Year ending June 30:	American. Sail, tons.	American. Steam, tons.	Foreign. Sail, tons.	Foreign. Steam, tons.	Totals. Sail & steam tons.
1898	1,501,865	3,738,181	3,109,229	17,230,124	25,579,399
1899	1,470,827	3,869,833	2,784,395	17,985,761	26,110,816
1900	1,727,198	4,608,454	2,755,133	19,272,220	28,163,005
1901	1,513,792	4,867,513	2,523,173	20,863,543	29,768,021
1902	1,592,989	5,368,211	2,501,439	21,191,793	30,645,423
1903	1,431,922	5,474,660	2,445,350	21,741,731	31,093,663
1904	1,115,873	5,563,300	2,174,759	21,098,478	29,952,410
1905	1,363,163	5,717,461	1,819,766	22,082,827	30,983,217
1906	1,478,920	6,133,770	1,879,392	24,663,363	34,155,445
1907	1,354,866	6,760,790	1,713,666	26,792,934	36,622,256
1908	1,222,573	7,250,654	1,621,671	28,444,297	38,539,195
1909	1,182,773	7,588,691	1,344,889	28,941,785	39,058,138
1910	1,238,517	7,649,942	1,319,856	30,027,491	40,235,806

Cleared.

1898	1,458,843	3,652,604	3,281,742	17,355,043	25,748,232
1899	1,525,304	3,946,448	2,712,621	18,081,603	26,265,976
1900	1,573,603	4,635,315	2,764,116	19,308,107	28,281,141
1901	1,590,150	4,827,197	2,517,589	20,884,957	29,819,893
1902	1,543,571	5,277,984	2,521,573	21,100,954	30,444,082
1903	1,435,856	5,539,371	2,391,144	21,949,797	31,316,168
1904	1,147,340	5,494,034	2,174,705	21,199,496	30,015,575
1905	1,389,237	5,813,771	1,888,052	22,066,481	31,157,541
1906	1,540,153	6,040,380	1,932,551	24,271,370	33,784,454
1907	1,383,429	6,709,128	1,739,298	26,158,202	35,990,057
1908	1,291,173	7,144,034	1,588,208	28,258,281	38,281,696
1909	1,129,852	7,361,873	1,372,760	28,331,996	38,196,481
1910	1,224,704	7,583,899	1,378,047	29,519,208	39,705,858

TONNAGE TAX COLLECTIONS ON FOREIGN VESSELS, 1896-1909.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1896.....	$544,254 97	1901.....	$903,138 88	1906.....	$967,322 48
1897.....	731,769 61	1902.....	868,783 91	1907.....	1,044,781 13
1898.....	846,771 06	1903.....	885,841 33	1908.....	1,076,571 69
1899.....	834,087 81	1904.....	826,023 01	1909.....	1,052,374 37
1900.....	880,482 32	1905.....	858,536 59		

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

On June 30, 1909, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 25,688 vessels of 7,388,755 gross tons. On June 30, 1908, it comprised 25,425 vessels of 7,365,445 gross tons. The following table shows the geographical distribution, motive power, material of construction and trade of vessels of the United States for the fiscal year 1909 in comparison with similar data for the year 1908, and also the construction for the two years.

Comparison of Merchant Marine of 1908 and 1909.

Classification.	1908.		1909.	
	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
Geographical Distribution.				
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	17,241	3,500,932	17,203	3,500,394
Porto Rico	72	5,619	83	8,740
Pacific Coast	3,195	943,354	3,378	915,357
Hawaii	45	18,960	43	19,120
Northern lakes	3,172	2,729,169	3,199	2,782,481
Western rivers	1,700	167,411	1,782	162,663
Totals	25,425	7,365,445	25,688	7,388,755
Power and Material.				
Sail:				
Wood	10,174	1,516,009	9,580	1,465,446
Metal	126	245,061	132	245,630
Totals	10,300	1,761,070	9,712	1,711,076
Steam:				
Wood	9,112	1,176,832	9,783	1,157,510
Metal	1,814	3,534,342	1,858	3,591,714
Totals	10,926	4,711,174	11,641	4,749,224
Canal: Wood	746	82,469	745	80,951
Barges:				
Wood	3,325	730,117	3,449	760,465
Metal	128	80,615	141	87,039
Totals	3,453	810,732	3,590	847,504
Grand totals	25,425	7,365,445	25,688	7,388,755
CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.				
Geographical Distribution.				
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	665	209,778	582	108,904
Porto Rico	10	109	8	85
Pacific Coast	359	57,050	276	22,759
Northern lakes	216	341,165	174	100,402
Western rivers	207	6,114	207	5,940
Total construction	1,457	614,216	1,247	238,090
Power and Material.				
Sail:				
Wood	134	31,981	132	20,965
Metal	—	—	9	7,985
Totals	134	31,981	141	28,950
Steam:				
Wood	791	38,999	754	25,066
Metal	132	442,625	67	123,142
Totals	923	481,624	821	148,208
Canal: Wood	46	4,970	21	2,292
Barges:				
Wood	337	88,249	251	52,844
Metal	17	7,392	13	5,796
Totals	354	95,641	264	58,640
Total construction	1,457	614,216	1,247	238,090

DOCUMENTED TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE, THE COASTING TRADE AND THE FISHERIES, 1889-1909.

Year ended June 30—	Foreign trade.		Coasting trade.		Whale fisheries.		Cod and mackerel fisheries.		Total merchant marine.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1889	1,593	999,619	20,401	3,211,416	88	21,976	1,541	74,464	23,623	4,307,475
1890	1,451	928,062	20,481	3,409,435	76	18,633	1,459	68,367	23,467	4,424,497
1891	1,516	988,719	20,829	3,609,876	71	17,231	1,483	68,933	23,809	4,684,759
1892	1,459	977,624	21,303	3,700,773	73	17,052	1,548	69,472	24,383	4,764,921
1893	1,272	883,199	21,602	3,854,693	71	16,604	1,567	70,575	24,512	4,825,071
1894	1,279	899,698	20,630	3,696,276	71	16,482	1,606	71,573	23,586	4,684,029
1895	1,193	822,347	20,382	3,728,714	67	15,839	1,598	69,060	23,240	4,635,960
1896	1,193	829,833	20,030	3,790,296	64	15,121	1,621	68,630	22,908	4,703,880
1897	1,176	792,870	19,802	3,896,826	54	12,714	1,601	66,610	22,633	4,769,020
1898	1,084	726,213	20,090	3,959,702	52	11,496	1,479	52,327	22,705	4,749,738
1899	1,283	837,229	19,980	3,965,313	48	11,017	1,417	50,679	22,728	4,864,238
1900	1,288	816,795	20,568	4,286,516	42	9,899	1,435	51,629	23,333	5,164,839
1901	1,286	879,595	21,269	4,582,645	41	9,534	1,461	52,444	24,057	5,524,218
1902	1,190	873,235	21,516	4,858,714	36	9,320	1,531	56,633	24,273	5,797,902
1903	1,134	879,264	21,746	5,141,037	36	9,512	1,509	57,532	24,425	6,087,345
1904	1,166	888,628	21,859	5,335,164	38	10,140	1,495	57,603	24,558	6,291,535
1905	1,333	943,750	21,788	5,441,688	39	10,763	1,521	60,342	24,681	6,456,543
1906	1,401	928,466	22,045	5,674,044	40	11,020	1,520	61,439	25,006	6,674,969
1907	1,399	861,466	22,027	6,010,601	35	9,680	1,450	57,047	24,911	6,938,794
1908	1,553	930,413	22,451	6,371,862	38	9,655	1,383	53,515	25,425	7,365,445
1909	1,600	878,523	22,709	6,451,042	33	8,982	1,346	50,208	25,688	7,388,755

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF EACH CLASS OF DOCUMENTED WOODEN AND METAL VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1909.

Class and Material.	Registered.		Enrolled.		Licensed.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Wooden vessels:								
Sailing	448	185,728	4,033	1,226,243	5,102	54,821	9,583	1,466,792
Steam	349	71,474	4,756	1,022,207	4,675	62,483	9,780	1,156,164
Canal	——	——	745	80,951	——	——	745	80,951
Barge	644	72,277	2,648	686,180	156	1,744	3,448	760,201
Totals.....	1,441	329,479	12,182	3,015,581	9,933	119,048	23,556	3,464,108
Metal vessels:								
Sailing	22	45,330	107	198,954	——	——	129	244,284
Steam	149	507,052	1,662	3,084,859	50	1,149	1,861	3,593,060
Barge	21	5,644	121	81,659	——	——	142	87,303
Totals.....	192	558,026	1,890	3,365,472	50	1,149	2,132	3,924,647
Grand totals.....	1,633	887,505	14,072	6,381,053	9,983	120,197	25,688	7,388,755

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

ORDINARY REVENUES EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL REVENUES, BY FISCAL YEARS, 1880 TO 1910.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue of the government by fiscal years and the excess of revenue or expenditure for each fiscal year, the figures marked by a star indicating excess of expenditure. Receipts are grouped under the heads of customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous items. Prior to 1880 receipts from premiums on loans and sales of gold coin were tabulated separately, prior to 1888 receipts from direct taxes were tabulated separately and prior to 1903 receipts from sales of public lands were tabulated separately. The figures of total revenue in years prior to 1903 include relatively small receipts from these sources; since 1903 all receipts other than those from customs and internal revenue are included under the head of miscellaneous.

Up to 1906 the figures showing an excess of revenue or of expenditure include all ordinary expenditure, but a new form of statement has been adopted by the Treasury classifying separately from 1906 the expenditure on the Panama Canal. Surpluses and deficits since 1906 show therefore the excess of revenue over expenditure except for Panama Canal purposes. The new Treasury statements showing also receipts and disbursements in connection with the public debt are given in a separate table.

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures.
1880.....	$186,522,064	$124,009,373	$27,978,525	$333,526,610	$65,883,653
1881.....	198,159,676	135,264,385	25,154,850	360,782,292	100,069,404
1882.....	220,410,730	146,497,595	31,703,642	403,525,250	145,543,810

Year.	Customs.	Interest. Revenue.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenus Over Expenditures.
1883.....	214,706,496	144,720,368	30,796,695	398,287,581	132,879,444
1884.....	195,067,489	121,586,072	21,984,881	348,519,869	104,393,625
1885.....	181,471,939	112,498,725	24,014,055	323,690,706	63,403,771
1886.....	192,905,023	116,805,936	20,989,527	336,439,727	93,956,588
1887.....	217,286,893	118,823,391	26,005,814	371,403,277	103,471,097
1888.....	219,091,173	124,296,871	24,674,446	379,296,074	111,341,273
1889.....	223,832,741	130,881,513	24,297,151	387,150,058	87,761,080
1890.....	229,668,584	142,606,705	24,447,419	403,080,982	85,040,271
1891.....	219,522,205	145,686,249	23,374,457	392,612,447	26,838,541
1892.....	177,452,964	153,971,072	20,251,871	354,937,784	9,914,453
1893.....	203,355,016	161,027,623	18,254,898	385,819,628	2,341,674
1894.....	131,818,530	147,111,232	17,118,618	297,722,019	*69,803,260
1895.....	152,158,617	143,421,672	16,706,438	313,390,675	*42,805,223
1896.....	160,021,751	146,762,864	19,186,060	326,976,200	*25,203,245
1897.....	176,554,126	146,688,574	23,614,422	347,721,705	*18,052,454
1898.....	149,575,062	170,900,641	83,602,501	405,321,335	*38,047,247
1899.....	206,128,481	273,437,161	34,716,730	515,960,620	*89,111,559
1900.....	233,164,871	295,327,926	35,911,170	567,240,851	79,527,060
1901.....	238,585,455	307,180,663	38,954,098	587,685,337	77,717,984
1902.....	254,444,708	271,880,122	32,009,280	562,478,233	91,287,375
1903.....	284,479,581	230,810,124	36,180,657	560,396,674	54,297,667
1904.....	261,274,564	232,904,119	46,453,065	540,631,749	*41,770,571
1905.....	261,798,856	234,095,740	48,380,087	544,274,684	*23,004,228
1906.....	300,251,877	249,150,212	45,052,030	594,717,942	45,312,516
1907.....	332,233,362	269,666,772	61,240,198	663,125,659	111,420,530
1908.....	286,113,130	251,711,126	63,301,102	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909.....	300,977,438	246,109,553	56,130,684	603,589,489	*58,734,954
1910.....	333,683,445	289,933,519	51,919,313	675,511,715	15,806,323

*Excess of expenditures over receipts. Deficit for 1904 includes $50,000,000 Panama Canal payment.

NEW TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts and Disbursements, 1907 to 1910.

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Ordinary receipts.....	$675,511,715.02	$603,589,489.84	$601,060,723.27	$663,125,659.92
Ordinary disbursements....	659,705,391.08	662,324,444.77	621,102,390.64	551,705,129.04
Excess of receipts over disbursements	15,806,323.94	*58,734,954.93	*20,041,667.37	111,420,530.88
Panama Canal receipts....	.....	30,731,008.21	25,367,768.67	31,210,817.95
Panama Canal disbursements	33,911,673.37	31,419,442.41	38,093,929.04	27,198,618.71
Excess of receipts over disbursements	*33,911,673.37	*688,434.20	*12,726,160.37	4,012,199.24
Public debt receipts.....	31,674,292.50	45,624,239.50	79,769,636.50	31,991,754.00
Public debt disbursements.	33,049,695.50	104,996,770.00	73,891,906.50	56,052,393.47
Excess of receipts over disbursements	*1,375,403.00	*59,372,530.50	5,877,730.00	*24,060,639.47
Excess of all receipts over all disbursements.....	*19,480,752.43	*118,795,919.63	*26,890,097.74	91,372,090.65
Balance in general fund at close of year.....	106,894,675.67	126,375,428.10	245,171,347.73	272,061,445.47

*Excess of disbursements over receipts.

PANAMA CANAL ACCOUNT, OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Total amount expended on purchase and construction of canal to October 31, 1910	$217,857,932 25
Amount expended from proceeds of sales of bonds, including premiums	87,309,594 83
Balance expended out of General Fund of Treasury reimbursable from proceeds of bonds not yet sold.....	130,548,337 42
Total bonds authorized by existing laws for Panama Canal.....	$375,200,980 00
Total bonds issued to October 31, 1910.....	84,631,980 00
Balance of bonds authorized but not yet issued.....	290,569,000 00

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL DISBURSEMENTS, EXCEPT POSTAL DEFICIENCY, FISCAL YEARS 1880 TO 1910.

Year.	Civil and miscellaneous.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	[1]Public works.	Interest on public dept.	Total expenditures.
1880	57,508,849	38.116,916	13.536.384	5,945,457	56.777.174	——	95.757,575	267.642.957
1881	65.477,572	40.466,460	15,686.671	6,514,161	50,059,279	——	82.508,741	260,712,887
1882	57,219,750	43,570,494	15.032.046	9,736,747	61,345,193	——	71,077.206	257,981.439
1883	68.678.022	48.911.382	15,283.437	7,362,590	66.012.573	——	59,160.131	265,408,137
1884	70,920.433	39,429.603	17.292,601	6,475.999	55.429.228	——	54,578.378	244.126.244
1885	87.494.258	42,670.578	16,021.079	6,552.494	56.102.267	——	51.386.256	260,226,935
1886	74,166.929	34.324.152	13.907,887	6,099,158	63,404,864	——	50,580,145	242,483.138
1887	85,264.825	38,561.025	15,141,126	6.194.522	75.029.101	——	47,741.577	267,932.179
1888	81,223.102	38.522.436	16.926.437	6,249.307	80,288.508	——	44.715.007	267,924.801
1889	97.956.426	44,435.270	21,378,809	6,892,207	87,624.779	——	41.001.484	299,288.978
1890	101,707,480	44,582,838	22.006,206	6,708 046	106.936.855	——	36.099.284	318.040.710
1891	120.449.387	48.720,065	26,113.896	8.527.469	124.415.951	——	37.547.135	365.773.905
1892	99.841,988	46.895.456	29.174.138	11,150.577	134.583.052	——	23,378,116	345,023,330
1893	103.732,799	49.641,773	30.136,084	13.345,347	159.357,557	——	27.264.392	383,477,954
1894	101.943,884	54,567,929	31,701,293	10,293.481	141.177,284	——	27,841,405	367,525.279
1895	93.279,730	51,804.759	28.797,795	9.939.754	141.395.228	——	30,978.030	356,195.298
1896	87.216,234	50,830.920	27.147.732	12,165 528	139.434.000	——	35.385.028	352,179,446
1897	90.401.267	48.950.267	34,561,546	13.016.802	141.053.164	——	37,791,110	365.774,159
1898	96.520,595	91.902,000	58.823.984	10.994.667	147,452.368	——	37.585.056	443.368,582
1899	119.191,255	229.841.254	63,942,104	12.805,711	139.394.929	——	39,896.925	605,072,179
1900	105.773,190	134.774.767	55.953,077	10.175.106	140.877.316	——	40,160.333	487.713.791
1901	122.282.003	144.615.697	60,506.978	10.896.073	139.323,621	——	32.342.979	509,967.353
1902	113.469,323	112,272.216	67.803.128	10.049.584	138,488,559	——	29.108,044	471,190.857
1903	124.944.289	118.619.520	82.618,034	12.935,168	138,425.646	——	28.556.348	506,099,007
1904	186.766.702	115,035,410	102.956,101	10.438.356	142,559,206	——	24.646,489	582.402.321
1905	146.952.548	122.175,074	117.550,308	14.236,073	141,773.964	——	24,590.944	567.278.913
[2]1906	120.000.627	93,659.461	111,166,784	12.746.859	141,034.561	$46,488,555	24,310,576	549.405.425
1907	108.244.531	122,576.465	97.128.469	15.163.608	139,309.514	48,852.652	24,481,158	551.705.129
1908	146.898.929	110,284.863	118,037,097	14,579.755	153.892,467	55,584,310	21.426.138	621,102.390
1909	167.001.087	161,067.462	115,546,011	15,694.618	161.710,367	85,674,176	21,803,836	662,324.444
1910	172,792,769	157,004,608	123,114,547	18,752,612	160,733,839	——	21.342,984	659.705,391

[1]Included prior to 1906 in expenditures of war and other departments and reincluded after 1909.
[2]Expenditures for public works from 1906 do not include Panama Canal expenditures.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from the Census statistics of 1900, shows how the states rank in the more important products and industries. Figures for iron ore and coal are taken from reports of the Geological Survey for the year 1901.

States and Territories.	Farms, acres.	Milk, gallons.	Butter, pounds.	Cheese, pounds.	*Wool, pounds.	†Apples, bushels.	†Cotton, bales.	†Cane sugar, pounds.	†Tobacco, pounds.	Iron ore, long tons.	Coal, tons.
Alabama	20,685,427	95,882.103	19.121,964	36,374	744,274	719,175	1,106,840	13,765	311,950	2.801,732	9.099.052
Alaska	159	4.250	200	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Arizona	1,935,327	3.056.109	379.311	33.305	3,352,937	13,471	15	——	100	——	——
Arkansas	16.636.719	109,861,393	21,585,258	18,385	636,474	2,811.182	709,880	50	830.700	——	1,816.136
California	28,828,951	153,684,741	20,853,360	4,249,588	13,680,495	3,488,208	——	——	23,490	——	151,079

Colorado	9,474,588	38,440,111	4,932,482	103,184	8,543,937	257,563	—	—	—	—	5,700,015
‡Connecticut	2,312,083	68,951,862	4,591,789	40,623	104,438	3,708,931	—	—	16,930,770	—	—
Delaware	1,066,228	12,681,268	1,629,949	104	32,350	702,920	—	—	2,000	—	—
Dist. of Columbia	8,480	850,349	3,478	—	—	283	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4,363,891	0,640,434	1,386,445	3,751	333,898	1,866	61,856	284,300	1,125,600	—	—
‡Georgia§	26,392,057	82,438,532	15,111,494	2,236	777,189	670,889	1,287,992	226,730	1,105,600	—	—
Hawaii	2,609,613	584,120	118,871	12	424,228	26	—	542,098,500	50,410	—	—
Idaho	3,204,903	15,122,948	2,520,316	196,952	15,474,447	223,662	—	—	750	—	—
Illinois	32,794,728	457,106,995	52,493,450	323,485	4,799,742	0,178,150	—	—	1,447,150	—	27,331,552
Indiana	21,619,623	263,457,239	51,042,396	178,733	6,891,601	8,620,278	—	—	6,882,470	—	6,918,225
Indian Territory	7,269,081	26,493,875	5,105,715	1,227	50,711	222,565	154,850	—	07,030	—	2,421,781
‡Iowa	34,574,337	535,872,240	61,789,288	306,428	5,015,965	3,129,862	—	—	127,420	—	5,617,499
Kansas	41,662,970	244,909,123	41,640,772	291,445	1,599,374	3,214,407	70	—	45,960	—	4,900,528
‡Kentucky	21,979,422	159,311,527	30,446,381	45,759	3,617,497	6,053,717	1,369	—	314,288,050	—	5,469,986
Louisiana	11,059,127	39,251,413	4,918,229	135,104	547,641	68,735	709,041	319,166,396	102,100	—	—
Maine	6,299,946	99,586,188	16,174,173	425,102	1,478,018	1,421,773	—	—	150	—	—
Maryland	5,170,085	64,040,517	9,096,662	338,453	632,119	3,150,673	—	—	24,589,480	21,218	5,113,127
‡Massachusetts	3,147,064	105,571,873	4,980,262	19,629	195,876	3,023,436	—	—	6,406,570	—	—
Michigan	17,561,698	309,617,046	60,051,998	331,176	12,202,844	8,931,569	—	—	64,580	9,654,067	1,241,241
Minnesota	26,248,498	304,017,106	41,188,846	290,623	2,612,737	120,143	—	—	127,730	11,109,537	—
Mississippi	18,240,736	07,030,385	18,881,236	28,572	779,310	249,035	1,313,798	18,030	62,760	—	—
Missouri	33,997,873	258,207,755	45,509,110	323,439	4,145,137	6,496,436	25,576	—	3,041,996	14,230	3,802,088
‡Montana	11,844,454	15,696,214	2,454,072	30,924	30,437,829	43,939	—	—	200	—	1,396,081
Nebraska	29,911,779	190,477,911	34,518,659	264,430	2,788,839	1,343,497	—	—	5,765	—	—
‡Nevada	2,565,647	4,446,071	569,523	94,082	4,842,500	10,760	18	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	3,609,864	60,724,590	6,385,611	104,330	409,465	1,978,797	—	—	181,644	—	—
New Jersey	2,840,966	77,714,055	5,894,363	24,377	146,628	4,640,896	—	—	720	401,989	—
‡New Mexico	5,130,878	3,009,657	313,003	68,571	15,209,199	142,332	—	—	1,460	—	1,086,546
New York	22,648,109	772,799,352	74,714,376	2,624,552	6,674,165	24,111,257	—	—	13,958,370	420,218	—
‡North Carolina§	22,749,356	89,525,740	16,013,802	28,883	797,176	4,662,751	4,569,707	—	127,503,400	—	—
North Dakota	15,542,640	48,845,280	9,178,815	70,881	3,030,478	1,273	—	—	210	—	166,601
Ohio	24,501,985	425,879,394	79,551,299	1,167,001	20,350,721	20,617,480	—	—	65,957,100	44,185	20,943,807
Oklahoma	15,719,258	47,439,853	8,781,359	45,264	278,425	111,235	70,675	—	11,880	—	—
Oregon	10,071,328	48,582,968	8,107,450	467,256	18,349,660	873,980	—	—	4,630	—	69,011
Pennsylvania	19,371,015	487,033,818	74,221,085	857,167	6,732,226	24,060,651	—	—	41,502,620	1,040,684	149,777,613
Rhode Island	455,602	12,923,512	488,086	6,761	35,180	339,445	—	—	—	—	—
‡South Carolina	13,985,014	44,031,528	8,150,437	1,081	175,290	251,728	881,422	49,590	19,805,970	—	—
South Dakota	19,070,616	99,244,975	17,400,970	136,863	3,246,945	17,121	—	—	730	—	—
Tennessee	20,342,058	147,336,961	29,091,696	26,622	1,395,295	5,387,775	234,592	—	49,157,550	789,494	3,633,290
‡Texas	125,807,017	251,342,698	47,991,492	136,133	9,638,002	591,985	2,506,212	2,789,250	550,120	—	1,107,953
Utah	4,116,951	25,124,642	2,812,122	169,251	17,050,977	189,882	5	—	—	—	1,322,614
Vermont	4,724,440	142,042,223	18,834,706	406,659	1,334,253	1,176,822	—	—	291,390	—	—
‡Virginia	19,907,883	105,068,428	19,905,830	31,697	2,020,735	9,835,982	10,789	—	122,884,900	—	2,725,873
Washington	8,499,297	50,182,415	7,372,106	151,669	5,268,088	728,978	—	—	1,180	—	2,578,217
‡West Virginia	10,654,513	83,861,660	16,913,129	74,243	3,123,455	7,495,743	—	—	3,087,140	—	24,068,402
Wisconsin	19,862,727	472,274,264	44,739,147	1,635,618	7,224,733	303,373	—	—	45,500,480	738,868	—
‡Wyoming	8,124,536	5,121,974	888,554	24,327	27,758,309	989	—	—	—	—	4,485,374

*Produced in the fall of 1890 and spring of 1900. †Produced in 1899. ‡Following the policy of the Geological Survey, in order to safeguard individual operators in states of small production, statistics for these states are grouped as follows: Virginia and West Virginia, 925,394; Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming, 234,514; Georgia, North and South Carolina, 215,599; Kentucky and Iowa, 46,499; Connecticut and Massachusetts, 25,214. §Georgia and North Carolina, 259,581.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Total Value of Imports and Exports Into and From the United States, 1873 to 1910.

Fiscal year.	Merchandise.			Specie.					
				Imports.			Exports.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Exc. imports (— sign). exports (+ sign).	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1873	$642,136,210	$522,479,922	—$119,656,288	$8,682,447	$12,798,490	$21,480,937	$44,856,715	$39,751,859	$84,608,574
1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	+ 18,876,698	19,503,137	8,951,769	28,454,906	34,042,420	32,587,985	66,630,405
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	— 19,562,725	13,696,793	7,203,924	20,900,717	66,980,977	25,151,165	92,132,142
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	+ 79,643,481	7,992,709	7,943,972	15,936,681	31,177,050	25,329,252	56,506,302
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	+ 151,152,094	26,246,234	14,528,180	40,774,414	26,590,374	29,571,863	56,162,237
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	+ 257,814,234	13,330,215	13,491,099	29,821,314	9,204,445	24,535,670	33,740,125
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	+ 264,661,666	5,624,948	14,671,052	20,296,000	4,587,614	20,409,827	24,997,441
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	+ 167,683,912	80,758,396	12,275,914	93,034,310	3,639,025	13,503,894	17,142,919
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	+ 259,712,718	100,031,259	10,544,238	110,575,497	2,565,132	16,841,715	19,406,847
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	+ 25,902,683	34,377,054	8,095,336	42,472,390	32,587,880	16,829,599	49,417,479
1883	723,180,914	823,839,402	+ 100,658,488	17,734,149	10,755,242	28,489,391	11,600,888	20,219,445	31,820,333
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	+ 72,815,916	22,831,317	14,594,945	37,426,262	41,081,957	26,051,426	67,133,383
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	+ 164,662,426	26,691,696	16,550,627	43,242,323	8,477,892	33,753,633	42,231,525
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	+ 44,088,694	20,743,349	17,850,307	38,593,656	42,952,191	29,511,219	72,463,410
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	+ 23,863,443	42,910,601	17,260,191	60,170,792	9,701,187	26,296,504	35,997,691
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	— 28,002,607	43,934,317	15,403,669	59,337,986	18,376,234	28,037,949	46,414,183
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	— 2,730,277	10,284,858	18,678,215	28,963,073	59,952,285	36,689,248	96,641,533
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	+ 68,518,275	12,943,342	21,032,984	33,976,326	17,274,491	34,873,929	52,148,420
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	+ 39,564,614	18,232,567	18,026,880	36,259,447	86,362,654	22,590,988	108,953,642
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	+ 202,875,686	49,699,454	19,955,086	69,654,540	50,195,327	32,810,559	83,005,886
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	— 18,735,728	21,174,381	23,193,252	44,367,633	108,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	+ 237,145,950	72,449,119	13,286,552	85,735,671	76,978,061	50,451,265	127,429,326
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	+ 75,568,200	36,384,760	20,211,179	56,595,939	66,468,481	47,295,286	113,763,767
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	+ 102,882,264	33,525,065	28,777,186	62,302,251	112,409,947	60,541,670	172,951,617
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	+ 286,263,144	85,014,780	30,533,227	115,548,007	40,361,580	61,946,638	102,308,218
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	+ 615,432,676	120,391,674	30,927,781	151,319,455	15,406,391	55,105,239	70,511,630
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	+ 529,874,813	88,954,603	30,675,056	119,629,659	37,522,086	56,319,055	93,841,141
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	+ 544,541,898	44,573,184	35,256,302	79,829,486	48,266,759	56,712,275	104,979,034
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	+ 664,592,826	66,051,187	36,386,521	102,437,708	53,185,177	64,285,180	117,470,357
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	+ 478,398,453	52,021,254	28,232,254	80,253,508	48,568,950	49,732,390	98,301,340
1903	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679	+ 394,422,442	44,982,027	24,163,491	69,145,518	47,090,595	44,250,259	91,340,854
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	+ 469,739,400	99,055,368	27,768,814	126,824,182	81,459,986	49,497,702	130,957,688
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	+ 401,048,595	58,648,961	27,484,865	81,133,826	92,594,024	48,848,812	141,442,836
1906	1,226,562,446	1,743,864,500	+ 517,302,056	96,221,730	44,442,540	140,664,270	38,573,591	65,869,063	107,442,654
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,851,078	+ 446,429,653	114,510,249	42,946,624	157,456,873	51,399,176	56,739,073	108,138,249
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346	+ 666,431,554	148,337,321	44,658,097	192,995,418	72,432,924	57,921,202	130,374,126
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	+ 351,090,880	44,003,989	43,954,810	87,958,799	91,531,818	55,682,792	147,214,610
1910	1,557,819,988	1,744,984,720	+ 187,164,732	43,339,905	45,217,194	88,557,099	118,563,215	55,286,861	173,850,076
[1]Totals	$43,111,839,573	$49,736,173,069	+$6,624,333,496	.....	.....	$3,267,036,666	.....	.....	$4,845,976,516

[1]Totals are for all imports and exports since 1790.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

Items.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1900.
aArea .....sq. miles..	2,059,043	2,980,959	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
bPopulation	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	76,303,387	88,566,034
bPopulation, sq. mile..	8.29	7.78	10.39	12.74	16.57	20.69	25.14	29.26
bcWealth .....$	.....	7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,642,000,000	65,037,091,000	88,517,306,775	d107,104,211,917
bcWealth per capita..$	.....	307.69	513.93	779.83	850.20	1,038.57	1,164.79	d1,310.11
eDebt, less cash in Treasury .....$	3,573,344	63,452,774	59,964,402	2,331,169,956	1,919,326,748	800,784,371	1,107,711,258	1,023,861,531
Debt per capita.....$	0.21	2.74	1.91	60.46	38.27	14.22	14.52	11.56
fInterest bearing debt.$	3,573,344	63,452,774	64,640,838	2,046,455,722	1,723,993,100	725,313,110	1,023,478,860	913,317,490
Annual interest chg....$	174,598	3,782,393	3,443,687	118,784,960	79,633,981	29,417,603	33,545,130	21,275,602
Interest per capita....$	0.01	0.16	0.11	3.08	1.59	0.47	0.44	0.24
Gold coined .....$	1,675,483	31,981,739	23,473,654	23,198,788	62,308,279	20,467,183	99,272,943	88,776,908
Silver coined .....$	1,726,703	1,866,100	2,259,390	1,378,256	27,411,694	39,202,008	36,345,321	8,087,853
gGold in circulation..$	79,836,916	147,805,456	h228,304,775	h25,000,000	225,695,770	374,258,923	610,806,472	599,337,698
gSilver in cir'lation..$					68,022,345	110,311,336	142,050,334	204,319,698
Gold ctfs. in cir'lation.$	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,963,900	130,830,859	200,733,019	815,005,449
Silver ctfs. in cir'tion..$	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,780,569	297,556,238	408,465,574	477,717,324
U. S. notes in cir'tion.$	.....	.....	.....	324,062,638	327,805,457	334,688,977	313,971,545	340,118,267
Nat. bk. notes in cir'n.$	.....	.....	.....	288,648,081	337,415,178	181,604,937	300,115,112	665,538,806
jMiscel. currency.....$	106,908,572	131,366,526	207,102,477	36,602,075	.....	.....	79,008,942	4,203,415
Circulation of money..$	186,305,488	278,761,082	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	1,429,251,270	2,055,150,998	j3,106,240,657
Per capita .....$	10.91	12.02	13.85	17.50	10.41	22.82	26.94	j34.93
National banks ....No.	.....	.....	.....	1,612	2,076	3,484	3,732	6,926
Capital .....$	.....	.....	.....	427,235,701	455,909,565	642,073,676	621,536,461	937,004,036
Bank clearings, N. Y..$	.....	.....	7,231,143,057	27,804,539,406	37,182,128,621	37,660,686,572	51,964,588,564	90,257,662,400
Total, United States.$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,845,279,505	84,582,450,081	158,559,487,500
Deposits in nat. bks..$	.....	.....	.....	542,261,563	833,701,034	1,521,745,665	2,458,092,758	4,898,576,696
Savings banks .....$	14,061,520	43,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	1,550,023,956	2,380,719,954	3,713,405,710
Depositors, sav.bks..No.	78,701	251,354	693,870	1,630,846	2,875,582	4,258,893	6,107,083	8,831,863
bFarms & farm prop..$	.....	3,967,343,580	7,980,493,060	8,944,857,749	12,180,501,538	16,082,267,680	20,514,001,838	.....
bFarm products, val...$	.....	.....	.....	1,968,030,927	2,212,540,927	2,460,107,454	3,764,177,706	k8,760,000,000
bMfg. est'bls'm'nts.No.	.....	123,025	140,433	252,148	253,852	355,415	512,339	d 1216,262
bValue of products..$	.....	1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,360,579,191	9,372,437,283	13,014,287,498	d 114,802,147,087
mReceipts—Net ord...$	19,480,115	43,592,889	56,054,600	395,959,834	333,526,501	403,080,983	567,240,852	603,589,490
Customs .....$	13,499,502	39,668,686	53,187,512	101,538,374	186,522,065	229,668,585	233,164,871	300,711,934
Internal revenue ...$	1,682	.....	.....	184,829,756	124,009,374	142,606,706	205,327,927	246,212,644
nExp'tures—Net ord..$	24,314,518	40,048,383	63,200,876	293,657,005	264,847,637	297,736,487	487,713,792	662,324,445
War .....$	7,095,267	9,687,025	16,472,203	57,655,675	38,116,916	44,582,838	134,774,768	161,710,367
Navy .....$	6,113,897	7,904,725	11,514,650	21,780,230	13,536,985	22,006,206	55,953,078	115,546,011
Pensions .....$	2,603,562	1,866,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	106,936,855	140,877,316	161,710,367
Int. on public debt..$	174,598	3,782,393	3,144,121	129,235,498	95,757,575	36,090,284	40,160,333	21,803,886
Imports of mdse.....$	98,258,706	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,954,746	780,310,409	840,941,184	1,311,020,224
Per capita .....$	5.76	7.48	11.25	o11.06	12.51	12.35	10.88	14.47
Exports of mdse.....$	123,668,932	144,375,720	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	857,828,684	1,394,483,082	1,663,011,104
Per capita .....$	7.25	6.23	10.61	p9.77	16.43	13.50	17.96	18.50
Imports—Silk, raw...lb	.....	.....	.....	583,589	2,562,236	7,510,440	13,073,718	25,187,957
Rubber, crude .....lb	.....	.....	.....	9,624,098	16,826,090	33,842,374	40,377,138	88,359,895
Tin plates .....lb	.....	.....	.....	150,982,768	379,902,880	680,060,925	147,963,804	117,312,174

Iron, steel, mfrs. of.lb	8,157,923	20,145,067	26,153,235	40,273,682	71,266,699	41,679,591	20,478,728	22,439,787
Domestic exports—Iron, steel, mfrs. of.....$	1,127,877	1,953,702	5,870,114	13,483,163	14,716,524	25,542,208	121,913,548	144,951,357
Manufactures .....$	15,425,180	23,223,106	48,453,008	70,040,845	121,813,293	173,982,042	484,846,235	671,416,014
Farm animals—Value.$	.....	544,180,516	1,089,329,915	1,521,960,149	1,576,917,556	2,418,766,028	2,228,123,134	q5,138,486,000
Production of gold....$	s11,697,829	50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	32,845,000	79,171,000	94,500,000
Silver, com. value..$	.....	50,900	156,800	16,434,000	34,717,000	57,242,100	35,741,100	28,050,600
Coal .....tons	1,843,249	6,266,233	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822,830	140,866,931	240,789,310	v363,322,363
Petroleum .....galls	.....	.....	21,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	1,924,552,224	2,672,062,218	v7,542,044,118
Pig iron .....tons	286,903	563,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,835,191	9,202,703	13,789,242	v15,936,018
Steel .....tons	.....	.....	.....	68,750	1,247,335	4,277,071	10,188,329	v14,023,247
Tin plates .....lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	w2,236,743	849,004,022	v1,203,075,000
Copper .....tons	100	650	7,200	12,600	27,000	115,966	270,588	v420,791
Wool .....lb	35,802,114	52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	276,000,000	288,636,621	328,110,749
Wheat .....bush	84,823,272	100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	399,262,000	522,229,505	737,189,000
Corn .....bush	377,531,875	592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	1,489,970,000	2,105,102,516	2,772,376,000
Cotton .....bales	2,177,835	2,333,718	4,861,292	3,114,592	5,761,252	7,311,322	10,245,602	10,363,240
Dom. cotton exp't'd..lb	743,941,061	635,381,604	1,767,686,338	958,558,523	1,822,061,114	2,471,799,853	3,100,583,188	4,447,985,202
Railways operated.miles	2,818	9,021	30,626	52,922	93,267	166,703	194,262	v240,839
Pass'gers carried.No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520,439,082	584,695,935	v800,009,574
Freight car. 1 m.tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,192,985,125	141,162,109,413	v218,381,554,802
Rev'nue, ton, per m.cts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.7	72.9	v75.4
Passenger cars...No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,788	21,664	26,786	v45,292
Other cars .....No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	544,185	1,069,205	1,858,467	v2,199,065
Amer. vessels bit..tons	121,203	279,255	214,797	276,953	157,409	294,122	393,790	238,090
Trading dom., etc.tons	1,280,999	1,949,743	2,807,631	2,729,707	2,715,224	3,477,802	4,338,145	6,501,250
Trading, foreign..tons	899,765	1,585,711	2,546,237	1,516,300	1,352,310	946,695	826,694	887,505
On Great Lakes..tons	54,199	198,266	467,774	684,704	605,102	1,063,063	1,565,587	2,782,481
Vessels through Sault Ste. Marie Canal.tons	.....	.....	403,657	690,826	1,734,890	8,454,435	22,315,834	46,751,717
Commercial failures.No	.....	.....	3,676	3,546	4,735	10,907	10,774	12,924
Amount liabilities...$	.....	.....	79,807,000	88,242,000	65,752,000	189,856,964	138,495,673	154,603,465
Postoffices .....No.	13,468	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	62,401	76,688	60,144
Receipts, P. O. Dept...$	4,543,522	5,499,985	8,513,067	19,772,221	23,315,479	60,882,098	102,354,579	203,562,383
xNewspapers, etc.....No	.....	2,526	4,051	y5,871	9,723	16,948	20,806	22,603
Patents issued.....No.	473	993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,292	26,499	37,421
zImmigrants arrived. No	84,066	369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	455,302	448,572	758,786

aExclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. bCensus figures, unless otherwise specified by note. cTrue valuation of real and personal property. d1904. eTotal debt prior to 1856. fFigures for the years 1800 to 1850 include the total public debt. gGold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. hTotal specie in circulation. Gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1876. jIncludes notes of Bank of United States; State-bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1863 to 1878; Treasury notes of 1890, 1891 to date, and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, 1892 to 1900. kData of the Department of Agriculture. lExclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in previous years. m"Net ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands and "miscellaneous." n"Net ordinary expenses" include expenditures for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, interest and "miscellaneous." oImports for consumption after 1860. pDomestic exports only after 1860. qJanuary 1, 1910. sDr. Soetbeer's estimate averaged for the period. v1908. wLast six months of 1891. x1810 to 1860, inclusive, from census of 1880 after 1860, from Powell's Newspaper Directory. y1865. z1820 to 1850, includes aliens not immigrants; 1820 and 1830, years ending September 30, 1850, fifteen months ending December 31; 1840 and 1860, calendar years; after 1860, fiscal years.

OPERATIONS OF THE M'KINLEY, WILSON, DINGLEY AND PAYNE TARIFF LAWS COMPARED.

The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the imports of merchandise into the United States, the percentage dutiable and the percentage entered free of duty and the customs receipts collected in the first year under the Payne tariff law and in preceding years under the Dingley, Wilson and McKinley tariff laws:

Tariff law in force.	Twelve months, August 1 to July 31.	Imports in millions.			Per cent free.	Customs receipts in millions.
		Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		
McKinley tariff...	a 1891	378.0	456.4	834.4	45.3	211.1
	1892	456.2	369.9	826.0	55.2	179.1
	1893	444.2	419.7	863.9	51.4	200.6
	1894	387.6	269.5	657.1	59.0	125.6
Wilson tariff.....	b 1895	357.1	382.6	739.7	48.3	157.6
	1896	359.6	399.2	758.8	47.4	157.6
	1897	388.5	877.8	766.3	50.7	181.1
Dingley tariff.....	1898	281.7	331.6	613.4	45.9	148.3
	1899	306.6	399.6	706.3	43.4	207.9
	1900	363.3	490.2	853.5	42.6	236.2
	1901	345.5	487.1	832.6	41.5	240.0
	1902	399.2	510.2	9 9.4	43.9	257.6
	1903	432.3	596.5	1,028.8	42.0	282.6
	1904	449.4	530.7	980.1	45.9	258.3
	1905	521.8	609.0	1,130.8	46.1	264.2
	1906	554.9	689.7	1,244.6	44.6	305.2
	1907	659.5	797.0	1,456.5	45.3	335.9
	1908	507.6	648.6	1,156.2	43.9	277.4
	1909	606.7	731.3	1,338.0	45.3	310.3
Payne law.....	f 12 mos.	768.0	794.6	1,562.6	49.2	327.9
Entire period of—						
McKinley law....	c 47 mos.	1,642.1	1,454.0	3,096.0	53.0	684.8
Monthly average	—	34.9	30.9	65.8	—	14.6
Wilson law.....	d 35 mos.	1,080.4	1,132.7	2,213.1	48.8	485.0
Monthly average	—	30.9	32.4	63.2	—	13.9
Dingley law.....	e 144 mos.	5,428.5	6,821.5	12,250.0	44.3	3,121.8
Monthly average	—	37.7	47.4	85.1	—	21.7
Payne law.....	f 12 mos.	768.0	794.6	1,562.6	49.2	327.9
Monthly average	—	64.0	66.2	130.2	—	27.3

a includes two months under tariff of 1883. b includes one month under McKinley law. c includes October 1 to 5, 1890, under act of 1883, and August 28 to 31, 1894, under act of 1894. d excludes last four days of August, 1894, included under McKinley law; includes July 24 to 31, 1897, under act of 1897. e excludes last eight days of July, 1897, included under Wilson law; excludes August 1 to 5, 1909, included under Payne law. f includes August 1 to 5, 1909, under act of 1897.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30.	
	1909.	1910.
Spirits.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	$2,035,770 01	$2,424,616 06
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	126,279,411 44	139,098,938 00
Rectifiers (special tax)	300,696 49	308,892 43
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	5,257,980 16	5,067,191 42
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	641,575 28	659,610 70
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,304 22	1,187 53
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	1,790 00	2,100 00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,290 65	2,024 15
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	231,339 50	318,954 00
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines	115,876 37	145,697 25
Totals	$134,868,034 12	$148,029,211 54
Tobacco.		
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	$20,257,718 86	$21,197,710 43

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30.	
	1909.	1910.
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	556,598 79	580,748 40
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 36 cents per pound	5,564,396 12	7,325,801 88
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 18 cents per pound	504,399 57	589,680 66
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	57,447 81	64,346 12
Snuff	1,621,177 66	1,920,602 65
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	23,325,439 23	26,210,461 45
Totals	$51,587,178 04	$57,889,351 59
Fermented Liquors.		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	$56,803,496 68	$59,485,116 82
Brewers (special tax)	157,997 59	155,556 40
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	402,801 66	364,804 42
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	592,115 49	566,810 90
Totals	$57,456,411 42	$60,572,288 54
Oleomargarine.		
Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter	$422,877 77	$349,197 80
Oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow	215,982 56	340,658 62
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries	6 30	———
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	20,450 00	20,000 00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	53,342 00	70,462 88
Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	112,525 22	199,891 50
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	6,880 00	7,000 00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	70,133 46	112,292 04
Totals	$902,197 31	$1,099,502 84
Filled Cheese.		
Filled cheese, domestic and imported	$1,511 02	$2,341 58
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	333 34	400 00
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	4 50	12 00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	93 75	93 75
Totals	$1,942 61	$2,847 33
Mixed Flour.		
Per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds	———	$24 60
Half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds	$1,753 39	2,100 50
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds	343 80	555 55
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less	203 85	126 65
Manufacturers, packers or repackers or mixed flour (special tax)	317 00	244 00
Totals	$2,618 04	$3,051 30
Adulterated Butter.		
Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc.	$13,341 70	$15,660 70
Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax)	20,547 00	18,342 00
Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	1,182 00	1,168 00
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	3,380 00	2,240 00
Totals	$38,450 70	$37,350 70
Process or Renovated Butter.		
Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc.	$120,435 54	$119,213 06
Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax)	1,729 21	2,341 67
Totals	$122,164 75	$121,554 73

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. 1909.	1910.
Banks, Bankers, Etc.		
Notes of persons, state banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out	———	$174 85
Total	———	$174 85
Miscellaneous.		
Excise tax on corporations	———	$20,959,783 74
Playing cards	$502,252 58	565,524 34
Penalties	411,987 53	434,705 95
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	19,482 12	12,667 27
Totals	$933,722 23	$21,972,681 30
Aggregate receipts	$246,212,719 22	$289,728,014 72

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1909-'10.

States and territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama[1]	$196,090 91	Nebraska	$2,742,756 02
Arkansas	145,339 69	New Hampshire[8]	704,663 34
California[2]	8,243,026 25	New Jersey	8,834,216 53
Colorado[9]	948,810 24	New Mexico[9]	128,068 95
Connecticut[4]	2,724,799 86	New York	36,157,226 39
Florida	1,431,224 12	North Carolina	5,919,634 02
Georgia	450,987 23	North and South Dakota	217,857 35
Hawaii	209,132 51	Ohio	20,982,844 76
Illinois	49,165,272 73	Oregon	743,981 61
Indiana	28,885,240 02	Pennsylvania	25,961,970 30
Iowa	1,127,172 01	South Carolina	167,046 92
Kansas[5]	664,632 62	Tennessee	2,342,355 81
Kentucky	32,260,278 47	Texas	1,202,760 82
Louisiana	4,082,353 52	Virginia	6,035,170 48
Maryland[6]	8,310,056 36	Washington[10]	1,215,130 84
Massachusetts	5,676,103 69	West Virginia	1,593,868 92
Michigan	6,895,714 59	Wisconsin	8,688,693 93
Minnesota	2,995,236 00		
Missouri	10,864,911 86	Total	$289,728,014 72
Montana[7]	813,385 05		

[1]Including the State of Mississippi. [2]Including the State of Nevada. [3]Including the State of Wyoming. [4]Including the State of Rhode Island. [5]Including the State of Oklahoma. [6]Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. [7]Including the states of Idaho and Utah. [8]Including the states of Maine and Vermont. [9]Including the Territory of Arizona. [10]Including the Territory of Alaska.

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION. 1908-'09 AND 1909-'10.

Articles taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30. 1909.	1910.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries ....gallons	1,850,700	2,204,196
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries ....gallons	114,799,465	126,453,580
Fermented liquors ....barrels	56,303,497	59,485,117
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ....No.	6,752,572,953	7,065,903,477
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ....No.	1,030,738,500	*1,073,126,667
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ....No.	6,086,291,908	†7,852,875,622
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ....No.	19,149,270	‡21,424,707
Snuff ....pounds	27,019,628	§31,969,111
Tobacco, chewing and smoking ....pounds	388,757,320	‖436,608,898
Oleomargarine ....pounds	90,621,844	¶139,755,426
Filled cheese ....pounds	151,102	234,158
Adulterated butter ....pounds	133,417	156,607
Process or renovated butter ....pounds	48,174,216	47,685,224

*Includes 6,000,000 cigars at 75 cents per thousand. †Includes 6,619,359,400 cigarettes at $1 08, 1,092,001,222 at 54 cents and 141,515,000 at $1 25 per thousand. ‡Includes

120,000 cigarettes at $3 60 per thousand. §Includes 122,800 pounds snuff at 8 cents. ¶Includes 696,378 pounds tobacco at 8 cents. ¶Includes 3,491,978 pounds at 10 cents and 136,263,448 at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Note.—In the tobacco schedule, stamps at the new rates were on sale a few days prior to July 1, when the same went into effect, which accounts for quantities so reported, as above.

The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated in the above, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed, but will be found in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the heading "Miscellaneous Division."

The above statement of withdrawals includes on account of Porto Rican products as follows: 44,584 gallons spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, 151,814,610 cigars at $3 per thousand, 581,250 cigarettes at $1 08 per thousand, 11,254,500 cigarettes at 54 cents per thousand, 94,950 cigarettes at $3 per thousand, and 1,200 pounds tobacco at 6 cents per pound, and on account of Philippine products as follows: 11,529,127 cigars at $3 per thousand, 870,000 cigarettes at $1 08 per thousand, 116,666 cigarettes at 54 cents per thousand, and 158,800 cigarettes at $3 per thousand.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1889-'90 TO 1909-'10.

Fiscal years.	Receipts.	Fiscal years.	Receipts.
1889-'90	$142,606,705	1900-'01	$307,180,663
1890-'91	145,686,249	1901-'02	271,880,122
1891-'92	153,971,072	1902-'03	230,810,124
1892-'93	161,027,623	1903-'04	232,904,119
1893-'94	147,111,232	1904-'05	234,095,740
1894-'95	143,421,672	1905-'06	249,150,212
1895-'96	146,762,864	1906-'07	269,666,772
1896-'97	146,688,574	1907-'08	251,711,126
1897-'98	170,900,641	1908-'09	246,212,719
1898-'99	273,437,161	1909-'10	289,728,014
1899-1900	295,327,926		

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

[Figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, except where otherwise stated. All prices on gold basis.]

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CORN, 1904-1908.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
North America.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States	2,467,481,000	2,707,994,000	2,927,416,000	2,592,320,000	2,668,651,000
Canada:					
Ontario	20,242,000	20,923,000	23,989,000	21,899,000	21,742,000
Quebec				1,377,000	1,126,000
Mexico	88,131,000	83,363,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
Total	2,575,854,000	2,812,280,000	3,021,405,000	2,685,596,000	2,761,519,000
South America.					
Argentina	175,189,000	140,708,000	194,912,000	71,768,000	136,057,000
Chili	1,477,000	1,244,000	846,000	1,500,000	1,344,000
Uruguay	3,035,000	4,417,000	3,226,000	5,359,000	6,000,000
Total	179,701,000	146,369,000	198,984,000	78,627,000	143,401,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	12,529,000	17,293,000	18,177,000	16,599,000	15,170,000
Hungary proper	59,400,000	94,045,000	162,925,000	155,619,000	146,124,000
Croatia-Slavonia	11,364,000	18,385,000	20,470,000	17,934,000	20,536,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,464,000	9,584,000	8,900,000	6,468,000	8,821,000
Total Austria-Hungary	89,757,000	139,307,000	210,472,000	196,620,000	190,651,000
Bulgaria	12,758,000	18,141,000	27,780,000	14,080,000	20,717,000
France	19,482,000	24,030,000	14,581,000	24,027,000	24,000,000
Italy	90,546,000	97,266,000	93,007,000	88,513,000	95,953,000
Portugal	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Rumania	19,598,000	59,275,000	130,546,000	57,576,000	78,892,000
Russia:					
Russia proper	18,956,000	22,533,000	59,320,000	41,903,000	49,663,000
Poland	13,000			1,000	
Northern Caucasia	6,951,000	10,798,000	11,181,000	8,860,000	11,449,000
Total Russia (European)	25,920,000	33,331,000	70,501,000	50,764,000	61,112,000

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Servia	9,498,000	21,431,000	27,786,000	17,691,000	21,010,000
Spain	21,255,000	31,880,000	18,714,000	25,372,000	20,115,000
Total	303,814,000	439,661,000	608,387,000	489,643,000	527,450,000
Africa.					
Algeria	391,000	490,000	544,000	402,000	400,000
Cape of Good Hope	3,502,000	2,500,000	3,200,000	3,550,000	1,758,000
Egypt	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	30,000,000
Natal	5,282,000	4,822,000	3,845,000	2,984,000	4,593,000
Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	189,000	320,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total	39,364,000	38,132,000	37,889,000	42,236,000	37,051,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	1,984,000	2,623,000	2,233,000	3,820,000	3,191,000
New South Wales	7,052,000	5,107,000	5,714,000	5,945,000	4,671,000
Victoria	933,000	643,000	661,000	727,000	525,000
Western Australia	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Australia	9,972,000	8,374,000	8,609,000	10,493,000	8,388,000
New Zealand	547,000	506,000	653,000	419,000	519,000
Total Australasia	10,519,000	8,880,000	9,262,000	10,912,000	8,907,000
Grand total	3,109,252,000	3,445,322,000	3,875,927,000	3,307,014,000	3,478,328,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909, BY STATES.

State, Territory or Division.	Crop of 1909.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	17,000	646	517,000
New Hampshire	30,000	1,053	800,000
Vermont	65,000	2,405	1,756,000
Massachusetts	47,000	1,786	1,447,000
Rhode Island	11,000	365	354,000
Connecticut	60,000	2,460	1,845,000
New York	670,000	24,120	17,849,000
New Jersey	290,000	9,483	6,733,000
Pennsylvania	1,525,000	48,800	34,160,000
North Atlantic	2,715,000	91,118	65,461,000
Delaware	200,000	6,200	3,596,000
Maryland	700,000	21,980	14,287,000
Virginia	2,040,000	47,328	35,023,000
West Virginia	880,000	27,632	20,448,000
North Carolina	2,898,000	48,686	41,383,000
South Carolina	2,218,000	37,041	33,337,000
Georgia	4,400,000	61,160	52,598,000
Florida	665,000	8,379	6,955,000
South Atlantic	14,001,000	258,406	207,627,000
Ohio	3,875,000	153,062	85,715,000
Indiana	4,913,000	196,520	98,260,000
Illinois	10,300,000	369,770	192,280,000
Michigan	1,976,000	69,950	42,670,000
Wisconsin	1,533,000	50,589	30,333,000
N. C. E. Miss. R.	22,597,000	839,891	449,278,000
Minnesota	1,690,000	58,812	28,818,000
Iowa	9,200,000	289,800	142,002,000
Missouri	8,100,000	213,840	126,166,000
North Dakota	195,000	6,045	3,325,000
South Dakota	2,059,000	65,270	32,635,000
Nebraska	7,825,000	194,060	97,030,000
Kansas	7,750,000	154,225	83,282,000
N. C. W. Miss. R.	36,819,000	982,052	513,258,000
Kentucky	3,568,000	103,472	64,153,000

State, Territory or Division.	Crop of 1909. Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
Tennessee	3,575,000	78,650	55,055,000
Alabama	3,233,000	43,646	37,099,000
Mississippi	2,810,000	40,745	33,003,000
Louisiana	2,226,000	51,198	35,327,000
Texas	8,150,000	122,250	92,910,000
Oklahoma	5,950,000	101,150	55,632,000
Arkansas	2,800,000	50,400	36,288,000
South Central	32,312,000	591,511	409,467,000
Montana	5,000	175	150,000
Wyoming	5,000	140	109,000
Colorado	135,000	3,267	2,287,000
New Mexico	68,000	2,128	1,915,000
Arizona	13,000	417	417,000
Utah	13,000	408	355,000
Idaho	6,000	184	138,000
Washington	15,000	417	359,000
Oregon	17,000	522	418,000
California	50,000	1,740	1,583,000
Far Western	327,000	9,398	7,731,000
United States	108,771,000	2,772,376	1,652,822,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881—1909.

Year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports including corn meal, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Per cent of crop exported.
		Bu.	Bushels.	Cts.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Pct.
1881	64,262,000	18.6	1,194,916,000	63.6	759,482,000	44,340,683	3.7
1882	65,660,000	24.6	1,617,025,000	48.5	783,867,000	41,655,653	2.6
1883	68,302,000	22.7	1,551,067,000	42.4	658,051,000	46,258,606	3.0
1884	69,684,000	25.8	1,795,528,000	35.7	640,736,000	52,876,456	3.9
1885	73,130,000	26.5	1,936,176,000	32.8	635,675,000	64,829,617	3.3
1886	75,694,000	22.0	1,665,441,000	36.6	610,311,000	41,368,584	2.5
1887	72,393,000	20.1	1,456,161,000	44.4	646,107,000	25,360,869	1.7
1888	75,673,000	26.3	1,987,790,000	34.1	677,562,000	70,841,673	3.6
1889	78,320,000	27.0	2,112,892,000	28.3	597,919,000	103,418,709	4.9
1890	71,971,000	20.7	1,489,970,000	50.6	754,433,000	32,041,529	2,2
1891	76,205,000	27.0	2,060,154,000	40.6	836,439,000	76,602,285	3.7
1892	70,627,000	23.1	1,628,464,000	39.4	642,147,000	47,121,894	2.9
1893	72,036,000	22.5	1,619,496,000	36.5	591,626,000	66,489,529	4.1
1894	62,582,000	19.4	1,212,770,000	45.7	554,719,000	28,585,405	2.4
1895	82,076,000	26.2	2,151,139,000	25.3	544,986,000	101,100,375	4.7
1896	81,027,000	28.2	2,283,875,000	21.5	491,007,000	178,817,417	7.8
1897	80,095,000	23.8	1,902,968,000	26.3	501,073,000	212,055,543	11.1
1898	77,722,000	24.8	1,924,185,000	28.7	552,023,000	177,255,046	9.2
1899	82,109,000	25.3	2,078,144,000	30.3	629,210,000	213,123,412	10.3
1900	83,321,000	25.3	2,105,103,000	35.7	751,220,000	181,405,473	8.6
1901	91,350,000	16.7	1,522,520,000	60.5	921,556,000	28,028,688	1.8
1902	94,044,000	26.8	2,523,648,000	40.3	1,017,017,000	76,639,261	3.0
1903	88,092,000	25.5	2,244,177,000	42.5	952,869,000	58,222,061	2.6
1904	92,232,000	26.8	2,467,481,000	44.1	1,087,461,000	90,293,483	3.7
1905	94,011,000	28.8	2,707,994,000	41.2	1,116,697,000	119,893,833	4.4
1906	96,738,000	30.3	2,927,416,000	39.9	1,166,626,000	86,368,228	3.0
1907	99,931,000	25.9	2,592,320,000	51.6	1,336,901,000	55,063,860	2.1
1908	101,788,000	26.2	2,668,651,000	60.6	1,616,145,000	37,665,040	1.4
1909	107,711,000	25 5	2,772,376,000	59.6	1,652,823,000	.....	1.4

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED, 1905—1909.

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
North America.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States	692,979,000	735,261,000	634,087,000	664,602,000	737,189,000
Canada:					
New Brunswick	405,000	407,000	411,000	349,000	395,000

Country.	Bushels. 1905.	Bushels. 1906.	Bushels. 1907.	Bushels. 1908.	Bushels. 1909.
Ontario	21,517,000	22,109,000	18,019,000	18,057,000	16,262,000
Manitoba	55,761,000	01,250,000	39,688,000	50,269,000	52,706,000
Saskatchewan	26,107,000	37,040,000	27,692,000	34,742,000	85,197,000
Alberta	2,307,000	3,966,000	4,194,000	6,842,000	9,579,000
Other	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,687,000	2,175,000	2,605,000
Total Canada	109,097,000	127,772,000	92,691,000	112,434,000	106,744,000
Mexico	9,710,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Total	811,786,000	871,033,000	735,778,000	785,036,000	911,933,000
South America.					
Argentina	150,745,000	134,931,000	155,993,000	192,489,000	161,072,000
Chile	12,089,000	12,157,000	15,770,000	18,915,000	20,000,000
Uruguay	7,565,000	4,600,000	6,807,000	7,430,000	8,000,000
Total	170,399,000	151,694,000	178,636,000	218,834,000	189,072,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	54,531,000	58,255,000	52,369,000	62,129,000	58,408,000
Hungary proper	157,514,000	197,409,000	120,509,000	152,205,000	113,352,000
Croatia-Slavonia	13,077,000	10,351,000	10,170,000	13,220,000	11,662,000
Bosnia Herzegovina	3,016,000	2,693,000	2,169,000	3,023,000	2,594,000
Total Austria-Hungary	228,138,000	268,708,000	185,217,000	230,577,000	180,076,000
Belgium	12,401,000	12,964,000	15,835,000	13,963,000	15,506,000
Bulgaria	34,949,000	39,109,000	23,545,000	36,496,000	37,000,000
Denmark	4,067,000	4,161,000	4,343,000	4,318,000	4,000,000
Finland	129,000	150,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
France	335,453,000	324,919,000	376,999,000	317,765,000	356,574,000
Germany	135,947,000	144,754,000	127,843,000	138,442,000	138,000,000
Greece	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Italy	160,504,000	176,464,000	177,543,000	152,236,000	164,587,000
Montenegro	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands	5,078,000	4,942,000	5,325,000	5,121,000	5,000,000
Norway	329,000	303,000	290,000	333,000	316,000
Portugal	5,000,000	9,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Roumania	103,328,000	113,867,000	42,257,000	54,813,000	56,751,000
Russia:					
Russia proper	451,327,000	344,765,000	340,416,000	383,016,000	.....
Poland	20,239,000	21,152,000	18,173,000	21,182,000	.....
Northern Caucasia	96,708,000	85,046,000	79,184,000	84,964,000	.....
Total Russia (European)	568,274,000	450,963,000	437,773,000	489,102,000	711,479,000
Servia	11,262,000	13,211,000	8,375,000	11,495,000	13,000,000
Spain	92,504,000	140,656,000	100,331,000	119,970,000	144,105,000
Sweden	5,529,000	6,650,000	6,279,000	6,756,000	6,978,000
Switzerland	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,527,000	3,568,000
Turkey (European)	20,000,000	25,000,000	18,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000
United Kingdom:					
Great Britain—					
England	57,424,000	57,583,000	53,855,000	51,371,000	00,241,000
Scotland	2,131,000	2,063,000	1,953,000	1,854,000	2,111,000
Wales	1,204,000	1,208,000	1,138,000	966,000	1,147,000
Ireland	1,475,000	1,575,000	1,367,000	1,438,000	1,809,000
Total United Kingdom	62,234,000	62,529,000	58,313,000	55,629,000	65,308,000
Total	1,797,326,000	1,810,550,000	1,606,603,000	1,678,938,000	1,951,583,000
Asia.					
British India, including such native states as report	283,063,000	319,952,000	317,023,000	227,983,000	283,360,000
Cyprus	2,441,000	2,410,000	2,636,000	2,601,000	2,600,000
Japanese Empire:					

Country.	Bushels. 1905.	Bushels. 1906.	Bushels. 1907.	Bushels. 1908.	Bushels. 1909.
Japan	18,437,000	20,282,000	22,795,000	22,587,000	22,035,000
Formosa	200,000	178,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total Japanese Empire	18,637,000	20,460,000	22,995,000	22,787,000	22,235,000
Persia	16,000,000	16,000.000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Russia:					
Central Asia	25,491,000	11,486,000	27,085,000	21,416,000	.....
Siberia	42,411,000	45,833,000	45,771,000	55,755,000	.....
Transcaucasia	109,000	108,000	63,000	66,000	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic)	68,011,000	57,427,000	72,919,000	77,237,000	71,792,000
Turkey (Asiatic)	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total	423,152,000	451,249,000	466,573,000	381,608,000	430,987,000
Africa.					
Algeria	25,579,000	34,323,000	31,261,000	30,000,000	34,769,000
Cape of Good Hope	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,916,000	2,257,000
Egypt	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Natal	4,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	483,000	542,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Tunis	5,729,000	4,906,000	6,314,000	2,838,000	4,000,000
Total	58,795,000	66,779,000	65,078,000	60,257,000	66,531,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	2,217,000	1,173,000	1,144,000	715,000	1,241,000
New So. Wales	16,983,000	21,391,000	22,506,000	9,444,000	15,971,000
Victoria	21,666,000	24,156,000	23,331,000	12,482,000	24,082,000
South Australia	12,454,000	20,778,000	18,017,000	19,739,000	20,009,000
Western Australia	2,077,000	2,381,000	2,845,000	3,018,000	2,535,000
Tasmania	818,000	801,000	672,000	665,000	825,000
Total Australia	56,215,000	70,680,000	68,515,000	46,063,000	64,663,000
New Zealand	9,411,000	7,013,000	5,782,000	5,743,000	9,049,000
Total Australasia	65,626,000	77,693,000	74,297,000	51,806,000	73,712,000
Grand total	3,327,084,000	3,428,998,000	3,126,965,000	3,176,479,000	3,624,418,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE DECEMBER 1, OF WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT, BY STATES, IN 1909, AND UNITED STATES TOTALS, 1890 to 1908.

State, territory and year.	Winter wheat.				Spring wheat.			
	Acreage	Average yield per acre	Production	Farm value December 1.	Acreage	Average yield per acre	Production	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Me	—	—	—	—	9,000	25.5	230,000	253,000
Vt	—	—	—	—	1,000	25.0	25,000	30,000
N. Y	420,000	21.0	8,820,000	9,790,000	—	—	—	—
N. J	110,000	17.9	1,969,000	2,146,000	—	—	—	—
Penn	1,545,000	17.0	26,265,000	28,629,000	—	—	—	—
Del	118,000	14.0	1,652,000	1,718,000	—	—	—	—
Md	770,000	14.5	11,165,000	12,282,000	—	—	—	—
Va	790,000	11.2	8,848,000	10,175,000	—	—	—	—
W. Va	370,000	13.0	4,810,000	5,435,000	—	—	—	—
N. C	570,000	9.5	5,415,000	6,877,000	—	—	—	—
S. C	381,000	10.0	3,810,000	5,563,000	—	—	—	—
Ga	245,000	10.0	2,450,000	3,552,000	—	—	—	—

State, territory and year.	Winter wheat.				Spring wheat.			
	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Farm value December 1.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Ohio	1,480,000	15.9	23,532,000	26,056,000	—	—	—	—
Ind	2,165,000	15.3	33,124,000	36,436,000	—	—	—	—
Ill	1,810,000	17.4	31,494,000	32,754,000	—	—	—	—
Mich	775,000	18.8	14,570,000	16,318,000	—	—	—	—
Wis	59,000	20.4	1,204,000	1,156,000	120,000	19.0	2,280,000	2,189,000
Minn	—	—	—	—	5,600,000	16.8	94,080,000	90,317,000
Iowa	144,000	21.6	3,110,000	2,892,000	295,000	14.7	4,336,000	4,032,000
Mo	1,943,000	14.7	28,562,000	29,990,000	—	—	—	—
N. Dak	—	—	—	—	6,625,000	13.7	90,762,000	83,501,000
S. Dak	—	—	—	—	3,375,000	14.1	47,588,000	42,829,000
Neb	2,350,000	19.4	45,590,000	40,575,000	290,000	14.0	4,060,000	3,613,000
Kan	5,895,000	14.5	85,478,000	82,059,000	150,000	11.5	1,725,000	1,656,000
Ky	670,000	11.8	7,906,000	8,776,000	—	—	—	—
Tenn	800,000	10.4	8,320,000	9,568,000	—	—	—	—
Ala	98,000	10.5	1,029,000	1,338,000	—	—	—	—
Miss	1,000	11.0	11,000	13,000	—	—	—	—
Tex	555,000	9.1	5,050,000	5,959,000	—	—	—	—
Okla	1,225,000	12.8	15,680,000	15,837,000	—	—	—	—
Ark	151,000	11.4	1,721,000	1,893,000	—	—	—	—
Mont	185,000	32.5	6,012,000	5,230,000	165,000	28.8	4,752,000	4,134,000
Wyo	25,000	32.5	812,000	804,000	55,000	27.0	1,485,000	1,476,000
Colo	90,000	29.7	2,673,000	2,486,000	275,000	29.4	8,085,000	7,519,000
N. Mex	—	—	—	—	41,000	24.5	1,004,000	1,175,000
Ariz	—	—	—	—	16,000	25.0	400,000	556,000
Utah	135,000	24.0	3,240,000	2,916,000	100,000	28.5	2,850,000	2,565,000
Nev	—	—	—	—	36,000	28.7	1,023,000	1,074,000
Idaho	315,000	29.0	9,135,000	7,947,000	205,000	26.0	5,320,000	4,637,000
Wash	780,000	25.8	20,124,000	18,715,900	760,000	20.6	15,636,000	14,560,000
Oreg	535,000	21.0	11,235,000	10,449,000	275,000	18.7	5,142,000	4,782,000
Cal	825,000	14.0	11,550,000	12,820,000	—	—	—	—
U. S.	28,330,000	15.8	446,366,000	459,154,000	18,393,000	15.8	290,823,000	270,892,000
1908	30,349,000	14.4	437,908,000	410,330,000	17,208,000	13.2	226,694,000	206,496,000
1907	28,132,000	14.6	409,442,000	361,217,000	17,079,000	13.2	224,645,000	193,220,000
1906	29,600,000	16.7	492,888,000	336,435,000	17,706,000	13.7	242,373,000	153,898,000
1905	29,864,000	14.3	428,462,000	334,987,000	17,990,000	14.7	264,517,000	183,386,000
1904	26,866,000	12.4	332,935,000	325,611,000	17,209,000	12.8	219,464,000	184,879,000
1903	32,511,000	12.3	399,867,000	286,243,000	16,954,000	14.0	237,955,000	156,782,000
1902	28,581,000	14.4	411,789,000	266,727,000	17,621,000	14.7	258,274,000	155,497,000
1901	30,240,000	15.2	458,835,000	303,227,000	19,656,000	14.7	289,626,000	164,133,000
1900	26,236,000	13.3	350,025,000	221,668,000	16,259,000	10.6	172,204,000	101,847,000
1899	25,358,000	11.5	291,706,000	183,767,000	19,235,000	13.3	255,598,000	135,778,000
1898	25,745,000	14.9	382,492,000	237,736,000	18,319,000	16.0	292,657,000	155,034,000
1897	22,926,000	14.1	323,616,000	275,323,000	16,539,000	12.5	206,733,000	153,224,000
1896	22,794,000	11.8	267,934,000	206,270,000	11,825,000	13.5	159,750,000	104,328,000
1895	22,609,000	11.6	261,242,000	150,944,000	11,438,000	18.0	205,861,000	86,995,000
1894	23,519,000	14.0	329,290,000	164,022,000	11,364,000	11.5	130,977,000	61,880,000
1893	23,118,000	12.0	278,469,000	156,720,000	11,511,000	10.2	117,662,000	56,451,000
1892	26,209,000	13.7	359,416,000	234,037,000	12,345,000	12.7	156,531,000	88,075,000
1891	27,524,000	14.7	405,116,000	356,415,000	12,393,000	16.7	206,665,000	157,058,000
1890	23,520,000	10.9	255,374,000	223,362,000	12,567,000	11.4	143,890,000	[1]

OAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1905-'09.

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America.					
United States	953,216,000	964,905,000	754,443,000	807,156,000	1,007,353,000
Canada—					
New Brunswick	5,829,000	6,052,000	6,107,000	5,373,000	6,136,000
Ontario	112,161,000	115,113,000	88,745,000	110,310,000	116,017,000
Manitoba	48,327,000	53,861,000	44,775,000	47,506,000	58,721,000
Saskatchewan	20,414,000	25,463,000	24,783,000	31,030,000	97,533,000
Alberta	10,109,000	13,958,000	9,826,000	24,227,000	40,775,000
Other	45,688,000	45,687,000	54,981,000	47,580,000	56,376,000
Total Canada	242,528,000	260,134,000	229,217,000	266,026,000	375,558,000
Mexico	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Total	1,195,761,000	1,225,056,000	983,677,000	1,073,199,000	1,382,928,000

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary—					
Austria	123,880,000	154,551,000	170,605,000	144,069,000	171,940,000
Hungary proper	78,009,000	87,733,000	79,484,000	70,168,000	92,270,000
Croatia-Slavonia	6,075,000	5,541,000	4,174,000	4,253,000	5,607,000
Bosnia-H'govina	2,935,000	3,543,000	2,575,000	3,572,000	4,575,000
Total Austria-Hungary	210,899,000	251,368,000	256,838,000	222,062,000	274,392,000
Belgium	33,786,000	45,228,000	45,937,000	42,232,000	40,000,000
Bulgaria	9,381,000	11,884,000	7,416,000	11,252,000	12,000,000
Denmark	31,763,000	38,726,000	42,529,000	40,437,000	39,000,000
Finland	18,060,000	19,614,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	18,000,000
France	269,581,000	256,943,000	303,889,000	285,837,000	339,743,000
Germany	451,017,000	580,875,000	630,324,000	530,131,000	628,718,000
Italy	16,000,000	18,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000	16,000,000
Netherlands	16,045,000	19,588,000	20,933,000	19,683,000	19,000,000
Norway	9,868,000	9,297,000	6,946,000	13,449,000	10,339,000
Rumania	18,974,000	26,165,000	17,842,000	17,212,000	25,945,000
Russia—					
Russia proper	767,550,000	544,933,000	729,813,000	743,523,000	——
Poland	61,933,000	66,425,000	72,574,000	66,135,000	——
Northern Caucasia	22,184,000	21,933,000	19,697,000	24,860,000	——
Total Russia (European)	851,667,000	633,291,000	822,084,000	834,518,000	1,067,668,000
Servia	3,549,000	4,642,000	2,984,000	3,057,000	3,000,000
Spain	22,250,000	28,077,000	16,998,000	28,114,000	34,307,000
Sweden	58,488,000	64,550,000	64,597,000	72,773,000	69,292,000
United Kingdom—					
Great Britain—					
England	76,453,000	84,102,000	94,606,000	82,470,000	80,711,000
Scotland	36,390,000	35,108,000	36,193,000	37,020,000	39,096,000
Wales	7,264,000	8,063,000	7,829,000	7,133,000	7,254,000
Ireland	51,420,000	53,111,000	50,850,000	54,032,000	57,467,000
Total United Kingdom	171,527,000	180,384,000	189,478,000	181,555,000	184,528,000
Total	2,192,855,000	2,188,632,000	2,466,795,000	2,338,312,000	2,781,932,000
Asia.					
Cyprus	402,000	359,000	331,000	410,000	400,000
Russia—					
Central Asia	14,279,000	9,805,000	18,049,000	17,371,000	——
Siberia	70,673,000	69,873,000	67,114,000	89,500,000	——
Transcaucasia	44,000	35,000	13,000	27,000	——
Total Russia (Asiatic)	84,996,000	79,713,000	85,176,000	106,898,000	77,705,000
Total	85,398,000	80,072,000	85,507,000	107,308,000	78,105,000
Africa.					
Algeria	7,036,000	9,379,000	10,651,000	8,500,000	10,673,000
Cape of Good Hope	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,596,000	4,063,000
Natal	9,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Tunis	2,032,000	2,411,000	3,149,000	1,736,000	2,000,000
Total	12,077,000	14,797,000	16,805,000	12,838,000	16,743,000
Australia—					
Queensland	16,000	6,000	30,000	10,000	40,000
New South Wales	673,000	911,000	1,449,000	879,000	1,154,000
Victoria	6,353,000	7,460,000	9,124,000	5,365,000	11,475,000
South Australia	573,000	897,000	924,000	902,000	1,320,000
Western Australia	233,000	293,000	472,000	745,000	765,000
Tasmania	1,216,000	1,238,000	2,042,000	1,574,000	1,900,000
Total Australia	9,064,000	10,805,000	14,041,000	9,475,000	16,654,000
New Zealand	15,012,000	13,108,000	11,555,000	15,495,000	19,503,000
Total Australasia	24,076,000	23,913,000	25,596,000	24,970,000	36,157,000
Grand total	3,510,167,000	3,532,470,000	3,578,380,000	3,556,627,000	4,295,865,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OATS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909, BY STATES.

(Quantity expressed in bushels, 000 omitted.)

State, Territory or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	124,000	4,588	2,661,000
New Hampshire	14,000	441	282,000
Vermont	81,000	2,608	1,3[illegible]4,000
Massachusetts	7,000	217	126,000
Rhode Island	2,000	50	26,000
Connecticut	11,000	302	16[illegible],000
New York	1,325,000	37,365	18,309,000
New Jersey	60,000	1,530	765,000
Pennsylvania	998,000	25,948	12,974,000
North Atlantic	2,622,000	73,049	36,607,000
Delaware	4,000	102	49,000
Maryland	28,000	711	348,000
Virginia	200,000	3,800	2,052,000
West Virginia	98,000	2,156	1,164,000
North Carolina	196,000	3,234	2,134,000
South Carolina	211,000	4,431	3,190,000
Georgia	350,000	6,650	4,722,000
Florida	31,000	527	395,000
South Atlantic	1,118,000	21,611	14,054,000
Ohio	1,730,000	56,225	23,052,000
Indiana	1,820,000	55,510	21,649,000
Illinois	4,346,000	139,064	60,444,000
Michigan	1,420,000	43,310	17,757,000
Wisconsin	2,280,000	79,800	31,122,000
N. C. E. Miss. R.	11,596,000	393,909	154,024,000
Minnesota	2,736,000	90,288	31,601,000
Iowa	4,300,000	116,100	40,635,000
Missouri	690,000	18,630	8,011,000
North Dakota	1,550,000	49,600	16,368,000
South Dakota	1,450,000	43,500	14,790,000
Nebraska	2,473,000	61,825	21,639,000
Kansas	964,000	27,185	11,690,000
N. C. W. Miss. R.	14,163,000	407,128	144,734,000
Kentucky	173,000	3,858	1,968,000
Tennessee	200,000	4,000	2,120,000
Alabama	270,000	4,455	3,118,000
Mississippi	150,000	2,400	1,632,000
Louisiana	32,000	640	397,000
Texas	615,000	11,500	7,130,000
Oklahoma	550,000	15,950	7,337,000
Arkansas	164,000	3,739	2,206,000
South Central	2,154,000	46,542	25,908,000
Montana	300,000	15,390	6,464,000
Wyoming	100,000	3,500	1,750,000
Colorado	196,000	7,448	3,047,000
New Mexico	24,000	960	634,000
Arizona	4,000	148	117,000
Utah	55,000	2,536	1,319,000
Nevada	7,000	280	165,000
Idaho	175,000	7,788	3,894,000
Washington	202,000	9,898	4,751,000
Oregon	288,000	10,886	5,661,000
California	200,000	6,280	4,145,000
Far Western	1,551,000	65,114	32,847,000
United States	33,204,000	1,007,353	408,174,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, EXPORTS, ETC., OF OATS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1909.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested. Acres.	Average yield per acre (bu.)	Production. Bushels.	Average farm price per bu. Dec. 1 (cts.).	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports, including oatmeal, fiscal year begin'g July 1* Bushels.	Imports during fiscal year beginning July 1† Bushels.
1880...	16,188,000	25.8	417,885,000	36.0	$150,244,000	402,904	64,412
1881...	16,832,000	24.7	416,481,000	46.4	193,199,000	625,690	1,850,983
1882...	18,495,000	23.4	488,251,000	37.5	182,978,000	461,496	815,017
1883...	20,325,000	28.1	571,302,000	32.7	187,040,000	3,274,622	121,069
1884...	21,301,000	27.4	583,628,000	27.7	161,528,000	6,203,104	94,310
1885...	22,784,000	27.6	629,409,000	28.5	179,632,000	7,311,306	149,480
1886...	23,658,000	26.4	624,134,000	29.8	186,138,000	1,374,635	139,575
1887...	25,921,000	25.4	659,618,000	30.4	209,700,000	573,080	123,817
1888...	26,998,000	26.0	701,735,000	27.8	195,424,000	1,191,471	131,501
1889...	27,462,000	27.4	751,515,000	22.9	171,781,000	15,107,238	153,232
1890...	26,431,000	19.8	523,621,000	42.4	222,048,000	1,382,836	41,848
1891...	25,582,000	28.9	738,394,000	31.5	232,312,000	10,586,644	47,782
1892...	27,064,000	24.4	661,035,000	31.7	209,254,000	2,700,793	49,433
1893...	27,273,000	23.4	638,855,000	29.4	187,576,000	6,290,229	31,759
1894...	27,024,000	24.5	662,037,000	32.4	214,817,000	1,708,824	330,318
1895...	27,878,000	29.6	824,444,000	19.9	163,655,000	15,156,618	66,602
1896...	27,566,000	25.7	707,346,000	18.7	132,485,000	37,725,083	131,204
1897...	25,730,000	27.2	698,768,000	21.2	147,975,000	73,880,307	25,093
1898...	25,777,000	28.4	730,907,000	25.5	186,405,000	33,534,362	28,098
1899...	26,341,000	30.2	796,178,000	24.9	198,168,000	45,048,857	54,576
1900...	27,365,000	29.6	809,126,000	25.8	208,669,000	42,268,931	32,107
1901...	28,541,000	25.8	736,809,000	39.9	293,659,000	13,277,612	38,978
1902...	28,653,000	34.5	987,843,000	30.7	303,585,000	8,381,805	150,065
1903...	27,638,000	28.4	784,094,000	34.1	267,662,000	1,960,740	183,983
1904...	27,843,000	32.1	894,596,000	31.3	279,900,000	8,394,692	55,699
1905...	28,047,000	34.0	953,216,000	29.1	277,048,000	48,434,541	40,025
1906...	30,959,000	31.2	964,905,000	31.7	306,293,000	6,386,334	91,289
1907...	31,837,000	23.7	754,443,000	44.3	334,568,000	2,518,855	383,418
1908...	32,344,000	25.0	807,156,000	47.2	381,171,000	2,333,817	6,691,703
1909...	33,204,000	30.3	1,007,353,000	40.5	408,174,000		

*Oatmeal not included 1880 to 1882, inclusive. †Oatmeal not included 1880 to 1882, inclusive.

BARLEY CROP OF THE WORLD, 1905-1909.

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
North America.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States.....	136,651,000	178,916,000	153,597,000	166,756,000	170,284,000
Canada:					
New Brunswick....	97,000	99,000	97,000	79,000	94,000
Ontario	24,265,000	25,253,000	21,718,000	21,124,000	20,952,000
Manitoba	14,064,000	17,533,000	16,753,000	17,093,000	20,866,000
Saskatchewan	894,000	1,316,000	1,350,000	1,952,000	4,493,000
Alberta	1,774,000	2,158,000	1,083,000	3,881,000	5,999,000
Other	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,341,000	2,633,000	2,994,000
Total Canada.....	44,094,000	49,359,000	44,342,000	46,762,000	55,398,000
Mexico	6,621,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Total.....	187,366,000	235,275,000	204,939,000	220,518,000	232,682,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	70,469,000	76,024,000	78,555,000	69,497,000	79,654,000
Hungary proper....	62,453,000	69,747,000	63,078,000	56,324,000	71,868,000
Croatia-Slavonia ...	2,864,000	2,758,000	2,064,000	2,552,000	2,394,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,236,000	3,276,000	2,388,000	2,389,000	3,755,000
Total Austria-Hungary	139,022,000	151,805,000	146,085,000	130,762,000	157,671,000
Belgium	4,518,000	4,349,000	5,129,000	4,423,000	5,000,000
Bulgaria	11,431,000	12,008,000	6,772,000	11,311,000	12,000,000
Denmark	19,596,000	19,975,000	21,616,000	20,166,000	21,000,000
Finland	5,318,000	5,424,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
France	40,841,000	36,538,000	43,043,000	40,673,000	47,782,000
Germany	134,204,000	142,901,000	160,650,000	140,539,000	160,552,000

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Italy	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Netherlands	4,013,000	3,260,000	4,091,000	3,953,000	4,000,000
Norway	3,464,000	3,262,000	2,597,000	3,540,000	2,885,000
Rumania	26,383,000	33,539,000	20,062,000	12,873,000	19,955,000
Russia:					
Russia proper	272,694,000	243,619,000	277,500,000	297,449,000	———
Poland	22,732,000	23,351,000	25,395,000	23,790,000	———
Northern Caucasia	43,410,000	37,306,000	41,206,000	46,219,000	———
Total Russia (European)	338,836,000	304,276,000	344,101,000	367,458,000	464,733,000
Servia	3,670,000	4,848,000	3,137,000	3,351,000	4,000,000
Spain	45,917,000	90,264,000	53,598,000	69,596,000	81,579,000
Sweden	12,858,000	14,328,000	12,811,000	15,520,000	13,900,000
United Kingdom:					
Great Britain—					
England	48,778,000	51,543,000	51,926,000	46,353,000	52,348,000
Scotland	8,257,000	7,803,000	7,466,000	7,410,000	7,732,000
Wales	2,906,000	3,116,000	2,881,000	2,682,000	2,810,000
Ireland	7,111,000	7,144,000	6,934,000	7,064,000	8,258,000
Total U. Kingdom	67,052,000	69,606,000	69,207,000	63,509,000	71,148,000
Total	865,123,000	904,383,000	905,899,000	902,674,000	1,081,205,000
Asia.					
Cyprus	2,980,000	2,778,000	2,963,000	2,420,000	2,500,000
Japanese Empire:					
Japan	77,473,000	83,967,000	90,480,000	87,138,000	88,142,000
Formosa	50,000	49,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total Japanese Empire	77,523,000	84,016,000	90,530,000	87,188,000	88,192,000
Russia:					
Central Asia	3,145,000	2,613,000	4,385,000	4,266,000	———
Siberia	4,965,000	5,136,000	4,957,000	6,103,000	———
Transcaucasia	20,000	13,000	4,000	13,000	———
Total Russia (Asiatic)	8,130,000	7,762,000	9,346,000	10,382,000	8,884,000
Total	88,633,000	94,556,000	102,839,000	99,990,000	99,576,000
Africa.					
Algeria	27,330,000	47,600,000	41,543,000	35,000,000	50,008,000
Cape of Good Hope	900,000	900,000	900,000	760,000	873,000
Natal	7,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	327,000	334,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Tunis	7,119,000	7,863,000	9,506,000	5,057,000	8,000,000
Total	35,683,000	56,702,000	52,254,000	41,124,000	59,187,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	342,000	64,000	163,000	67,000	142,000
New South Wales	275,000	115,000	158,000	77,000	172,000
Victoria	902,000	1,095,000	1,295,000	1,093,000	1,706,000
South Australia	358,000	522,000	507,000	585,000	852,000
West Australia	39,000	51,000	50,000	79,000	77,000
Tasmania	168,000	97,000	146,000	154,000	190,000
Total Australia	2,084,000	1,944,000	2,319,000	2,055,000	3,139,000
New Zealand	1,164,000	1,056,000	1,068,000	1,200,000	2,000,000
Total Australasia	3,248,000	3,000,000	3,387,000	3,255,000	5,139,000
Grand total	1,180,053,000	1,293,916,000	1,269,318,000	1,267,561,000	1,477,789,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

State, Territory or Division.	Crop of 1909.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	8,000	228,000	176,000
New Hampshire	2,000	50,000	40,000
Vermont	15,000	450,000	346,000

State, Territory or Division.	Crop of 1909. Acreage. Acres.	Production. Bushels.	Farm value December 1 Dollars.
New York	77,000	1,910,000	1,318,000
Pennsylvania	9,000	196,000	131,000
North Atlantic	111,000	2,834,000	2,011,000
Maryland	1,000	32,000	20,000
Virginia	3,000	86,000	61,000
South Atlantic	4,000	118,000	81,000
Ohio	32,000	829,000	506,000
Indiana	9,000	212,000	134,000
Illinois	31,000	868,000	431,000
Michigan	67,000	1,655,000	1,010,000
Wisconsin	866,000	24,248,000	13,579,000
N. C. E. Miss. R.	1,005,000	27,812,000	15,680,000
Minnesota	1,339,000	31,600,000	14,852,000
Iowa	495,000	10,890,000	5,009,000
Missouri	2,000	50,000	34,000
North Dakota	987,000	20,727,000	8,913,000
South Dakota	1,021,000	19,910,000	8,960,000
Nebraska	120,000	2,640,000	1,135,000
Kansas	270,000	4,860,000	2,576,000
N. C. W. Miss. R.	4,234,000	90,677,000	41,479,000
Kentucky	1,000	24,000	18,000
Tennessee	1,000	24,000	19,000
Texas	4,000	78,000	78,000
Oklahoma	30,000	690,000	448,000
South Central	36,000	816,000	563,000
Montana	50,000	1,900,000	1,197,000
Wyoming	4,000	124,000	92,000
Colorado	26,000	936,000	618,000
New Mexico	1,000	40,000	40,000
Arizona	32,000	1,280,000	1,126,000
Utah	13,000	520,000	343,000
Nevada	8,000	304,000	228,000
Idaho	62,000	2,480,000	1,463,000
Washington	182,000	7,189,000	4,601,000
Oregon	63,000	1,984,000	1,309,000
California	1,180,000	31,270,000	23,140,000
Far Western	1,621,000	48,027,000	34,157,000
United States	7,011,000	170,284,000	93,971,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES, EXPORTS, ETC., OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1909.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel December 1.	Farm value December 1.	Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880	1,843,000	24.5	45,165,000	66.6	30,091,000	885,246	9,528,616
1881	1,968,000	20.9	41,161,000	82.3	33,863,000	205,930	12,182,722
1882	2,272,000	21.5	48,954,000	62.9	30,768,000	433,005	10,050,687
1883	2,375,000	21.1	50,136,000	58.7	29,420,000	724,955	8,596,122
1884	2,608,000	23.5	61,203,000	48.7	29,779,000	629,130	9,986,507
1885	2,729,000	21.4	58,360,000	56.3	32,868,000	252,183	10,197,115
1886	2,653,000	22.4	59,428,000	53.6	31,841,000	1,305,300	10,355,594
1887	2,902,000	19.6	56,812,000	51.9	29,464,000	550,884	10,831,461
1888	2,996,000	21.3	63,884,000	59.0	37,672,000	1,440,321	11,368,414
1889	3,221,000	24.3	78,333,000	41.6	32,614,000	1,408,311	11,332,545
1890	3,135,000	21.4	67,168,000	62.7	42,141,000	973,062	5,078,733
1891	3,353,000	25.9	86,839,000	52.4	45,470,000	2,800,075	3,146,328

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested..	Average yield per acre.....	Production..	Average farm price per bushel December 1.	Farm value December 1.	Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1.....	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1.....
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1892.....	3,400,000	23.6	80,097,000	47.5	38,626,000	3,035,267	1,970,129
1893.....	3,220,000	21.7	69,869,000	41.1	28,729,000	5,219,405	791,061
1894.....	3,171,000	19.4	61,400,000	44.2	27,134,000	1,563,754	2,116,816
1895.....	3,300,000	26.4	87,073,000	33.7	29,312,000	7,680,331	837,384
1896.....	2,951,000	23.6	69,695,000	32.3	22,491,000	20,030,301	1,271,787
1897.....	2,719,000	24.5	66,685,000	37.7	25,142,000	11,237,077	124,804
1898.....	2,583,000	21.6	55,792,000	41.3	23,064,000	2,267,403	110,475
1899.....	2,878,000	25.5	73,382,000	40.3	29,594,000	23,661,662	189,757
1900.....	2,834,000	20.4	58,926,000	40.9	24,075,000	6,293,207	171,004
1901.....	4,296,000	25.6	109,933,000	45.2	49,705,000	8,714,268	57,406
1902.....	4,661,000	29.0	134,954,000	45.9	61,899,000	8,429,141	56,462
1903.....	4,993,000	26.4	131,861,000	45.6	60,166,000	10,881,627	90,708
1904.....	5,146,000	27.2	139,749,000	42.0	58,652,000	10,661,655	81,020
1905.....	5,096,000	26.8	136,651,000	40.3	55,047,000	17,729,360	18,049
1906.....	6,324,000	28.3	178,916,000	41.5	74,236,000	8,238,842	38,319
1907.....	6,448,000	23.8	153,597,000	66.6	102,290,000	4,349,078	199,741
1908.....	6,646,000	25.1	166,756,000	55.4	92,442,000	6,580,393	2,644
1909.....	7,011,000	24.3	170,284,000	55.2	93,971,000		

RYE CROP OF THE WORLD.

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
North America.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States....	28,486,000	33,375,000	31,566,000	31,851,000	32,239,000
Canada:					
Ontario	1,715,000	1,327,000	1,039,000	1,030,000	1,097,000
Manitoba	173,000	101,000	84,000	101,000	75,000
Other	500,000	500,000	371,000	580,000	543,000
Total Canada.	2,388,000	1,928,000	1,494,000	1,711,000	1,715,000
Mexico	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Total	30,944,000	35,373,000	33,130,000	33,632,000	34,024,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	98,186,000	90,246,000	86,452,000	113,309,000	114,433,000
Hungary proper	50,544,000	51,962,000	39,445,000	45,185,000	44,858,000
Croatia-Slavonia	2,537,000	1,918,000	2,136,000	2,520,000	2,393,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	374,000	388,000	271,000	298,000	368,000
Total Austria-Hungary ...	151,641,000	153,514,000	128,304,000	161,312,000	162,052,000
Belgium	21,349,000	20,569,000	23,484,000	21,849,000	20,000,000
Bulgaria	7,113,000	7,538,000	3,883,000	5,604,000	5,000,000
Denmark	19,249,000	18,828,000	15,893,000	19,170,000	18,000,000
Finland	11,552,000	11,927,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	11,000,000
France	58,116,000	50,429,000	55,896,000	51,703,000	56,642,000
Germany	378,204,000	378,948,000	384,150,000	422,692,000	446,767,000
Italy	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Netherlands	13,742,000	13,938,000	14,483,000	15,866,000	15,000,000
Norway	982,000	963,000	823,000	848,000	988,000
Roumania	7,344,000	8,900,000	2,554,000	2,640,000	3,090,000
Russia:					
Russia proper..	629,671,000	555,698,000	693,257,000	673,736,000	.....
Poland	69,088,000	74,100,000	74,127,000	77,954,000	.....
Northern Caucasia	9,933,000	8,877,000	6,807,000	6,993,000	.....
Total Russia (European)	708,692,000	638,675,000	774,191,000	758,683,000	877,168,000
Servia	1,103,000	1,560,000	911,000	974,000	1,500,000
Spain	26,502,000	30,918,000	27,027,000	26,412,000	34,901,000
Sweden	24,393,000	25,915,000	22,001,000	26,052,000	25,728,000
United Kingdom.	1,956,000	2,073,000	1,895,000	1,776,000	1,954,000
Total	1,435,938,000	1,368,695,000	1,470,495,000	1,530,581,000	1,682,791,000

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Asia.					
Russia:					
Central Asia	690,000	404,000	993,000	564,000	.....
Siberia	28,043,000	27,752,000	32,391,000	22,775,000	.....
Transcaucasia	17,000	13,000	12,000	9,000	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic)	28,750,000	28,169,000	33,936,000	23,348,000	19,667,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
New So. Wales	35,000	50,000	98,000	56,000	51,000
Victoria	32,000	30,000	21,000	22,000	33,000
West. Australia	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Tasmania	12,000	8,000	15,000	15,000	18,000
Tot'l Australia	86,000	93,000	142,000	99,000	107,000
New Zealand	33,000	65,000	43,000	73,000	94,000
Total Australasia	119,000	158,000	185,000	172,000	201,000
Grand total	1,495,751,000	1,432,395,000	1,537,746,000	1,587,733,000	1,736,683,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF RYE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

State, Territory or Division.	Crop of 1909.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres	Bushels.	Dollars.
Vermont	2,000	31,000	31,000
Massachusetts	4,000	65,000	68,000
Connecticut	10,000	187,000	168,000
New York	160,000	2,720,000	2,176,000
New Jersey	79,000	1,288,000	1,018,000
Pennsylvania	360,000	5,508,000	4,406,000
North Atlantic	615,000	9,799,000	7,867,000
Delaware	1,000	14,000	10,000
Maryland	20,000	282,000	220,000
Virginia	15,000	184,000	155,000
West Virginia	11,000	148,000	133,000
North Carolina	13,000	122,000	126,000
South Carolina	4,000	39,000	55,000
Georgia	14,000	126,000	189,000
South Atlantic	78,000	915,000	888,000
Ohio	57,000	980,000	745,000
Indiana	57,000	940,000	696,000
Illinois	71,000	1,264,000	935,000
Michigan	350,000	5,425,000	3,743,000
Wisconsin	290,000	4,727,000	3,214,000
N. C. E. Miss. R.	825,000	13,336,000	9,333,000
Minnesota	120,000	2,280,000	1,368,000
Iowa	53,000	943,000	594,000
Missouri	15,000	225,000	184,000
North Dakota	26,000	478,000	272,000
South Dakota	33,000	578,000	341,000
Nebraska	80,000	1,320,000	805,000
Kansas	40,000	568,000	426,000
N. C. W. Miss. R.	367,000	6,392,000	3,990,000
Kentucky	13,000	165,000	145,000
Tennessee	8,000	86,000	83,000
Alabama	2,000	23,000	31,000
Texas	4,000	45,000	55,000
Oklahoma	4,000	54,000	50,000
Arkansas	2,000	21,000	22,000
South Central	33,000	394,000	386,000
Montana	2,000	58,000	44,000

State, Territory or Division.	Crop of 1909. Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
Wyoming	1,000	26,000	23,000
Colorado	4,000	88,000	64,000
Utah	3,000	66,000	46,000
Idaho	4,000	86,000	60,000
Washington	4,000	84,000	79,000
Oregon	9,000	153,000	153,000
California	61,000	842,000	876,000
Far Western	88,000	1,403,000	1,345,000
United States	2,006,000	32,239,000	23,809,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF RYE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1909.

Year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports, including rye flour, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.	Bushels.
880	1,768,000	13.9	24,541,000	75.6	18,565,000	1,955,155
1881	1,789,000	11.6	20,705,000	93.3	19,327,000	1,003,609
1882	2,228,000	13.4	29,960,000	61.5	18,439,000	2,206,212
1883	2,315,000	12.1	28,059,000	58.1	16,301,000	6,247,590
1884	2,344,000	12.2	28,640,000	51.9	14,857,000	2,974,390
1885	2,129,000	10.2	21,756,000	57.9	12,595,000	216,699
1886	2,130,000	11.5	24,489,000	53.8	13,181,000	377,302
1887	2,053,000	10.1	20,693,000	54.5	11,283,000	94,827
1888	2,305,000	12.0	28,415,000	58.8	10,722,000	309,266
1889	2,171,000	13.1	28,420,000	42.3	12,010,000	2,280,975
1890	2,142,000	12.0	25,807,000	62.9	16,230,000	358,263
1891	2,176,000	14.6	31,752,000	77.4	24,589,000	12,068,628
1892	2,164,000	12.9	27,979,000	54.2	15,160,000	1,493,924
1893	2,038,000	13.0	26,555,000	51.3	13,612,000	249,152
1894	1,945,000	13.7	26,728,000	50.1	13,395,000	32,045
1895	1,890,000	14.4	27,210,000	44.0	11,965,000	1,011,128
1896	1,831,000	13.3	24,369,000	40.9	9,961,000	8,575,663
1897	1,704,000	16.1	27,363,000	44.7	12,240,000	15,562,035
1898	1,043,000	15.6	25,658,000	40.3	11,875,000	10,169,822
1899	1,659,000	14.4	23,962,000	51.0	12,214,000	2,382,012
1900	1,591,000	15.1	23,996,000	51.2	12,295,000	2,345,512
1901	1,988,000	15.3	30,345,000	55.7	16,910,000	2,712,077
1902	1,979,000	17.0	33,631,000	50.8	17,081,000	5,445,273
1903	1,907,000	15.4	29,363,000	54.5	15,994,000	784,068
1904	1,793,000	15.2	27,242,000	68.8	18,748,000	29,749
1905	1,730,000	16.5	28,486,000	61.1	17,414,000	1,387,826
1906	2,002,000	16.7	33,375,000	58.9	19,671,000	769,717
1907	1,926,000	16.4	31,566,000	73.1	23,068,000	2,444,588
1908	1,948,000	16.4	31,851,000	73.6	23,455,000	1,295,692
1909	2,006,000	16.1	32,239,000	73.9	23,809,000	

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

State, Territory or Division.	Acreage, sown and harvested.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	23,000	644,000	451,000
New Hampshire	2,000	44,000	33,000
Vermont	8,000	176,000	134,000
Massachusetts	3,000	58,000	44,000
Connecticut	3,000	58,000	58,000
New York	313,000	7,512,000	5,183,000
New Jersey	13,000	283,000	209,000
Pennsylvania	290,000	5,655,000	3,845,000
North Atlantic	655,000	14,430,000	9,957,000
Delaware	2,000	40,000	24,000
Maryland	9,000	149,000	110,000

State, Territory or Division.	Acreage, sown and harvested.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Virginia	21,000	378,000	287,000
West Virginia	22,000	499,000	379,000
North Carolina	5,000	99,000	79,000
South Atlantic	59,000	1,165,000	879,000
Ohio	15,000	318,000	248,000
Indiana	6,000	104,000	82,000
Illinois	4,000	73,000	58,000
Michigan	58,000	829,000	547,000
Wisconsin	18,000	221,000	172,000
N. C. E. of Miss. R.	101,000	1,545,000	1,107,000
Minnesota	5,000	76,000	54,000
Iowa	9,000	135,000	115,000
Missouri	2,000	42,000	37,000
Nebraska	1,000	16,000	14,000
Kansas	1,000	14,000	14,000
N. C. W. of Miss. R.	18,000	283,000	234,000
Tennessee	1,000	15,000	11,000
South Central	1,000	15,000	11,000
United States	834,000	17,438,000	12,188,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1884-1909.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1884	879,000	12.6	11,116,000	58.9	6,549,000
1885	914,000	13.8	12,626,000	55.9	7,057,000
1886	918,000	12.9	11,869,000	54.5	6,465,000
1887	911,000	11.9	10,844,000	56.5	6,122,000
1888	913,000	13.2	12,050,000	63.3	7,628,000
1889	837,000	14.5	12,110,000	50.5	6,113,000
1890	845,000	14.7	12,433,000	57.4	7,133,000
1891	849,000	15.0	12,761,000	57.0	7,272,000
1892	861,000	14.1	12,143,000	51.8	6,296,000
1893	816,000	14.9	12,132,000	58.3	7,074,000
1894	789,000	16.1	12,668,000	55.6	7,040,000
1895	763,000	20.1	15,341,000	45.2	6,936,000
1896	755,000	18.7	14,090,000	39.2	5,522,000
1897	718,000	20.9	14,997,000	42.1	6,319,000
1898	678,000	17 3	11,722,000	45.0	5,271,000
1899	670,000	16.6	11,094,000	55.7	6,184,000
1900	638,000	15.0	9,567,000	55.8	5,341,000
1901	811,000	18.6	15,126,000	56.3	8,523,000
1902	805,000	18.1	14,530,000	59.6	8,655,000
1903	804,000	17.7	14,244,000	60.7	8,651,000
1904	794,000	18.9	15,008,000	62.2	9,331,000
1905	760,000	19.2	14 585,000	58.7	8,565,000
1906	789,000	18.6	14,642,000	59.6	8,727,000
1907	800,000	17.9	14,290,000	69.8	9,975,000
1908	803,000	19.8	15,874,000	75.6	12,004,000
1909	834,000	20.9	17,438,000	69.9	12,188,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	130,000	29,250,000	13,748,000
New Hampshire	21,000	2,730,000	1,747,000
Vermont	30,000	4,650,000	2,046,000

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Massachusetts	34,000	4,250,000	3,358,000
Rhode Island	6,000	750,000	600,000
Connecticut	36,000	4,320,000	3,586,000
New York	438,000	52,560,000	26,280,000
New Jersey	80,000	7,200,000	5,904,000
Pennsylvania	305,000	23,790,000	15,464,000
North Atlantic	1,080,000	129,500,000	72,733,000
Delaware	9,000	864,000	622,000
Maryland	35,000	2,800,000	1,848,000
Virginia	60,000	5,520,000	3,864,000
West Virginia	39,000	3,822,000	2,599,000
North Carolina	25,000	1,850,000	1,498,000
South Carolina	9,000	765,000	880,000
Georgia	10,000	810,000	810,000
Florida	5,000	475,000	570,000
South Atlantic	192,000	16,906,000	12,691,000
Ohio	182,000	16,926,000	9,479,000
Indiana	95,000	9,025,000	4,693,000
Illinois	164,000	14,924,000	9,104,000
Michigan	348,000	36,540,000	12,789,000
Wisconsin	262,000	26,724,000	10,155,000
N. C. E. of Miss. R.	1,051,000	104,139,000	46,220,000
Minnesota	160,000	18,400,000	6,440,000
Iowa	145,000	12,905,000	7,098,000
Missouri	88,000	7,480,000	5,012,000
North Dakota	40,000	4,400,000	1,980,000
South Dakota	50,000	4,000,000	2,520,000
Nebraska	165,000	8,190,000	4,914,000
Kansas	91,000	7,189,000	5,679,000
N. C. W. of Miss. R.	679,000	62,564,000	33,643,000
Kentucky	40,000	3,680,000	2,355,000
Tennessee	30,000	2,250,000	1,598,000
Alabama	17,000	1,360,000	1,333,000
Mississippi	9,000	783,000	744,000
Louisiana	16,000	1,200,000	1,092,000
Texas	60,000	3,000,000	3,180,000
Oklahoma	27,000	1,890,000	1,796,000
Arkansas	33,000	2,310,000	2,125,000
Southern Central	232,000	16,473,000	14,223,000
Montana	25,000	4,500,000	2,295,000
Wyoming	10,000	1,600,000	1,008,000
Colorado	65,000	10,400,000	5,928,000
New Mexico	1,000	85,000	86,000
Utah	15,000	2,700,000	1,161,000
Nevada	3,000	540,000	459,000
Idaho	25,000	5,000,000	2,400,000
Washington	41,000	6,970,000	3,276,000
Oregon	46,000	7,360,000	4,416,000
California	60,000	7,800,000	6,006,000
Far Western	291,000	46,955,000	27,035,000
United States	3,525,000	376,537,000	206,545,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES, EXPORTS, ETC., OF POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1884-1909.

Year.	Acreage planted and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports during fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cts.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1884	2,221,000	85.8	190,642,000	39.6	75,524,000	380,868	658,633
1885	2,266,000	77.2	175,029,000	44.7	78,153,000	494,948	1,937,416
1886	2,287,000	73.5	168,051,000	46.7	78,442,000	434,864	1,432,490
1887	2,357,000	56.9	134,103,000	68.2	91,507,000	403,880	8,259,538
1888	2,533,000	79.9	202,365,000	40.2	81,414,000	471,955	883,380
1889	2,648,000	77.4	204,881,000	35.4	72,611,000	406,618	3,415,578
1890	2,652,000	55.9	148,290,000	75.8	112,342,000	341,189	5,401,912
1891	2,715,000	93.7	254,424,000	35.8	91,013,000	557,022	186,871
1892	2,548,000	61.5	156,655,000	66.1	103,568,000	845,720	4,317,021
1893	2,605,000	70.3	183,034,000	59.4	108,662,000	803,111	3,002,578
1894	2,738,000	62.4	170,787,000	53.6	91,527,000	527,957	1,341,533
1895	2,955,000	100.6	297,237,000	26.6	78,985,000	680,049	175,240
1896	2,767,000	91.1	252,235,000	28.6	72,182,000	926,646	246,178
1897	2,535,000	64.7	164,016,000	54.7	89,643,000	605,187	1,171,378
1898	2,558,000	75.2	192,306,000	41.4	79,575,000	579,833	530,420
1899	2,581,000	88.6	228,783,000	39.0	89,329,000	809,472	155,861
1900	2,611,000	80.8	210,927,000	43.1	90,811,000	741,483	371,911
1901	2,864,000	65.5	187,598,000	76.7	143,979,000	528,484	7,656,162
1902	2,966,000	96.0	284,633,000	47.1	134,111,000	843,075	358,505
1903	2,917,000	84.7	247,128,000	61.4	151,638,000	484,042	3,166,581
1904	3,016,000	110.4	332,830,000	45.3	150,673,000	1,163,270	181,199
1905	2,997,000	87.0	260,741,000	61.7	160,821,000	1,000,326	1,948,160
1906	3,013,000	102.2	308,038,000	51.1	157,547,000	1,530,461	176,917
1907	3,128,000	95.4	298,262,000	61.8	184,184,000	1,203,894	403,952
1908	3,257,000	85.7	278,985,000	70.6	197,039,000	763,651	8,383,969
1909	3,525,000	106.8	376,537,000	54.9	206,545,000	.....	.....

POTATO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1904-1908.

Divisions.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America	390,143,000	317,817,000	369,661,000	372,317,000	355,550,000
South America	6,131,000	6,532,000	6,532,000	6,532,000	8,063,000
Europe	3,843,081,000	4,779,594,000	4,263,011,000	4,472,432,000	4,497,480,000
Asia	30,074,000	35,120,000	35,172,000	38,099,000	43,611,000
Africa	4,048,000	3,571,000	3,638,000	3,747,000	3,512,000
Australasia	24,572,000	16,096,000	14,620,000	25,277,000	19,360,000
Total	4,298,049,000	5,158,730,000	4,692,634,000	4,918,404,000	4,927,576,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
Maine	1,400,000	1,330,000	19,551,000
New Hampshire	640,000	621,000	11,116,000
Vermont	879,000	1,099,000	16,155,000
Massachusetts	585,000	673,000	12,720,000
Rhode Island	62,000	68,000	1,265,000
Connecticut	490,000	564,000	10,885,000
New York	4,764,000	5,002,000	71,028,000
New Jersey	437,000	546,000	9,009,000
Pennsylvania	3,118,000	3,742,000	54,633,000
North Atlantic	12,375,000	13,645,000	206,362,000
Delaware	78,000	109,000	1,635,000
Maryland	297,000	356,000	5,126,000
Virginia	466,000	606,000	8,060,000
West Virginia	675,000	844,000	11,225,000
North Carolina	175,000	242,000	3,485,000
South Carolina	66,000	81,000	1,256,000
Georgia	87,000	117,000	1,849,000
Florida	19,000	26,000	390,000
South Atlantic	1,863,000	2,381,000	33,026,000
Ohio	2,820,000	4,033,000	43,960,000
Indiana	2,200,000	3,080,000	32,340,000

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres	Tons.	Dollars.
Illinois	2,852,000	4,135,000	40,936,000
Michigan	2,618,000	3,403,000	38,794,000
Wisconsin	2,369,000	3,025,000	34,800,000
N. C. E. of Miss R.	12,859,000	18,270,000	190,830,000
Minnesota	927,000	1,622,000	9,732,000
Iowa	3,648,000	5,983,000	42,479,000
Missouri	2,755,000	3,719,000	30,868,000
North Dakota	194,000	260,000	1,330,000
South Dakota	530,000	804,000	4,100,000
Nebraska	1,550,000	2,325,000	13,950,000
Kansas	1,829,000	2,652,000	15,912,000
N. C. W. of Miss R.	11,439,000	17,371,000	118,371,000
Kentucky	480,000	653,000	7,771,000
Tennessee	450,000	675,000	8,640,000
Alabama	111,000	106,000	2,241,000
Mississippi	83,000	122,000	1,403,000
Louisiana	23,000	34,000	364,000
Texas	618,000	587,000	6,985,000
Oklahoma	900,000	810,000	5,913,000
Arkansas	198,000	248,000	2,078,000
Southern Central	2,803,000	3,295,000	35,995,000
Montana	536,000	905,000	9,950,000
Wyoming	277,000	665,000	5,918,000
Colorado	704,000	1,760,000	17,000,000
New Mexico	185,000	481,000	5,339,000
Arizona	109,000	360,000	4,608,000
Utah	375,000	1,088,000	9,792,000
Nevada	210,000	494,000	5,187,000
Idaho	477,000	1,359,000	12,367,000
Washington	380,000	798,000	11,172,000
Oregon	422,000	865,000	10,129,000
California	650,000	1,105,000	12,708,000
Far Western	4,345,000	9,970,000	104,761,000
United States	45,744,000	64,938,000	689,345,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF HAY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1885-1909.

Year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per ton Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Tons.*	Tons.*	Dolls.	Dollars.	Tons.†
1885	39,850,000	1.12	44,732,000	8.71	389,753,000	13,390
1886	36,502,000	1.15	41,796,000	8.46	353,438,000	13,873
1887	37,665,000	1.10	41,454,000	9.97	413,440,000	18,198
1888	38,592,000	1.21	46,643,000	8.76	408,500,000	21,928
1889	52,949,000	1.26	66,831,000	7.04	470,394,000	36,274
1890	50,713,000	1.19	60,198,000	7.87	473,570,000	28,066
1891	51,044,000	1.19	60,818,000	8.12	494,114,000	35,201
1892	50,853,000	1.18	59,824,000	8.20	490,428,000	33,084
1893	49,613,000	1.33	65,766,000	8.68	570,883,000	54,440
1894	48,321,000	1.14	54,874,000	8.54	468,578,000	47,117
1895	44,206,000	1.06	47,079,000	8.35	393,180,000	59,052
1896	43,260,000	1.37	59,282,000	6.55	388,146,000	61,658
1897	42,427,000	1.43	60,665,000	6.62	401,391,000	81,827
1898	42,781,000	1.55	66,377,000	6.00	398,061,000	64,910
1899	41,328,000	1.35	56,656,000	7.27	411,926,000	72,716
1900	39,133,000	1.28	50,111,000	8.89	445,539,000	89,304
1901	39,391,000	1.28	50,591,000	10.01	506,192,000	153,431
1902	39,825,000	1.50	59,858,000	9.06	542,036,000	50,974
1903	39,934,000	1.54	61,306,000	9.08	556,377,000	60,730
1904	39,999,000	1.52	60,696,000	8.72	529,108,000	66,557
1905	39,362,000	1.54	60,532,000	8.52	515,960,000	70,172
1906	42,476,000	1.35	57,146,000	10.37	592,540,000	58,602
1907	44,028,000	1.45	63,677,000	11.68	743,507,000	77,281
1908	46,486,000	1.52	70,798,000	8.98	635,423,000	64,641
1909	45,744,000	1.42	64,938,000	10.62	689,345,000	.....

*2,000 pounds. †2,240 pounds.

COTTON CROP OF THE WORLD, 1904-'08.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United States:					
Contiguous*	13,438,012	10,575,017	13,273,809	11,107,179	13,241,799
Non-contiguous—Porto Rico†	1,076	1,881	230	466	417
Total United States (except Philippine Isl.)	13,439,088	10,576,898	13,274,039	11,107,645	13,242,216
North America	13,701,054	10,814,395	13,455,591	11,190,398	13,394,077
South America	271,674	326,269	431,888	423,185	306,030
Europe	18,717	19,804	21,769	26,647	19,655
Asia	5,686,994	5,923,757	6,642,217	5,648,049	6,101,129
Africa	1,326,613	1,257,767	1,457,051	1,529,642	1,426,696
Oceania	123	133	202	190	157
Grand total	21,005,175	18,342,125	22,008,718	18,818,111	21,247,744

*"Linters," a by-product obtained in the oil mills, not included. Quantity of linters produced as follows: 241,942 in 1904, 229,539 in 1905, 321,689 in 1906, 268,282 in 1907, and 345,507 in 1908. †Exports.

PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON (EXCLUDING LINTERS), IN 500-POUND GROSS WEIGHT BALES, BY STATES, AND TOTAL VALUE OF CROP, 1905 TO 1909.

(As finally reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census, except 1909, which are preliminary estimates of Department of Agriculture.)

State or Territory.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Virginia	14,913	13,862	9,223	12,326	10,000
North Carolina	619,141	579,326	605,310	646,958	615,000
South Carolina	1,078,047	876,181	1,119,220	1,170,608	1,095,000
Georgia	1,682,555	1,592,572	1,815,834	1,931,179	1,800,000
Florida	68,797	55,995	49,794	62,089	57,000
Alabama	1,238,574	1,261,522	1,112,698	1,345,713	1,020,000
Mississippi	1,198,572	1,530,748	1,468,177	1,655,945	1,020,000
Louisiana	513,480	987,779	675,428	470,136	280,000
Texas	2,541,932	4,174,206	2,300,179	3,814,485	2,570,000
Arkansas	619,117	941,177	774,721	1,032,920	715,000
Tennessee	278,637	306,037	275,235	344,485	240,000
Missouri	42,730	54,358	36,243	61,907	49,000
Oklahoma	326,981	487,306	862,383	690,752	617,000
Indian Territory	350,125	410,520			
All other	1,416	2,270	2,734	2,296	.....
United States	10,575,017	13,273,809	11,107,179	13,241,799	10,088,000
Total value of crop	$556,833,817	$640,311,538	$613,630,436	$588,814,828	.....

RICE CROP OF THE WORLD, 1904-'08.

Divisions.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
N. America.	600,800,000	475,951,000	593,951,000	617,951,000	774,851,000
S. America.	05,100,000	97,300,000	121,298,000	140,139,000	153,985,000
Europe	1,167,500,000	1,166,500,000	1,162,805,000	1,306,858,000	1,196,436,000
Asia	113,636,200,000	105,516,200,000	108,167,888,000	102,953,005,000	105,487,600,000
Africa	143,200,000	165,800,000	140,400,000	151,978,000	1,109,978,000
Oceania	3,000,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,800,000	2,600,000
Total	115,735,800,000	107,424,551,000	110,189,142,000	105,173,731,000	108,725,450,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909, BY STATES.

State.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre. Bushels.	Production. Bushels.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
North Carolina	425	30.2	13,000	$0 85	$11,000
South Carolina	18,600	25.6	476,000	91	433,000
Georgia	4,200	23.9	100,000	87	87,000
Florida	1,000	25.0	25,000	80	20,000
Alabama	1,000	35.0	35,000	80	28,000
Mississippi	1,000	30.0	30,000	80	24,000
Louisiana	375,000	33.8	12,675,000	79	10,013,000
Texas	291,000	34.0	9,894,000	78	7,717,000
Arkansas	28,000	40.0	1,120,000	90	1,008,000
United States	720,225	33.8	24,368,000	$0 79.4	$19,341,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC., OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904-1909.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre. Bushels.	Production. Bushels.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
1904	662,000	31.9	21,096,000	$0 65.8	$13,892,000
1905	460,000	28.1	12,933,000	95.0	12,286,000
1906	575,000	31.1	17,855,000	90.3	16,121,000
1907	627,000	29.9	18,738,000	85.8	16,081,000
1908	655,000	33.4	21,890,000	81.2	17,771,000
1909	720,000	33.8	24,368,000	79.4	19,341,000

HOP CROP OF THE WORLD, 1905-'09.

[Excluding Canada, for which the census of 1901 shows a production during the preceding year of 1,004,216 pounds. Other omitted countries are of very small production.]

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
North America.					
United States:	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
New York	9,360,000	12,006,000	9,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
California	14,235,000	15,520,000	15,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Oregon	22,191,000	23,985,000	23,000,000	16,000,000	13,000,000
Washington	9,750,000	8,775,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Totals	55,536,000	60,286,000	54,000,000	39,000,000	36,000,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary					
Austria	39,305,000	15,012,000	29,975,000	41,331,000	16,100,000
Hungary	775,000	1,647,000	2,254,000	2,005,000	2,200,000
Total Austria-Hungary	40,080,000	16,659,000	32,229,000	43,336,000	18,300,000
Belgium	11,281,000	7,705,000	6,790,000	10,140,000	2,500,000
France	11,065,000	9,156,000	8,672,000	7,936,000	3,000,000
Germany	64,500,000	46,384,000	53,255,000	58,069,000	13,356,000
Netherlands	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000
Russia	14,500,000	10,834,000	12,639,000	9,750,000	8,125,000
United Kingdom: England.	77,946,000	27,517,000	41,902,000	52,725,000	24,022,000
Totals	219,530,000	118,413,000	155,645,000	182,114,000	69,461,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Victoria	162,000	213,000	312,000	132,000	132,000
Tasmania	912,000	989,000	1,356,000	1,402,000	1,402,000
New Zealand	1,120,000	1,097,000	1,100,000	941,000	941,000
Totals	2,194,000	2,299,000	2,768,000	2,475,000	2,475,000
Grand total	277,260,000	180,998,000	212,413,000	223,589,000	107,936,000

HOP CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, 1904-1909.

Year.	Production.	Farm value.	Year.	Production.	Farm value.
1904	49,125,000	$13,362,000	1907	54,000,000	$5,346,000
1905	55,536,000	8,275,000	1908	39,000,000	4,251,000
1906	60,286,000	6,873,000	1909	36,000,000	7,992,000

TOBACCO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1904-1908.

[Production of South America (especially Brazil) largely understated, because domestic consumption is unknown. No statistics for China, Persia, Central America (except Guatemala), West Indies (except Cuba and Porto Rico), and several less important tobacco growing countries.]

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
North America.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
United States:					
Contiguous	660,461,000	633,034,000	682,429,000	698,126,000	718,061,000
Non-contiguous—Porto Rico	5,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	13,000,000	10,000,000
Total United States (except Philippine Islands)	665,461,000	639,034,000	690,429,000	711,126,000	728,061,000
Canada:					
Ontario	3,194,000	6,500,000	7,575,000	———	8,504,000

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Quebec	5,000,000	3,100,000	3,750,000	3,000,000	7,656,000
Other	107,000	107,000	107,000	107,000	107,000
Total Canada	8,301,000	9,707,000	11,432,000	3,107,000	11,267,000
Cuba	42,421,000	48,783,000	28,629,000	55,603,000	66,650,000
Guatemala	1,100,000	1,983,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Mexico	28,880,000	40,574,000	22,750,000	22,750,000	22,750,000
Santa Domingo	———	———	———	26,400,000	16,700,000
Total	746,163,000	740,081,000	754,540,000	820,286,000	846,728,000
South America.					
Argentina	31,000,000	43,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000
Bolivia	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Brazil	52,832,000	44,953,000	52,095,000	65,460,000	32,130,000
Chili	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	8,803,000
Ecuador	89,000	122,000	122,000	122,000	122,000
Paraguay	13,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Peru	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total	107,421,000	108,575,000	103,717,000	117,082,000	86,555,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	14,047,000	14,360,000	17,884,000	15,129,000	14,630,000
Hungary	88,768,000	103,076,000	160,616,000	135,013,000	135,013,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9,000,000	8,753,000	10,077,000	6,396,000	6,396,000
Total Austria-Hungary	111,815,000	126,189,000	188,577,000	156,538,000	156,039,000
Belgium	13,983,000	16,646,000	15,001,000	19,476,000	19,476,000
Bulgaria	9,940,000	8,638,000	14,171,000	9,016,000	9,016,000
Denmark	340,000	340,000	340,000	160,000	160,000
France	37,767,000	53,863,000	36,416,000	40,810,000	40,810,000
Germany	75,797,000	70,240,000	70,713,000	61,665,000	74,067,000
Greece	22,000,000	20,000,000	11,000,000	7,700,000	7,700,000
Italy	12,464,000	15,605,000	14,494,000	14,999,000	15,000,000
Netherlands	1,492,000	1,490,000	1,609,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Rumania	3,999,000	8,694,000	9,994,000	15,554,000	16,099,000
Russia (including Asiatic)	204,298,000	214,050,000	162,020,000	226,258,000	207,948,000
Servia	2,379,000	2,086,000	2,381,000	2,422,000	1,732,000
Sweden	4,118,000	2,713,000	2,661,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Turkey (including Asiatic)	90,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total Europe	591,392,000	640,554,000	629,377,000	658,598,000	652,047,000
Asia.					
British India	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
Dutch East Indies:					
Java	44,991,000	65,316,000	67,088,000	81,221,000	81,221,000
Sumatra, East Coast of	45,134,000	43,635,000	47,363,000	51,460,000	42,541,000
Total Dutch East Indies	90,125,000	108,951,000	114,451,000	132,681,000	123,762,000
Japanese Empire:					
Japan	105,853,000	89,931,000	104,575,000	100,241,000	100,241,000
Formosa	222,000	187,000	187,000	187,000	187,000
Total Japanese Empire	106,075,000	90,118,000	104,762,000	100,428,000	100,428,000
Philippine Islands	33,100,000	38,200,000	46,800,000	40,056,000	40,431,000
Total	679,300,000	687,269,000	716,013,000	723,165,000	714,621,000
Africa.					
Algeria	12,492,000	13,006,000	11,668,000	14,177,000	14,177,000
British Central Africa	60,000	326,000	1,037,000	585,000	570,000
Cape of Good Hope	5,309,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Mauritius	29,000	13,000	13,000	16,000	26,000
Natal	2,907,000	2,623,000	3,103,000	2,771,000	3,105,000
Orange River Colony	750,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Total	21,547,000	21,618,000	21,471,000	23,199,000	23,528,000
Oceania.					
Australia:					
Queensland	69,000	798,000	1,146,000	723,000	274,000

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
New South Wales...	596,000	562,000	821,000	602,000	385,000
Victoria	95,000	125,000	157,000	68,000	310,000
Total Australia...	760,000	1,485,000	2,124,000	1,393,000	969,000
Fiji	58,000	1,000	1,000	44,000	38,000
Total.....	818,000	1,486,000	2,125,000	1,437,000	1,007,000
Grand total.....	2,146,641,000	2,199,583,000	2,227,243,000	2,343,767,000	2,324,486,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
New Hampshire	100	170,000	25,500
Vermont	200	335,000	50,250
Massachusetts	4,400	7,040,000	985,600
Connecticut	13,400	22,110,000	3,648,150
New York	6,000	7,050,000	564,000
Pennsylvania	31,200	30,732,000	2,705,880
Maryland	25,000	17,750,000	1,473,250
Virginia	155,000	120,125,000	10,210,625
West Virginia	14,400	12,600,000	1,663,200
North Carolina	240,000	144,000,000	13,680,000
South Carolina	40,000	32,000,000	2,336,000
Georgia	2,100	1,470,000	499,800
Florida	4,500	3,195,000	1,086,300
Ohio	90,000	83,250,000	8,741,250
Indiana	20,000	19,000,000	2,090,000
Illinois	1,500	1,125,000	123,750
Wisconsin	31,500	37,170,000	3,419,640
Missouri	5,000	4,425,000	575,250
Kentucky	420,000	350,700,000	37,174,200
Tennessee	73,000	53,290,000	4,156,620
Alabama	600	360,000	104,400
Mississippi	100	50,000	13,000
Louisiana	400	220,000	81,400
Texas	1,000	650,000	170,300
Arkansas	900	540,000	81,000
United States	1,180,300	949,357,000	95,719,365

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC., OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1909.

Year.	Acreage, planted and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1900.....	1,046,000	778.0	814,345,000	53,661,000	315,787,782	26,851,253
1901.....	1,039,000	788.0	818,953,000	58,283,000	301,007,365	29,428,837
1902.....	1,031,000	797.3	821,824,000	57,564,000	368,184,084	34,016,956
1903.....	1,038,000	786.3	815,972,000	55,515,000	311,971,831	31,162,636
1904.....	806,000	819.0	660,461,000	53,383,000	334,302,091	33,288,378
1905.....	776,000	815.6	633,034,000	53,519,000	312,227,202	41,125,970
1906.....	796,000	857.2	682,429,000	68,233,000	340,742,864	40,898,807
1907.....	821,000	850.5	698,126,000	71,411,000	330,812,658	35,005,131
1908.....	875,000	820.2	718,061,000	74,130,000	287,900,946	43,123,196
1909.....	1,180,000	804.3	949,357,000	95,719,000	—	—

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF COUNTRIES NAMED, 1905-'06 TO 1909-'10.

[European beet sugar, as estimated by Licht; United States beet sugar, from reports of Department of Agriculture on the Progress of the Beet Sugar Industry in the United States; production of British India, except 1909-10, from official statistics; other data, from Willett & Gray. The estimates of Willett & Gray do not include the production of China and some other less important sugar producing countries.]

Country.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
CANE SUGAR.					
North America.					
United States:					
Contiguous—	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
Louisiana	336,752	230,000	340,000	355,000	325,000
Texas	12,000	13,000	12,000	15,000	10,000
Non-contiguous—					
Hawaii	383,225	392,871	465,288	477,817	490,000
Porto Rico	213,000	210,000	200,000	245,000	280,000
Total U. S. (except Philippine Islands)	944,977	845,871	1,017,288	1,092,817	1,105,000
Central America:					
Costa Rica	1,377	2,365	2,415	2,500	2,500
Guatemala	6,795	7,469	7,178	7,500	7,500
Nicaragua	4,400	3,905	4,175	4,500	4,500
Salvador	5,944	6,008	5,490	6,500	6,500
Mexico	107,529	119,496	123,285	125,000	130,000
West Indies:					
British—					
Antigua and St. Kitts	24,000	28,319	20,000	24,000	25,000
Barbados†	49,864	32,950	31,852	13,128	40,000
Jamaica†	12,523	13,971	10,718	11,453	12,000
Trinidad†	56,455	45,631	41,626	44,512	45,000
Cuba	1,178,749	1,427,673	961,958	1,513,582	1,700,000
Danish—St. Croix	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
French—					
Guadeloupe	36,000	38,960	37,500	25,211	43,000
Martinique†	42,231	36,764	35,943	37,757	40,000
Haiti and Santo Domingo	55,090	60,000	60,000	80,000	90,000
Other	13,000	5,662	5,000	6,000	6,000
Total	2,551,934	2,688,044	2,377,428	3,008,460	3,272,000
South America.					
Argentina	137,308	116,287	109,445	162,479	125,000
Brazil	275,000	215,000	180,000	248,000	276,000
British Guiana†	121,693	120,334	99,737	117,176	115,000
Dutch Guiana	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
Peru	150,000	161,156	135,336	150,000	150,000
Venezuela	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total	700,001	628,777	540,518	694,655	684,000
Europe.					
Spain	15,722	16,400	11,000	20,000	16,000
Asia.					
British India‡	1,725,500	2,205,300	2,046,900	1,841,800	1,800,000
Formosa	64,190	81,448	68,450	120,000	130,000
Java	990,994	1,011,546	1,156,477	1,241,885	1,185,000
Philippine Islands§	145,525	145,500	150,000	150,000	145,000
Total	2,926,209	3,443,794	3,421,827	3,353,685	3,260,000
Africa.					
Egypt	65,000	42,195	55,648	55,000	55,000
Mauritius	188,364	220,000	170,000	195,000	230,000
Natal	26,603	27,130	24,222	31,992	65,000
Réunion	38,000	37,500	35,000	37,000	45,000
Total	317,967	326,825	284,870	318,992	395,000
Oceania.					
Australia:					
Queensland	170,000	182,000	188,307	151,098	133,578
New South Wales	20,000	24,000	23,418	15,000	14,750
Fiji	40,000	43,000	69,000	65,000	69,000
Total	230,000	249,000	280,725	231,098	217,328
Grand total, cane sugar	6,741,833	7,352,840	6,916,368	7,626,890	7,844,328
BEET SUGAR.					
North America.					
United States	279,393	431,796	413,954	380,254	457,562

Country.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
Canada	11,419	11,367	7,943	6,964	8,802
Total	290,812	443,163	421,897	387,218	406,364
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary	1,509,789	1,343,040	1,424,657	1,398,000	1,260,000
Belgium	328,770	282,804	232,352	258,000	250,000
France	1,089,684	756,094	727,712	802,000	825,000
Germany	2,418,156	2,239,179	2,129,597	2,080,000	2,040,000
Netherlands	207,189	181,417	175,184	214,000	200,000
Russia	968,500	1,440,130	1,410,000	1,267,000	1,150,000
Other countries	410,255	467,244	462,772	500,000	460,000
Total	6,932,343	6,710,808	6,562,274	6,517,000	6,185,000
Grand total, beet sugar	7,223,155	7,153,971	6,984,171	6,904,218	6,651,364
Grand total, cane and beet sugar	13,964,988	14,506,811	13,900,539	14,531,108	14,495,692

*Tons of 2,240 pounds, except beet sugar in Europe, which is shown in metric tons of 2,204.622 pounds. †Exports. ‡Official estimates for such parts of British India as return statistics of production. §After 1907-8, exports.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS, 1885-86 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Beet sugar.	Cane sugar.					Total.
		Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippine Islands.	
	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.
1885-86	600	127,958	7,200	64,000	96,500	182,019	478,277
1886-87	800	80,859	4,535	86,000	95,000	169,040	436,234
1887-88	255	157,971	9,843	60,000	100,000	158,445	486,514
1888-89	1,861	144,878	9,031	62,000	120,000	224,861	562,631
1889-90	2,203	128,344	8,159	55,000	120,000	142,554	456,260
1889-90 (Census)	———	130,413	4,089	———	———	———	———
1890-91	3,459	215,844	6,107	50,000	125,000	136,035	536,445
1891-92	5,356	160,937	4,500	70,000	115,598	248,806	605,197
1892-93	12,018	217,525	5,000	50,000	140,000	257,392	681,935
1893-94	19,950	265,836	6,854	60,000	136,689	207,319	696,648
1894-95	20,092	317,334	8,288	52,500	131,698	336,076	865,988
1895-96	29,220	237,721	4,973	50,000	201,632	230,000	753,546
1896-97	37,536	282,009	5,570	58,000	224,218	202,000	809,333
1897-98	40,398	319,447	5,737	54,000	204,833	178,000	793,415
1898-99	32,471	245,512	3,442	53,826	252,507	93,000	680,758
1898-99 (Census)	———	248,658	[2]5,266	———	———	———	———
1899-1900	72,944	147,164	2,027	35,000	258,521	62,785	578,441
1899-'00 (Census)	72,972	142,485	1,510	———	242,008	———	———
1900-1901	76,859	275,579	2,891	80,000	321,461	55,400	812,100
1901-2	164,827	321,676	3,614	85,000	317,509	78,637	971,263
1902-3	195,005	329,227	3,722	85,000	391,062	90,000	1,094,016
1902 (Census)	———	———	———	———	———	177,371	———
1903-4	214,825	228,477	[2]19,800	130,000	328,103	84,000	1,005,205
1904-5	216,173	355,531	[2]15,000	145,000	380,576	106,875	1,219,155
1904-5 (Census)	226,715	———	———	———	———	———	———
1905-6	279,393	336,752	[2]12,000	213,000	383,225	145,525	1,369,895
1906-7	431,796	230,000	[2]13,000	210,000	392,871	145,500	1,423,167
1907-8	413,954	340,000	[2]12,000	200,000	405,288	150,000	1,581,242
1908-9	389,254	355,000	[2]15,000	245,000	477,817	150,000	1,623,071
1909-10	457,562	325,000	[2]10,000	280,000	490,000	145,000	1,707,502

[1] Production uncertain; not exceeding quantity stated. [2] Texas.

WOOL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1909, BY STATES.

[Estimate of National Association of Wool Manufacturers.]

State or Territory.	Number of sheep of shearing age April 1, 1909.	Average Weight of fleece, 1909.	Per cent of shrinkage, 1909	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Wool, scoured.
		Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
Maine	210,000	6	40	1,260,000	756,000
New Hampshire	70,000	6.2	50	434,000	217,000
Vermont	180,000	6.5	51	1,170,000	573,300
Massachusetts	35,000	6	42	210,000	121,800

State or Territory.	Number of sheep of shearing age April 1, 1909.	Average Weight of fleece, 1909.	Per cent of shrinkage, 1909.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Wool, scoured.
		Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
Rhode Island	7,500	5.3	42	39,750	23,055
Connecticut	38,000	5	42	190,000	110,200
New York	825,000	6	49	4,950,000	2,524,500
New Jersey	44,000	5.5	47	242,000	128,260
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	6	48	6,000,000	3,120,000
Delaware	6,900	5.75	45	39,675	21,821
Maryland	125,000	5	45	625,000	343,750
Virginia	365,000	4.5	38	1,642,500	1,018,350
West Virginia	587,945	5.75	49	3,380,684	1,724,149
North Carolina	204,000	4	42	816,000	473,280
South Carolina	50,000	4	42	200,000	116,000
Georgia	225,000	3.25	40	731,250	438,750
Florida	110,000	3.25	40	357,500	214,500
Ohio	2,500,000	6.6	52	16,500,000	7,920,000
Indiana	850,000	6.5	45	5,525,000	3,038,750
Illinois	700,000	6.75	51	4,725,000	2,315,250
Michigan	1,500,000	6.75	51	10,125,000	4,961,250
Wisconsin	850,000	6.5	48	5,525,000	2,873,000
Minnesota	375,000	6.75	49	2,531,250	1,290,938
Iowa	700,000	6.75	49	4,725,000	2,409,750
Missouri	873,000	6.5	48	5,680,090	2,953 647
North Dakota	275,000	6.5	60	1,787,500	715,000
South Dakota	650,000	6.5	60	4,225,000	1,690,000
Nebraska	275,000	6.5	62	1,787,500	677,250
Kansas	170,000	7	64	1,190,000	421,400
Kentucky	750,000	5	39	3,750,000	2,287,500
Tennessee	291,000	4.3	40	1,251,300	750,780
Alabama	170,000	3.25	40	552,500	331,500
Mississippi	150,000	4	42	600,000	348,000
Louisiana	155,000	3.7	42	573,500	332,630
Texas	1,325,000	6.75	67	8,943,750	3,040,875
Oklahoma	80,000	6.5	68	520,000	166,400
Arkansas	220,000	4.25	41	935,000	551,650
Montana	5,000,000	7	63	35,000,000	13,300,000
Wyoming	4,800,000	8	67	38,400,000	12,288,000
Colorado	1,450,000	6.8	65	9,860,000	3,451,000
New Mexico	825,000	6.3	65	5,197,500	1,819,125
Arizona	3,200,000	6	65	19,200,000	6,720,000
Utah	2,200,000	6.75	66	14,850,000	5,049,000
Nevada	875,000	7.5	69	6,562,500	2,034,375
Idaho	2,800,000	7.5	66	21,000,000	7,140,000
Washington	450,000	9.5	69	4,275,000	1,325,250
Oregon	1,850,000	8.5	68	15,725,000	4,874,750
California	1,900,000	7	66	13,300,000	4,522,000
United States	42,293,205	6.8	60.9	287,110,749	113,523,785
Pulled wool	.....	—	30	41,000,000	28,700,000
Total product 1909	.....	—	—	328,110,749	142,223,785

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS.

Number and Farm Value of Horses and Mules on Farms in the United States, 1882-1910.

January 1—	Horses.			Mules.		
	Number.	Price per head. Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head. Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
1882	10,522,000	$58 53	$615,825,000	1,835,000	$71 35	$130,945,000
1883	10,838,000	70 59	765,041,000	1,871,000	79 49	148,732,000
1884	11,170,000	74 64	833,734,000	1,914,000	84 22	161,215,000
1885	11,565,000	73 70	852,223,000	1,973,000	82 38	162,497,000
1886	12,078,000	71 27	860,823,000	2,053,000	79 60	163,381,000
1887	12,497,000	72 15	901,686,000	2,117,000	78 91	167,058,000
1888	13,173,000	71 82	946,096,000	2,192,000	79 78	174,854,000
1889	13,663,000	71 89	982,195,000	2,258,000	79 49	179,444,000
1890	14,214,000	68 84	978,517,000	2,331,000	78 25	182,394,000
1891	14,057,000	67 00	941,823,000	2,29[illegible],000	77 88	178,847,000
1892	15,498,000	65 01	1,007,594,000	2,315,000	75 55	174,882,000
1893	16,207,000	61 22	992,225,000	2,331,000	70 68	164,764,000

January 1—	Horses.			Mules.		
	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Jan. 1 Farm value	Number.	Price per head, Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
1894	16,081,000	47 83	769,225,000	2,352,000	62 17	146,233,000
1895	15,893,000	36 29	576,731,000	2,333,000	47 53	110,928,000
1896	15,124,000	33 07	500,140,000	2,279,000	45 29	103,204,000
1897	14,365,000	31 51	452,649,000	2,216,000	41 66	92,302,000
1898	13,961,000	34 26	478,362,000	2,190,000	43 88	96,110,000
1899	13,665,000	37 40	511,075,000	2,134,000	44 96	95,963,000
1900	13,538,000	44 61	603,969,000	2,086,000	53 55	111,717,000
1901	16,745,000	52 86	885,200,000	2,864,000	63 97	183,232,000
1902	16,531,000	58 61	968,935,000	2,757,000	67 61	186,412,000
1903	16,557,000	62 25	1,030,766,000	2,728,000	72 49	197,753,000
1904	16,736,000	67 93	1,136,940,000	2,758,000	78 88	217,533,000
1905	17,058,000	70 37	1,200,310,000	2,889,000	87 18	251,840,000
1906	18,719,000	80 72	1,510,890,000	3,404,000	98 31	334,681,000
1907	19,747,000	93 51	1,846,578,000	3,817,000	112 16	428,064,000
1908	19,992,000	93 41	1,867,530,000	3,869,000	107 76	416,939,000
1909	20,640,000	95 64	1,974,052,000	4,053,000	107 84	437,082,000
1910	21,040,000	108 19	2,276,363,000	4,123,000	119 84	494,095,000

NUMBER AND FARM VALUE OF SHEEP ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1910.

Year.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Year.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
1881	43,576,000	$2.39	104,071,000	1896	38,299,000	$1.70	$65,168,000
1882	45,016,000	2.37	106,596,000	1897	36,819,000	1.82	67,021,000
1883	49,237,000	2.53	124,366,000	1898	37,657,000	2.46	92,721,000
1884	50,627,000	2.37	119,903,000	1899	39,114,000	2.75	107,698,000
1885	50,360,000	2.14	107,961,000	1900	41,833,000	2.93	122,666,000
1886	48,322,000	1.91	92,444,000	1901	59,757,000	2.98	178,072,000
1887	44,759,000	2.01	89,873,000	1902	62,039,000	2.65	164,446,000
1888	43,545,000	2.05	89,280,000	1903	63,965,000	2.63	168,316,000
1889	42,599,000	2.13	90,640,000	1904	51,630,000	2.59	133,530,000
1890	44,336,000	2.27	100,660,000	1905	45,170,000	2.82	127,332,000
1891	43,431,000	2.50	108,397,000	1906	50,632,000	3.54	179,056,000
1892	44,938,000	2.58	116,121,000	1907	53,240,000	3.84	204,210,000
1893	47,274,000	2.66	125,909,000	1908	54,631,000	3.88	211,736,000
1894	45,048,000	1.98	89,186,000	1909	56,084,000	3.43	192,632,000
1895	42,294,000	1.58	66,686,000	1910	57,216,000	4.08	233,664,000

NUMBER AND VALUE OF MILCH COWS AND OTHER CATTLE ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1882-1910.

January 1—	Milch-cows.			Other cattle.		
	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1
1882	12,612,000	$25 89	$326,489,000	23,280,000	$19 89	$463,070,000
1883	13,126,000	30 21	396,575,000	28,046,000	21 81	611,549,000
1884	13,501,000	31 37	423,487,000	29,046,000	23 52	683,229,000
1885	13,905,000	29 70	412,903,000	29,867,000	23 25	694,383,000
1886	11,235,000	27 40	389,986,000	31,275,000	21 17	661,956,000
1887	14,522,000	26 08	378,790,000	33,512,000	19 79	663,138,000
1888	14,856,000	24 65	366,252,000	34,378,000	17 79	611,751,000
1889	15,299,000	23 94	366,226,000	35,032,000	17 05	597,237,000
1890	15,953,000	22 14	353,152,000	36,849,000	15 21	560,625,000
1891	16,620,000	21 62	346,398,000	36,876,000	14 76	544,128,000
1892	16,416,000	21 40	351,378,000	37,651,000	15 16	570,749,000
1893	16,424,000	21 75	357,300,000	35,954,000	15 24	547,882,000
1894	16,487,000	21 77	358,999,000	36,608,000	14 66	536,799,000
1895	16,505,000	21 97	362,602,000	34,364,000	14 06	482,999,000
1896	16,128,000	22 55	363,956,000	32,085,000	16 86	598,928,000
1897	15,942,000	23 16	369,240,000	30,508,000	16 65	507,929,000
1898	15,841,000	27 45	434,814,000	29,264,000	20 92	612,297,000
1899	15,990,000	29 66	474,234,000	27,994,000	22 79	637,931,000
1900	16,292,000	31 00	514,812,000	27,610,000	24 97	689,486,000
1901	16,834,000	30 00	505,093,000	45,500,000	19 93	906,644,000
1902	16,697,000	29 23	488,130,000	44,728,000	18 76	839,126,000
1903	17,105,000	30 21	516,712,000	44,679,000	18 45	824,055,000
1904	17,420,000	29 21	508,841,000	43,629,000	16 32	712,178,000
1905	17,572,000	27 44	482,272,000	43,669,000	15 15	661,571,000
1906	19,794,000	29 44	582,789,000	47,068,000	15 85	746,172,000
1907	20,968,000	31 00	645,497,000	51,366,000	17 10	881,557,000
1908	21,194,000	30 67	650,057,000	50,073,000	16 89	845,938,000
1909	21,720,000	32 36	702,945,000	49,379,000	17 49	863,754,000
1910	21,801,000	35 79	780,308,000	47,279,000	19 41	917,453,000

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COFFEE, 1904-1908.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Brazil	Jan. 1	1,326,027,795	1,431,343,492	1,847,367,771	2,074,171,256	1,674,431,626
British India..	Jan. 1	29,754,928	41,138,720	36,584,688	17,866,128	337,568,832
Colombia[2] ...	Jan. 1	80,000,000	67,248,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Costa Rica....	Jan. 1	27,730,672	39,788,002	30,367,032	38,199,587	19,797,314
D. E. Indies.	Jan. 1	77,168,254	72,864,649	75,761,218	55,998,249	[3]53,854,210
Guatemala ...	Jan. 1	71,653,700	82,241,067	69,289,369	99,740,180	63,333,526
Haiti	Oct. 1	48,826,447	60,860,372	64,561,503	68,903,525	[4]68,903,525
Jamaica	Apr. 1	5,781,440	9,046,464	6,144,432	10,551,184	7,885,136
Mexico	Jan. 1	40,268,455	47,182,496	37,568,983	29,980,000	52,591,066
Netherlands ..	Jan. 1	166,468,567	148,744,186	161,617,580	177,012,048	179,444,917
Nicaragua ...	Jan. 1	21,656,024	18,171,515	19,418,928	[3]20,000,000	[3]17,900,000
Salvador	July 1	78,552,505	64,480,526	68,952,128	58,751,356	57,589,360
Singapore	Jan. 1	10,638,667	7,813,067	7,860,553	6,314,400	[4]6,314,400
United States.	Jan. 1	25,568,821	21,777,960	32,821,342	41,802,527	34,265,012
Venezuela ...	July 1	86,950,323	94,370,089	99,200,810	90,189,684	103,453,539
Other c'ntries	.....	61,615,000	79,006,551	60,085,421	74,064,719	[3]84,490,571
Total	.....	2,158,661 598	2,286,077,156	2,687,601,738	2,943,544,843	2,541,823,034

Imports.

Argentina ...	Jan. 1	16,931,049	18,516,812	20,229,490	21,625,655	22,085,972
Aus.-Hungary	Jan. 1	108,701,092	107,106,048	112,841,372	131,930,753	121,781,776
Belgium	Jan. 1	154,387,057	100,032,285	119,040,964	250,282,012	134,658,074
Br. S. Africa[5]	Jan. 1	19,448,590	21,136,170	26,862,060	23,686,674	25,321,709
Cuba	Jan. 1	20,716,876	23,916,707	21,357,127	23,250,910	[4]23,250,910
Denmark	Jan. 1	25,552,671	21,220,589	23,148,531	23,477,020	24,017,703
Egypt	Jan. 1	12,789,537	13,996,858	18,461,914	14,976,566	21,146,287
Finland	Jan. 1	23,291,871	25,743,433	29,085,091	29,007,779	28,549,443
France	Jan. 1	168,198,472	200,594,621	215,713,162	223,932,282	226,559,741
Germany[6]	Jan. 1	398,486,529	398,491,379	411,815,012	418,373,762	425,332,652
Italy	Jan. 1	39,087,728	41,287,279	45,046,159	47,356,824	50,189,763
Netherlands ..	Jan. 1	193,836,257	206,246,193	255,731,280	259,830,047	262,479,471
Norway	Jan. 1	23,699,731	25,311,450	28,250,644	28,838,572	27,186,340
Russia	Jan. 1	20,976,264	21,691,262	23,584,331	25,067,520	[3]24,917,832
Singapore ...	Jan. 1	9,174,666	7,784,667	8,524,000	7,397,600	[4]7,397,600
Spain	Jan. 1	22,000,781	24,084,186	28,518,089	24,895,066	27,358,585
Sweden	Jan. 1	60,623,344	66,417,080	77,507,951	71,240,034	66,899,643
Switzerland ..	Jan. 1	22,562,322	20,958,680	24,885,994	25,202,136	24,436,471
U. Kingdom..	Jan. 1	28,845,095	28,852,729	28,640,738	29,242,982	29,195,788
United States	Jan. 1	1,112,709,546	893,889 352	857,013,585	940,247,312	938,559,889
Other c'ntries.	.....	48,415,000	80,777,562	78,324,516	95,070,607	[3]94,001,962
Total	.....	2,530,434,478	2,348,055,342	2,454,522,010	2,714,932,113	2,605,327,611

[2]Estimated except for 1905. [3]Preliminary. [4]Year preceding. [5]Cape Colony before 1906. [6]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEA, 1904-1908.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
British India.....	Jan. 1	213,645,718	210,784,504	235,340,922	234,739,991	231,084,617
Ceylon	Jan. 1	157,929,342	170,183,558	170,527,126	179,843,462	177,950,962
China	Jan. 1	193,499,867	182,573,067	187,217,067	214,683,333	210,151,467
Dutch East Indies.	Jan. 1	26,011,407	26,143,823	26,516,239	30,240,868	[2]36,580,230
Formosa	Jan. 1	21,735,627	23,779,051	23,018,508	22,975,068	23,357,273
Japan	Jan. 1	47,108,802	38,565,730	39,636,497	40,589,420	35,269,050
Singapore	Jan. 1	2,752,923	2,411,600	2,396,667	2,521,333	[3]2,521,333
Other countries...	.....	5,428,000	7,721,353	29,172,988	8,091,211	[2]5,579,279
Total	.....	668,111,696	662,162,686	713,826,014	733,684,686	722,494,211

Imports.

Argentina	Jan. 1	2,418,217	2,314,238	2,875,363	2,833,671	4,145,415
Australia	Jan. 1	28,688,974	28,353,903	29,478,614	35,174,152	29,873,772
Austria-Hungary .	Jan. 1	2,662,742	2,755,998	2,859,615	3,090,439	3,105,431
British India.....	Jan. 1	5,584,103	6,669,868	5,426,731	5,965,738	7,598,559
Brt. South Africa[1]	Jan. 1	3,322,815	3,254,298	4,823,363	4,613,177	4,613,065

Country.	Year beginning—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Canada	Jan. 1	29,817,658	23,876,200	26,476,892	28,840,872	30,772,138
Chile	Jan. 1	1,760,392	2,496,479	2,904,127	2,380,893	[2]2,294,187
Dutch East Indies	Jan. 1	4,044,820	4,962,110	5,113,929	5,443,220	[5]5,443,220
France	Jan. 1	2,446,200	2,348,152	2,519,330	2,546,083	2,502,557
French Indo-China	Jan. 1	3,436,080	2,314,783	2,399,784	2,754,303	[3]2,754,303
Germany[4]	Jan. 1	7,168,769	6,900,908	8,675,188	8,689,920	8,828,188
Netherlands	Jan. 1	8,794,208	9,090,607	9,559,206	9,202,811	10,234,107
New Zealand	Jan. 1	5,225,668	5,898,391	6,140,842	6,771,169	6,471,965
Persia	Mar 21	5,784,277	6,997,776	5,410,358	9,782,414	[3]9,782,414
Russia	Jan. 1	121,648,892	117,506,248	207,529,861	204,713,749	[2]144,627,611
Singapore	Jan. 1	4,602,533	4,760,800	4,992,267	4,842,133	[3]4,842,133
United Kingdom	Jan. 1	256,660,268	259,090,380	270,123,489	273,984,050	275,417,319
United States	Jan. 1	106,791,122	96,779,145	89,437,757	99,117,343	90,930,621
Other countries	.....	10,989,000	32,326,198	32,070,924	44,263,232	[2]40,910,664
Total	.....	611,846,648	618,696,482	718,817,640	755,000,369	685,147,669

[2]Preliminary. [3]Year preceding. [4]Cape Colony before 1906. [5]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN INDIA RUBBER, 1904-1908.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Angola	Jan. 1	5,617,377	[2]5,200,000	[2]5,200,000	[2]5,200,000	[2]5,200,000
Belgian Congo	Jan. 1	[2]10,040,000	10,718,358	10,690,060	10,266,314	10,052,913
Belgium	Jan. 1	16,335,876	14,997,420	16,940,908	13,886,021	15,036,638
Bolivia	Jan. 1	4,915,638	3,728,726	4,254,058	4,035,589	4,008,415
Brazil	Jan. 1	70,251,499	78,027,329	77,073,991	80,446,154	84,231,126
Dutch East Indies	Jan. 1	3,590,489	4,569,275	4,564,932	14,068,081	[3]14,068,081
Ecuador	Jan. 1	1,145,447	1,293,134	1,394,575	1,033,670	887,085
France	Jan. 1	6,632,627	10,766,377	13,033,578	12,751,379	13,045,487
French Guinea	Jan. 1	2,952,245	3,121,366	3,374,026	2,864,282	[3]2,864,282
French Congo	Jan. 1	2,753,778	3,716,860	4,310,082	4,061,352	[3]4,061,352
Germany[4]	Jan. 1	10,073,138	18,654,850	19,887,013	10,500,394	9,099,798
Gold Coast Colony	Jan. 1	4,013,837	3,687,778	3,649,668	3,549,548	[3]3,549,548
Ivory Coast	Jan. 1	3,386,399	2,602,638	3,347,895	3,024,783	[3]3,024,783
Kamerun	Jan. 1	1,920,354	2,141,777	2,537,540	3,291,084	2,677,117
Netherlands	Jan. 1	3,998,671	5,760,814	5,605,388	4,121,106	3,774,042
Peru	Jan. 1	4,896,298	5,598,785	5,678,357	6,677,097	[3]6,677,097
Senegal	Jan. 1	2,208,623	2,242,786	2,618,511	2,293,164	[3]2,293,164
Singapore	Jan. 1	3,026,133	5,053,067	5,888,000	5,422,133	[3]5,422,133
Southern Nigeria	Jan. 1	2,408,926	2,842,831	3,434,279	2,843,823	[3]2,843,823
Venezuela	July 1	109,440	219,693	369,100	426,123	700,984
Other countries	.....	8,644,052	11,714,817	18,266,180	25,194,477	[5]24,064,267
Total	.....	168,920,847	196,658,681	212,118,141	215,956,574	217,582,135

Imports.

Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	2,935,675	3,021,875	4,231,331	4,967,454	4,237,504
Belgium	Jan. 1	17,983,033	18,744,212	20,813,089	18,292,494	17,783,480
Canada	Jan. 1	3,236,574	2,504,217	2,542,580	2,777,668	1,868,569
France	Jan. 1	14,611,040	19,693,018	23,053,199	24,111,907	22,097,539
Germany[4]	Jan. 1	38,375,855	47,627,110	51,488,947	34,851,767	32,498,112
Italy	Jan. 1	1,474,451	1,690,725	2,586,242	2,241,660	3,298,906
Netherlands	Jan. 1	5,371,310	6,645,498	8,189,950	8,142,875	6,522,685
Russia	Jan. 1	13,064,780	12,913,540	16,702,892	15,036,756	[5]16,611,888
United Kingdom	Jan. 1	22,140,048	29,000,832	31,004,400	35,646,016	24,253,600
United States	Jan. 1	61,889,758	64,147,701	67,907,251	68,653,291	76,289,474
Other countries	.....	8,050,120	9,278,344	11,639,538	11,271,855	[5]11,344,457
Total	.....	189,132,644	215,267,072	240,159,419	225,993,743	216,806,304

[2]Estimated.
[3]Year preceding.
[4]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906.
[5]Preliminary.

PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1908 AND 1909.

States and Territories.	1908.	1909.	States and Territories.	1908.	1909.
	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.
Alabama a	122,266	176	Montana o	7,190	6,566
Alaska	—	—	Nebraska p	1,808,993	1,924,106
Arizona b	—	—	Nevada q	—	—
Arkansas	53,048	13,036	New Hampshire r	20,773	—
California c	8,391,008	8,154,409	New Jersey	103,506	70,455
Colorado d	—	38	New Mexico s	157	279
Connecticut e	139,933	120,790	New York	7,445,897	6,674,603
Delaware f	—	—	North Carolina	599,139	271,761
Dist. of Columbia g	—	—	N. and S. Dakota	—	—
Florida	54	49,430	Ohio	10,323,194	9,119,611
Georgia	141,850	19,018	Oklahoma	—	—
Hawaii	715	6,332	Oregon t	406	1,066
Idaho h	—	—	Pennsylvania	6,961,945	7,793,950
Illinois	41,158,599	37,793,376	Rhode Island u	—	—
Indiana	23,983,222	21,916,486	South Carolina	5,925	—
Iowa	33,940	23	Tennessee	1,480,498	1,079,215
Kansas i	—	357	Texas	20	928
Kentucky	16,995,973	27,524,275	Utah v	—	—
Louisiana k	3,902,525	5,890,692	Vermont w	—	—
Maine l	—	—	Virginia	712,079	574,711
Maryland m	2,602,273	3,667,441	Washington x	614	187
Massachusetts	2,502,224	2,387,333	West Virginia	178,086	174,021
Michigan	1,876,607	2,180,436	Wisconsin	2,088,917	2,082,888
Minnesota	—	—	Wyoming y	—	—
Mississippi n	—	—			
Missouri	247,987	393,618	Total	133,889,563	139,891,613

a Including the State of Mississippi on and after June 1, 1908.

b Part of the collection district of New Mexico since September 5, 1883.

c Including Nevada from October 1, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887.

d Including Wyoming since August 15, 1883.

e Including Rhode Island since July 1, 1887.

f Including nine counties of Maryland from October 2, 1876, to June 30, 1887, and two counties of Virginia from June 19, 1877, to June 30, 1887; part of the collection district of Maryland since July 1, 1887.

g Part of the collection district of Maryland since October 2, 1876.

h Part of the collection district of Montana since August 20, 1883.

i Including the Indian Territory since August 8, 1881. Oklahoma Territory was attached to the district of Kansas March 30, 1886. Indian and Oklahoma Territories were constituted as the State of Oklahoma and proclaimed as such by the President November 16, 1907.

k Including Mississippi since July 1, 1887. Mississippi was detached from Louisiana June 1, 1908, and consolidated with Alabama.

l Part of the collection district of New Hampshire since July 1, 1887.

m Exclusive of nine counties annexed to Delaware, but including the District of Columbia from October 2, 1876, to June 30, 1887; States of Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia since July 1, 1887.

n Part of the collection district of Louisiana since July 1, 1887. Consolidated with Alabama June 1, 1908.

o Including Idaho since August 20, 1883, and Utah from August 20, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887.

p Including Dakota (North Dakota and South Dakota since 1891) since August 20, 1883. The States of North and South Dakota were detached from the district of Nebraska July 1, 1901, and constituted a collection district, to be known as the district of North and South Dakota, on and after that date.

q Part of California from October 1, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887; including Utah from August 1, 1884, to June 30, 1887.

r Including Maine and Vermont since July 1, 1887.

s Including Arizona since September 5, 1883.

t Including Alaska since December 27, 1872, and Washington Territory, now the State of Washington, since September 1, 1883. The State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska were detached from the district of Oregon September 1, 1902, and constituted a collection district, to be known as the district of Washington, on and after that date.

u Part of the collection district of Connecticut since July 1, 1887.

v Part of the collection district of Montana from August 20, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887; part of the collection district of Nevada from August 1, 1884, to June 30, 1887.

w Part of the collection district of New Hampshire since July 1, 1887.

x Part of the collection district of Oregon since September 1, 1883. Detached from the district of Oregon September 1, 1902.

y Part of the collection district of Colorado since August 15, 1883.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1908 AND 1909.

States and Territories.	1908.	1909.	States and Territories.	1908.	1909.
	Barrels.	Barrels.		Barrels.	Barrels.
Alabama	90,088	57,319	Montana	464,042	460,528
Alaska	.....	.....	Nebraska	383,088	389,820
Arizona	.....	.....	Nevada	.....	.....
Arkansas	11,775	10,425	New Hampshire	301,132	274,733
California	1,246,653	1,188,881	New Jersey	3,179,206	3,114,943
Colorado	437,780	411,470	New Mexico	27,197	24,525
Connecticut	1,239,934	1,211,588	New York	12,963,905	12,573,773
Delaware	.....	.....	North Carolina	10	.....
Dist. of Columbia	.....	.....	N. and S. Dak.	45,845	44,940
Florida	14,968	15,750	Ohio	4,405,366	4,061,730
Georgia	118,370	115,155	Oklahoma	.....	.....
Hawaii	12,685	14,048	Oregon	196,905	194,231
Idaho	.....	.....	Pennsylvania	7,569,557	7,050,262
Illinois	5,535,299	5,525,473	Rhode Island	.....	.....
Indiana	1,366,075	1,273,081	South Carolina	4,090	5,157
Iowa	411,455	437,177	Tennessee	260,638	255,200
Kansas	27,100	5,872	Texas	547,738	553,792
Kentucky	738,852	704,948	Utah	.....	.....
Louisiana	511,439	475,432	Vermont	.....	.....
Maine	.....	.....	Virginia	192,814	164,293
Maryland	1,443,952	1,370,610	Washington	877,263	822,234
Massachusetts	2,202,006	2,043,018	West Virginia	341,700	293,189
Michigan	1,539,833	1,483,207	Wisconsin	4,910,473	4,600,931
Minnesota	1,339,158	1,412,071	Wyoming	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....			
Missouri	3,855,642	3,718,554	Total	a58,814,033	b56,364,360

a Includes 66,353 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.
b Includes 60,863 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.
Foot notes of preceding table as to districts apply to this table also.

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1890-1909.

Year ended June 30—	Distilled spirits consumed (proof gals.).				Wines consumed (gals.).		
	Domestic.		Import'd for consumpt'n.	Total.*	Domestic†	Import'd for consumpt'n.	Total.*
	From fruit.	All other.					
1890	1,508,130	84,760,301	1,561,192	87,829,623	23,896,108	5,049,885	28,945,993
1891	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565	23,736,232	5,347,077	29,083,309
1892	1,961,062	94,161,107	1,179,671	97,301,840	23,033,493	5,231,134	28,264,627
1893	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,287,753	26,391,235	5,245,156	31,636,391
1894	1,430,555	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209	18,040,385	3,842,455	21,882,840
1895	1,102,703	76,055,500	1,496,860	78,655,063	16,589,657	4,274,220	20,863,877
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	70,725,745	14,599,757	4,101,048	18,701,405
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	73,029,948	33,940,319	4,331,159	38,271,478
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	81,594,293	17,453,684	3,114,339	20,568,023
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	87,433,442	22,835,587	3,524,912	26,360,499
1900	1,386,361	94,205,035	1,705,468	97,356,864	26,242,492	3,745,975	29,988,467
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	103,455,338	24,008,380	4,388,140	28,396,520
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	107,726,141	44,743,815	5,020,105	49,763,920
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	117,669,954	32,634,293	5,604,525	38,238,818
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	121,087,387	37,538,799	5,772,418	43,311,217
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	120,869,649	29,369,408	5,690,309	35,059,717
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	127,851,583	39,847,044	6,638,179	46,485,223
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	140,084,436	50,079,283	7,659,565	57,738,848
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	125,379,314	44,421,269	7,700,377	52,121,646
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	121,130,036	53,609,995	8,169,554	61,779,549

*Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date. †Product less domestic exports.

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS PER CAPITA, 1890 TO 1909.

Year ended June 30,	Malt liquors consumed.			Total consumption of wines and liquors (a).	Total consumption per capita.			
	Domestic (b)	Imported for consumption.	Total (a).		Of distilled spirits.	Of wines.	Of malt liquors.	Of all liquors and wines.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	P.gls.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1890..	853,212,958	2,716,601	855,929,559	972,705,175	1.40	0.46	13.67	15.53
1891..	944,178,621	3,951,898	947,230,519	1,067,471,393	1.43	.46	14.84	16.72
1892..	986,329,023	2,989,809	989,309,832	1,114,876,299	1.49	.43	15.24	17.13
1893..	1,971,078,562	3,362,509	1,074,441,071	1,207,365,215	1.52	.48	16.19	18.29
1894..	1,033,082,586	2,940,949	1,036,023,535	1,148,447,584	1.34	.32	15.32	16.95
1895..	1,040,000,419	3,033,067	1,043,033,486	1,142,552,426	1.14	.30	15.13	16.57
1896..	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,113,465,966	1,202,893,116	1.01	.27	15.85	17.12
1897..	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,069,640,208	1,180,941,634	1.02	.53	14.94	16.50
1898..	1,162,942,753	2,457,348	1,164,500,101	1,266,662,417	1.12	.28	15.96	17.37
1899..	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,136,380,908	1,250,174,849	1.18	.35	15.30	16.82
1900..	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,222,387,104	1,349,732,435	1.28	.39	16.02	17.69
1901..	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,259,060,444	1,390,912,302	1.33	.37	16.22	17.91
19 2..	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,382,369,176	1,599,859,237	1.36	.63	17.50	19.49
1903..	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,450,308,350	1,606,217,122	1.46	.48	18.04	19.98
1904..	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,499,378,215	1,663,776,829	1.48	.53	18.34	20.35
1905..	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,538,526,610	1,694,455,976	1.45	.42	18.59	20.38
19 6..	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,700,421,221	1,874,758,027	1.52	.55	20.19	22.26
1907..	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	1,822,313,525	2,920,136,809	1.63	.67	21.24	23.54
1908..	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	1,828,732,448	2,006,233,408	1.44	.60	20.98	23.02
1909..	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,752,634,426	1,935,544,011	1.37	.70	19.79	21.85

Notes a and b same as in preceding table.

Notes—(1) The production of domestic wines was estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by Mr. Charles McK. Loeser, president of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York, and other well-informed persons, except that the production for 1889 (opposite the year 1890) is that officially reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. (2) The consumption of domestic spirituous and malt liquors derived from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES. CALENDAR YEARS 1907 AND 1908.

(From Chart of the United States Geological Survey.)

Product.	1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.				
Pig iron,[1] spot value,[2] long tons[3]...	25,781,361	$529,958,000	15,936,018	$254,321,009
Silver, com'rcial value,[4] troy ounces.	56,514,700	37,299,700	52,440,890	28,950,600
Gold, coining value,[5] troy ounces...	4,374,827	90,435,700	4,574,349	94,560,009
Copper, value at N. Y. C., pounds..	868,996,491	173,799,300	942,570,721	124,419,335
Lead,[6] value at N. Y. C., short tons.	365,166	38,707,596	310,762	26,194,008
Zinc,[6] value at N. Y. C., short tons.	223,745	26,401,910	190,749	17,939,406
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco, flasks[7]	21,567	828,931	19,752	824,146
Aluminum, value at P'tsb'g, pounds.	[8]17,211,900	4,926,948	[8]11,152,000	2,434,600
Antimony,[9] value at San Francisco, short tons.....	351	77,300	——	——
Antimonial lead, short tons.....	9,910	1,322,985	13,629	1,264,771
Nickel,[10] value at Phila., pounds....	——	(11)	——	(11)
Tin	(12)	33,285	(12)	——
Platinum, value at N. Y. C., troy ounces	357	10,589	750	14,250
Total value of metallic products.	——	903,802,244	——	549,923,116
Non-metallic (Spot Values).				
Bituminous coal,[13] short tons.....	394,759,112	$451,214,842	332,573,944	$374,135,268
Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons..	76,432,421	163,584,056	74,347,102	158,178,849
Natural gas.....	——	54,222,599	——	54,640,374
Petroleum, barrels[14].....	166,095,335	120,106,749	179,572,479	129,706,258
Peat	——	——	——	133,900

Product.	1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Clay products[15]	———	158,942,369	———	133,197,762
Cement, barrels[16]	52,230,342	55,903,851	52,910,925	44,477,653
Lime, short tons	3,092,524	12,656,705	2,766,873	11,091,186
Sand-lime brick	———	1,225,769	———	961,226
Slate	———	6,019,220	———	6,316,817
Stone[17]	———	71,105,805	———	65,712,499
Corundum and emery, short tons	1,069	12,294	669	8,745
Abrasive quarts and feldspar, short tons	17,435	126,582	11,725	79,146
Garnet for abrasive purposes, short tons	7,058	211,686	1,996	64,620
Grindstones	———	896,922	———	536,095
Infusorial earth and tripoli	———	104,406	———	97,442
Millstones	———	31,741	———	31,420
Ollstones, etc.	———	264,188	———	217,284
Pumice, short tons	8,112	33,818	10,569	39,287
Arsenious oxide, pounds	3,502,000	163,000	———	(11)
Borax (crude), short tons	52,850	1,121,520	25,000	975,000
Bromine, pounds	1,379,496	195,281	1,055,636	102,344
Fluorspar, short tons	49,486	287,282	38,795	225,998
Gypsum, short tons	1,751,748	4,942,264	1,721,829	4,138,560
Lithium minerals, short tons	530	11,000	203	1,550
Marls, short tons	14,091	8,429	8,469	4,330
Phosphate rock, long tons	2,265,343	10,653,558	2,386,138	11,399,124
Pyrite, long tons	247,587	794,949	222,598	857,113
Sulphur, long tons	293,106	5,142,850	369,444	6,668,215
Salt, barrels[18]	29,704,128	7,608,323	28,822,062	7,553,632
Barytes (crude), short tons	89,621	291,777	38,527	120,442
Cobalt oxide, pounds	———	(11)	———	(11)
Mineral paints,[19] short tons	71,973	2,979,158	68,694	2,410,367
Zinc oxide, short tons	71,784	6,490,660	56,292	5,072,460
Asbestos, short tons	653	11,899	936	19,624
Asphalt, short tons	223,861	2,826,489	185,382	1,888,881
Bauxite, long tons	97,776	480,330	52,167	263,968
Chromic iron ore, long tons	290	5,640	359	7,230
Feldspar, short tons	84,549	499,069	67,240	400,918
Fibrous talc, short tons	67,890	626,000	70,739	697,390
Fuller's earth, short tons	32,851	291,773	29,714	278,367
Glass sand, short tons	1,187,296	1,250,067	1,093,553	1,134,599
Graphite (crystalline), pounds	4,947,840	171,149	2,288,000	132,840
Graphite (amorphous), short tons	26,803	125,821	1,443	75,250
Magnesite, short tons	7,561	22,683	6,587	19,761
Manganese ores, long tons	5,604	63,369	6,144	62,779
Manganiferous ores, long tons	103,844	259,473	55,620	132,556
Mica (sheet), pounds	1,060,182	349,311	972,964	234,021
Mica (scrap), short tons	3,025	42,800	2,417	33,904
Mineral waters, gallons sold	52,060,520	7,331,503	56,108,820	7,287,269
Monazite and zircon, pounds	548,152	65,800	422,646	50,718
Precious stones	———	735,800	———	415,063
Quartz, short tons	22,977	157,094	38,825	138,646
Sand (molding, building, etc.) and gravel, short tons	40,664,622	13,242,002	36,122,491	12,135,433
Talc and soapstone, short tons	72,010	905,047	46,615	703,832
Tungsten, short tons	1,640	890,048	671	229,955
Uranium and vanadium, short tons	———	(2)	———	———
Total value of non-metallic mineral products	———	$1,167,705,720	———	$1,045,497,070
Total value of metallic products	———	903,802,244	———	549,923,116
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified[20]	———	100,000	———	250,000
Grand total	———	$2,071,607,964	———	$1,595,670,186

[1]Production of iron ore: 1899—24,683,173 long tons; value at mines, $34,999,077. 1900—27,553,161 long tons, value at mines, $66,590,504. 1901—28,887,479 long tons; value at mines, $49,256,245. 1902—35,554,135 long tons; value at mines, $65,412,950. 1903—35,019,308 long tons; value at mines, $66,328,415. 1904—27,644,330 long tons; value at mines, $43,186,741. 1905—42,526,133 long tons; value at mines, $75,165,604 1906—47,749,728 long tons; value at mines, $100,597,106. 1907—51,720,619 long tons; value at mines, $131,996,147. 1908—35,983,336 long tons; value at mines, $81,845,904. Statistics for iron ore and for value of pig iron are collected by the survey; statistics for output of pig iron are furnished by the American Iron and Steel Association.

[2]By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production.

[3]Long tons are tons of 2,240 avoirdupois pounds; short tons are tons of 2,000 avoirdupois pounds.

[4]Average price a troy ounce in 1906 was 67 cents; in 1907 it was 66 cents; in 1908 it was 53 cents.

[5]Prior to 1905, coining value, $20.6718 a troy ounce; in 1905, coining value, $20.671834; since 1905, coining value, $20.671834625323.

[6]The products from domestic ores only.

[7]Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net; of 75 avoirdupois pounds net since June, 1904.

[8]Consumption.

[9]Includes antimony smelted from imported ores and antimony contained in hard lead.

[10]Includes nickel in copper-nickel alloy and in exported ore and matte.

[11]Included under unspecified.

[12]Nineteen short tons of high-grade concentrates shipped to England from South Carolina in 1903. In 1904 about 142 short tons of concentrates from South Carolina, South Dakota and Alaska shipped to England. In 1905, no production. In 1906, 2,500 pounds of metallic tin, 55 short tons of concentrates from Alaska and 14 short tons of concentrates from North Carolina and South Carolina. In 1907, about 89 short tons of concentrates. In 1908, no production.

[13]Includes brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. Coke: 1902—25,401,730 short tons; value at ovens, $63,339,167. 1903—25,274,281 short tons; value at ovens, $66,498,664. 1904—23,661,106 short tons; value at ovens, $46,144,941. 1905—32,231,129 short tons; value at ovens, $72,476,196. 1906—36,401,217 short tons; value at ovens, $91,608,034. 1907—40,779,564 short tons; value at ovens, $111,539,126. 1908—26,033,518 short tons; value at ovens, $62,483,983.

[14]Of 42 gallons.

[15]Value of clay mined and sold as unmanufactured clay: 1899—Census returns, $1,645,328. 1900—$1,840,377. 1901—$2,576,932. 1902—$2,061,072. 1903—$2,594,042. 1904—$2,320,162. 1905—$2,768,006. 1906—$3,245,256. 1907—$3,448,548. 1908—$2,599,986.

[16]Of 380 pounds net.

[17]Includes limestone for iron flux, but not grindstones.

[18]Of 280 pounds net. Value is for net product exclusive of cost of packages.

[19]Includes metallic paint, ochre, umber, mortar colors, sienna, ground slate, shales, sublimed blue lead, sublimed white lead and zinc lead.

[20]Includes, in 1907—Nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by paper manufacturers; and molybdenum, nickel and cobalt, tantalum, titanium, uranium and vanadium, valued together at $31,945. In 1908—Nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by paper manufacturers; nickel and cobalt, cadmium, arsenic and bismuth, valued together at $169,281.

VALUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CALENDAR YEARS 1907 AND 1908.

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
Alabama	$52,136,749	$35,010,808	N. Hampshire.	$1,390,360	$1,614,277
Alaska	20,200,552	20,791,738	New Jersey	32,800,299	21,315,631
Arizona	56,753,650	43,502,834	New Mexico	7,517,843	4,937,890
Arkansas	6,386,747	5,348,907	New York	68,762,815	45,669,861
California	56,679,436	65,137,636	North Carolina	2,961,381	2,145,947
Colorado	71,105,128	58,629,487	North Dakota.	875,180	738,818
Connecticut	3,389,519	2,721,653	Ohio	207,657,339	134,499,335
Delaware	431,438	382,502	Oklahoma	26,908,968	26,586,751
D. of Columbia	337,294	277,800	Oregon	2,638,587	2,743,434
Florida	7,365,754	9,167,762	Pennsylvania.	657,783,345	473,083,212
Georgia	6,641,003	5,200,881	Rhode Island.	937,384	708,694
Idaho	21,300,612	15,256,382	South Carolina	2,305,203	2,081,001
Illinois	145,768,464	122,900,688	South Dakota.	4,938,829	8,528,234
Indiana	39,141,217	37,295,494	Tennessee	26,525,004	19,277,031
Iowa	17,623,094	18,088,537	Texas	19,806,458	15,212,929
Kansas	29,932,608	26,162,213	Utah	38,099,756	26,422,121
Kentucky	19,294,341	16,141,956	Vermont	9,464,857	9,313,129
Louisiana	10,876,719	12,113,009	Virginia	19,313,182	13,127,395
Maine	4,395,266	4,044,678	Washington	11,617,706	11,610,224
Maryland	19,356,250	11,489,062	West Virginia.	92,487,960	77,465,737
Massachusetts.	6,584,181	5,925,949	Wisconsin	13,832,395	11,052,151
Michigan	70,242,692	45,730,798	Wyoming	10,671,574	9,453,341
Minnesota	5,457,422	4,524,022	Total	2,068,986,421	1,593,179,351
Mississippi	1,024,302	974,518	Miscellaneous	2,521,543	2,240,835
Missouri	53,129,431	41,499,835	Unspecified products	100,000	250,000
Montana	60,663,511	46,803,841			
Nebraska	1,383,916	1,425,388			
Nevada	22,088,700	19,043,820	Grand total	2,071,607,964	1,595,670,186

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

Country.	Equivalent in short tons.	Country.	Equivalent in short tons.
United States (1908)	415,842,698	Canada (1908)	10,904,466
Great Britain (1908)	292,887,144	New South Wales (1908)	10,244,668
Germany (1908)	237,306,973	Spain (1907)	4,284,900
Austria-Hungary (1907)	53,109,750	Transvaal (1908)	3,374,215
France (1908)	41,471,343	New Zealand (1907)	2,050,730
Russia and Finland (1907)	28,685,532	Natal (1907)	1,713,648
Belgium (1908)	24,999,392	Queensland and Victoria (1907)	1,079,936
Japan (1907)	15,361,600	Mexico (1906)	846,416
India (1908)	14,301,991		

Country	Equivalent in short tons.	Country.	Equivalent in short tons.
Holland (1906)	587,283	Other countries (a)	7,840,000
Italy (1907)	499,493		
Sweden (1907)	336,574	Total	1,167,941,188
Cape Colony (1907)	144,040		
Tasmania (1908)	68,396	Percentage of United States	35.6

(a) Includes China, Turkey, Servia, Portugal, United States of Colombia, Chile, Borneo and Labuan, Peru, Greece, etc.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1906-1908, IN SHORT TONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alabama	13,107,963	$17,514,786	14,250,454	$18,405,468	11,604,593	$14,647,891
Arkansas	1,864,268	3,000,359	2,670,438	4,473,693	2,078,357	3,499,470
C'fornia & Alaska	30,831	78,684	24,089	91,813	21,862	69,650
Colorado	10,111,218	12,735,616	10,790,236	15,079,449	9,634,973	13,588,988
Georgia and N. C.	*332,107	*424,004	*362,401	*499,686	264,822	364,279
Idaho	†6,165	†24,238	‡7,588	‡31,119	5,429	21,832
Illinois	41,480,104	44,763,062	51,317,146	54,687,382	47,059,490	49,978,247
Indiana	12,092,560	13,116,261	13,985,713	15,114,300	12,314,890	13,084,297
Iowa	7,266,224	11,619,455	7,574,322	12,258,012	7,161,310	11,906,402
Kansas	6,024,775	8,979,553	7,322,449	11,159,698	6,245,508	9,292,222
Kentucky	9,653,647	9,809,938	10,758,124	11,405,038	10,246,553	10,317,162
Maryland	5,435,453	6,474,793	5,532,628	6,623,697	4,377,093	5,116,753
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	150
Michigan	1,346,338	2,427,404	2,035,858	3,660,833	1,835,019	3,322,904
Missouri	3,758,008	6,118,733	3,997,936	6,540,709	3,317,315	5,444,907
Montana	1,829,921	3,240,357	2,016,857	3,907,082	1,920,190	3,771,248
New Mexico	1,964,713	2,638,986	2,628,959	3,832,128	2,467,937	3,368,753
North Dakota	305,689	451,382	347,760	560,199	320,742	522,116
Ohio	27,731,640	30,346,580	32,142,419	35,324,746	26,270,639	27,897,704
Oklahoma (I. T.)	2,860,200	5,482,366	3,642,658	7,433,914	2,948,116	5,976,504
Oregon	79,731	212,338	70,981	166,304	86,259	236,021
Penna. bituminous.	129,293,206	130,290,651	150,143,177	155,664,026	117,179,527	118,816,303
Tennessee	6,259,275	7,667,415	6,810,243	8,490,334	6,199,171	7,118,499
Texas	1,312,873	2,178,901	1,648,069	2,778,811	1,895,377	3,419,481
Utah	1,772,551	2,408,381	1,947,607	2,959,769	1,846,792	3,119,338
Virginia	4,254,879	4,183,991	4,710,895	4,807,533	4,259,042	3,868,524
Washington	3,276,184	5,908,434	3,680,532	7,679,801	3,024,943	6,690,412
West Virginia	43,290,350	41,051,939	48,091,583	47,846,630	41,897,843	40,099,054
Wyoming	6,133,994	8,013,528	6,252,990	9,732,668	5,489,902	8,868,157
Total bituminous	342,874,867	381,162,115	394,759,112	451,214,842	332,573,944	374,135,268
Penna. anthracite.	71,282,411	131,917,694	85,604,312	163,584,056	83,268,754	158,178,849
Grand total	414,157,278	513,079,809	480,363,424	614,798,898	415,842,698	532,314,117

*Georgia only. †Includes production of Nevada. ‡Includes production of Nebraska and Nevada.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, IN SHORT TONS, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 AND 1900-'08.

Year.	Pennsylvania anthracite.		Bituminous coal.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1880	28,649,812	$42,196,678	42,831,758	$58,443,718	71,481,570	$100,640,396
1885	38,335,974	76,671,948	72,824,321	82,347,648	111,160,295	159,019,596
1890	46,468,641	66,383,772	111,302,322	110,420,801	157,770,963	176,804,573
1895	57,999,337	82,019,272	135,118,193	115,779,771	193,117,530	197,799,043
1900	57,367,915	85,757,851	212,316,112	220,930,313	269,684,027	306,688,164
1901	67,471,667	112,504,920	225,828,149	236,422,049	293,299,816	348,926,969
1902	41,373,595	76,173,586	260,216,844	290,858,483	301,590,439	367,032,069
1903	74,607,968	152,036,448	282,749,348	351,687,933	357,356,416	503,724,381
1904	73,156,709	138,974,920	278,659,689	305,397,091	351,816,398	444,371,021
1905	77,659,859	141,879,090	315,662,785	334,658,294	392,722,635	476,537,294
1906	71,282,411	131,917,694	342,874,867	381,162,115	414,157,278	513,079,809
1907	85,604,312	163,584,056	394,759,112	451,214,842	480,363,424	614,798,898
1908	83,268,754	158,178,849	332,573,944	374,135,268	415,842,698	532,314,117

QUANTITY OF COKE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1904-1908, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN SHORT TONS.

State or territory.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Alabama	2,340,219	2,576,986	3,034,501	3,021,794	2,362,666
Colorado [1]	789,060	1,378,824	1,455,905	1,421,579	982,291
Georgia	75,812	70,593	70,280	74,934	39,422
Illinois	4,439	10,307	268,693	372,697	362,182
Kansas	9,460	4,425	1,698	6,274	2,497
Kentucky	64,112	79,487	74,064	(2)	(2)
Missouri	2,446	1,580	.....	.....	.....
Montana	41,497	31,482	38,182	(2)	(2)
New Mexico	58,259	89,638	147,747	265,125	274,565
Ohio	109,284	277,130	293,994	270,634	159,578
Oklahoma (Ind. Ter.)	44,808	54,781	49,782	(2)	(2)
Pennsylvania	14,861,064	20,573,736	23,060,511	26,513,214	15,511,634
Tennessee	379,240	468,092	483,428	467,499	214,528
Utah	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Virginia	1,101,716	1,499,481	1,577,659	1,545,280	1,162,051
Washington	45,432	53,137	45,642	52,028	38,889
West Virginia	2,283,086	3,400,593	3,713,514	4,112,896	2,637,123
Other states	1,451,172	1,660,857	2,085,617	2,655,610	2,286,092
Total	23,661,106	32,231,129	36,401,217	40,779,564	26,033,518

(1) Colorado includes Utah.
(2) Included with other states having less than three producers.
(3) Included with Colorado.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE.

The latest available statistics with regard to the world's production of iron ore are shown in the following table. Of the figures in this table, those of the United States, Great Britain, Cuba, Canada and Australia are in long tons; those of the other countries are in metric tons:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN 1906 AND 1907, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1906.	1907.	Country.	1906.	1907.
United States	47,749,728	51,720,619	Cuba	640,574	658,331
Germany and Luxemburg	26,734,000	27,697,128	Algeria	780,000	973,445
Great Britain	15,500,406	15,731,604	Greece	680,620	768,863
Spain	9,448,533	9,896,178	Italy	405,000	517,952
France	8,481,000	10,008,478	Belgium	177,000	316,250
Russia	5,170,000	5,700,000	China	111,460	33,306
Sweden	4,503,000	4,480,070	India	74,106	67,667
Austria-Hungary	4,988,466	4,356,804	Japan		
Canada, Newfoundland	951,752	887,321	Norway	109,259	140,804
			Australia	34,001	3,000

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IRON ORE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1907 AND 1908, BY STATES.

State.	1907.		1908.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1908	
	Quantity, in long tons.	Value.	Quantity, in long tons.	Value.	Quantity, in long tons.	Value.
Alabama	4,039,453	$4,863,129	3,734,438	$4,358,902	— 305,015	— $504,227
Arkansas and Texas	118,667	120,060	155,966	30,663	— 62,701	— 89,397
Colorado	11,714	21,085	10,176	18,432	— 1,538	— 2,653
Connecticut and Massachusetts	37,166	136,440	28,112	105,457	— 9,054	— 30,983
Georgia	444,114	837,102	321,060	540,189	— 123,054	— 296,913
Kentucky, Maryland & West Virginia	62,808	95,891	53,235	84,898	— 9,573	— 10,993
Michigan	11,830,342	36,441,330	8,839,199	25,150,861	— 2,991,143	— 11,290,469
Minnesota	28,969,658	76,668,836	18,652,220	42,313,974	—10,317,438	— 34,354,862
Missouri	[2]111,768	[2]226,286	98,414	218,182	— 13,354	— 8,104
Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming	[3]819,544	[3]967,190	[3]518,449	[3]708,760	— 301,095	— 258,430

State.	1907.		1908.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1908.	
	Quantity. in long tons.	Value.	Quantity. in long tons.	Value.	Quantity. in long tons.	Value.
New Jersey..	549,760	1,815,586	394,767	1,162,474	— 154,993	— 653,112
New York...	1,375,020	2,820,135	697,135	2,098,247	— 677,547	— 721,888
No. Carolina.	50,439	113,488	48,522	76,877	— 1,917	— 36,611
Ohio	23,589	41,081	26,585	36,736	+ 2,906	— 4,345
Pennsylvania	837,287	1,298,717	443,161	572,346	— 394,126	— 726,371
Tennessee ..	813,690	1,325,134	635,343	876,007	— 178,347	— 449,127
Virginia	786,856	1,538,920	692,223	1,465,691	— 94,633	— 73,229
Wisconsin ..	838,744	2,665,737	733,993	2,027,208	— 104,751	— 638,529
	51,720,619	$131,996,147	35,983,336	$81,845,904	—15,737,283	—$50,150,243

[1] Texas alone. [2] Includes Iowa. [3] Includes 1907, California and Washington; 1908, Washington.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1889-1908, LONG TONS.

Year.	Hematite	Br'wn ore	Magn'tite	Carb'nate	Total.
1889	9,056,288	2,523,087	2,506,415	432,251	14,518,041
1890	10,527,650	2,559,938	2,570,838	377,617	16,036,043
1891	9,327,398	2,757,564	2,317,108	189,108	14,591,179
1892	11,646,619	2,485,101	1,971,965	192,981	16,296,666
1893	8,272,637	1,849,272	1,330,886	134,834	11,587,629
1894	9,347,434	1,472,748	972,219	87,278	11,879,679
1895	12,513,995	2,102,358	1,268,222	73,039	15,957,614
1896	12,576,288	2,126,212	1,211,526	91,423	16,005,449
1897	14,413,318	1,961,954	1,059,479	83,295	17,518,046
1898	16,150,684	1,989,681	1,237,978	55,373	19,433,716
1899	20,004,399	2,869,785	1,727,430	81,559	24,683,173
1900	22,708,274	3,231,089	1,537,551	76,247	27,553,161
1901	24,006,025	3,016,715	1,813,076	51,663	28,887,479
1902	30,532,149	3,305,484	1,688,860	27,642	35,554,135
1903	30,328,654	3,080,399	1,575,422	34,833	35,019,308
1904	23,839,477	2,146,795	1,638,846	19,212	27,644,330
1905	37,567,055	2,546,662	2,390,417	21,999	42,526,133
1906	42,481,375	2,781,063	2,469,294	17,996	47,749,728
1907	46,060,486	2,957,477	2,679,067	23,589	51,720,619
1908	31,788,564	2,620,390	1,547,797	26,585	35,983,336

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the production of pig iron, long tons, in the United States as far as has been recorded. The statistics for 1854 and all succeeding years were collected by the American Iron and Steel Association; those for 1810, 1840 and 1850 are census figures; those for other years are largely estimates by early statisticians:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
1810	53,908	1863	846,075	1887	6,417,148
1820	20,000	1864	1,014,282	1888	6,489,738
1828	130,000	1865	831,770	1889	7,603,042
1829	142,000	1866	1,205,663	1890	9,202,703
1830	165,000	1867	1,305,023	1891	8,279,870
1831	191,000	1868	1,431,250	1892	9,157,000
1832	200,000	1869	1,711,287	1893	7,124,502
1840	286,903	1870	1,665,179	1894	6,657,388
1842	215,090	1871	1,706,793	1895	9,446,308
1846	765,000	1872	2,548,713	1896	8,623,127
1847	800,000	1873	2,560,963	1897	9,652,680
1848	800,000	1874	2,401,262	1898	11,773,934
1849	650,000	1875	2,023,733	1899	13,620,703
1850	563,755	1876	1,868,961	1900	13,789,242
1852	509,000	1877	2,066,594	1901	15,878,354
1854	657,337	1878	2,301,215	1902	17,821,307
1855	700,159	1879	2,741,853	1903	18,009,252
1856	788,515	1880	3,835,191	1904	16,497,033
1857	712,640	1881	4,144,254	1905	22,992,380
1858	629,548	1882	4,623,323	1906	25,307,191
1859	750,560	1883	4,595,510	1907	25,781,361
1860	821,223	1884	4,097,868	1908	15,936,018
1861	653,164	1885	4,044,526		
1862	703,270	1886	5,683,329		

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

The following table of the production of lead in the world has been calculated from the statistics published by the Metallgesellschaft, the Metallurgische Gesellschaft A.-G., and the Berg und Metallbank, Aktiengesellschaft, of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, with the exception of the substitution of the figures collected by the Geological Survey for the production of the United States. It is to be noted that the production of Central and South American countries is not included in the table. As shown on a preceding page, considerable lead has been smelted and refined in the United States in the last three years from ores produced in those countries. Noteworthy gains in production were made by Australia, Germany, and especially by Mexico; the largest loss was shown by the United States.

Country.	Tons.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Australia	131,615	117,946	102,514	106,923	131,376
Austria-Hungary	14,440	14,881	18,078	16,975	16,118
Belgium	25,904	25,243	24,471	28,417	33,231
Canada	18,960	28,329	26,235	23,778	23,846
France	20,723	26,565	28,219	25,353	27,600
Germany	151,676	168,211	166,117	157,156	181,167
Great Britain	26,896	25,684	26,455	30,203	33,120
Greece	16,705	15,102	13,338	15,212	17,664
Italy	25,904	21,054	23,479	25,243	28,704
Japan	1,984	2,535	3,858	3,858	3,312
Mexico	92,483	82,673	59,524	79,366	121,440
Russia	331	331	331	110	110
Spain	195,989	199,186	199,406	204,848	202,253
Sweden	661	661	882	772	883
Turkey in Asia	11,795	11,464	10,582	11,464	13,027
Other countries	331	220	220	220	552
United States	307,000	302,000	250,153	365,166	310,762
Total	1,043,447	1,042,085	1,053,862	1,095,064	1,145,165
United States percentage of world's production	29.5	29.0	33.2	33.3	27.1

PRODUCTION OF REFINED LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-1908, SHORT TONS.

Year.	Antimonial lead.	Desilverized lead.	Soft lead. and base bullion.	Total production.	From domestic ores and base bullion.	From foreign ores.	From foreign (Mexican) base bullion.
1896	*7,507	221,457	43,537	264,994	187,256	77,738	——
1897	*8,867	247,483	43,553	291,036	207,365	83,671	——
1898	*8,473	267,842	42,779	310,621	210,676	99,945	——
1899	*6,345	263,826	40,566	304,392	208,466	95,926	——
1900	*9,906	329,658	48,021	377,679	270,824	106,855	——
1901	*10,656	323,790	57,898	381,688	269,266	112,422	——
1902	*9,169	303,011	74,050	377,061	276,455	100,606	——
1903	*9,579	295,074	83,444	378,518	290,194	88,324	——
1904	*11,001	315,284	89,169	404,453	308,603	95,850	——
1905	*10,995	296,186	103,116	399,302	318,509	80,793	——
1906	10,546	313,886	90,860	404,746	336,200	28,803	39,743
1907	9,910	314,241	99,948	414,189	337,340	43,925	32,924
1908	13,629	295,420	101,013	396,433	298,672	40,272	57,489

*Included also under desilverized lead and total production prior to 1906.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STONE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1908.

Year.	Granite.	Trap rock.	Sandstone.	Bluestone.	Marble.	Limestone.	Total.
1899	$10,343,298	$1,275,041	$4,910,111	$815,284	$4,011,681	$13,889,302	$35,244,717
1900	10,969,417	1,706,200	5,272,865	1,198,519	4,267,253	13,556,523	36,970,777
1901	14,266,104	1,710,857	6,974,199	1,164,481	4,965,699	18,202,843	47,284,183
1902	16,083,475	2,181,157	9,430,958	1,163,525	5,044,182	20,895,385	54,798,682
1903	15,703,793	2,732,294	9,482,802	1,779,457	5,362,686	22,372,109	57,433,141
1904	17,191,479	2,823,546	8,482,162	1,791,729	6,297,835	22,178,964	58,765,715
1905	17,563,139	3,074,554	8,075,149	1,931,625	7,129,071	26,025,210	63,798,748
1906	18,562,806	1,736,571	7,147,439	2,021,898	7,582,938	27,327,142	66,378,794
1907	18,064,708	4,594,103	6,753,762	2,117,916	7,837,685	31,737,631	71,105,805
1908	18,420,080	4,282,406	5,831,231	1,762,860	7,733,920	27,682,002	65,712,409

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

The smelter production of copper in the world was 1,667,098,000 pounds in 1908, as compared with 1,589,809,300 pounds in 1907. In 1908 the smelter output of the United States was 56.54 per cent of the world's production, as compared with 54.66 in 1907.

The following table shows the world's production, by countries. The figures are those compiled by Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co. (Limited), of London, reduced to pounds, except that the official figures of the United States production are inserted.

Country.	1907.	1908.	Country.	1907.	1908.
Algeria	156,800	———	Mexico	126,705,600	84,156,800
Argentina	492,800	504,000	Namaqualand	5,600,000	———
Australasia	92,400,000	88,480,000	Newfoundland	3,875,200	3,203,200
Austria	2,060,800	3,528,000	Norway	16,702,400	20,585,600
Bolivia	5,600,000	5,600,000	Peru	23,688,000	33,600,000
Canada	57,377,600	63,996,800	Russia	33,600,000	44,990,400
Cape Colony	9,475,200	15,411,200	Portugal	} 111,272,000	117,790,400
Chili	59,774,400	85,825,600	Spain		
England	1,568,000	1,568,000	Sweden	4,480,000	4,480,000
Germany	45,897,600	45,248,000	Turkey	2,800,000	2,352,000
Hungary	280,000	224,000	United States	868,996,500	942,570,000
Italy	7,392,000	6,664,000	Total	1,589,809,300	1,667,098,000
Japan	109,614,400	96,320,000			

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904-'08, BY STATES, IN POUNDS.

State.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Alaska	2,043,586	4,900,866	8,665,646	7,034,763	4,438,836
Arizona	191,602,958	226,854,461	262,566,103	256,778,437	289,523,267
California	28,529,023	16,697,489	28,[illegible]53,262	33,096,602	39,643,835
Colorado[1]	9,506,944	9,404,830	7,427,253	13,998,496	13,943,878
Idaho	2,158,858	7,321,585	8,578,046	9,707,299	7,256,086
Michigan	208,309,130	230,287,992	229,695,730	219,131,503	222,289,584
Montana	298,314,804	314,750,582	294,701,252	224,263,789	252,503,651
New Mexico	5,368,666	5,334,192	7,099,842	10,140,140	4,091,351
Nevada	———	413,292	1,090,635	1,998,164	12,241,372
Oregon	———	846,615	545,859	518,694	271,191
South Dakota	[2]100,000	38	———	———	5,471
Utah	47,062,889	54,083,506	50,329,119	66,418,370	71,370,370
Washington	663,094	223,328	290,823	122,263	162,201
Wyoming	3,565,629	2,530,531	106,177	3,026,004	2,416,197
Eastern States	} 15,211,086	15,134,192	21,438	696,102	143,002
Southern States			18,460,210	20,166,822	19,789,598
Middle States			54,347	[3]1,299,043	[3]1,580,831
Lead desilverizers and unapportioned	[2]100,000	———	———	———	———
Total	812,537,267	888,784,267	917,805,682	868,996,491	942,570,721

[1]For several of the early years the production credited to Colorado includes the yield from some ores of uncertain origin which were smelted in Colorado plants.
[2]Based partly on estimates.
[3]Includes "unapportioned."

VALUE OF SLATE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1904-'08, BY STATES.

State.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Arkansas	$14,300	$10,000	$5,000	$8,500	$2,500
California	39,200	40,000	80,000	60,000	60,000
Georgia	4,500	7,500	5,000	———	———
Maine	181,168	224,254	238,681	236,606	213,707
Maryland	133,972	151,215	130,969	116,060	102,186
New Jersey	———	5,360	———	8,000	} 130,619
New York	71,543	66,646	72,360	83,485	
Pennsylvania	3,633,246	3,491,905	3,522,149	3,855,340	3,902,958
Tennessee	607	———	———	———	———
Utah	300	———	———	———	———
Vermont	1,408,151	1,352,541	1,441,330	1,477,259	1,710,491
Virginia	130,208	146,786	172,857	173,670	194,356
Total	$5,617,195	$5,496,207	$5,668,346	$6,019,220	$6,316,817

VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF CLAY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1907 AND 1908.

Product.	1907.	1908.	Product.	1907.	1908.
Common brick....	$58,785,461	$44,765,614	Fireproofing	4,250,618	3,168,037
Vitrified paving brick or block..	9,654,282	10,657,475	Tile (not drain)...	4,551,881	3,877,780
Front brick.....	7,329,360	6,935,600	Stove lining.....	627,647	529,976
Fancy or ornamental brick....	361,243	259,556	Fire brick.....	14,946,045	10,696,216
Enamelled brick..	918,173	660,862	Miscellaneous	3,000,201	2,268,517
Drain tile.....	6,864,162	8,661,470	Total brick and tile	$128,798,895	$108,062,207
Sewer pipe.....	11,482,845	11,003,731	Total pottery...	30,143,474	25,135,555
Architectural terra cotta.....	6,026,377	4,577,367	Grand total.....	$158,942,369	$133,197,762

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM, 1904-'08, BY COUNTRIES.

[Barrels of 42 gallons.]

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		P.C. of total production.
					Barrels.	Met. tons.	
U. S.....	117,080,960	134,717,580	126,493,936	166,095,335	179,572,479	23,942,997	63 09
Russia	78,536,655	54,960,270	58,897,311	61,850,734	62,186,447	8,291,526	21 85
Sumatra, Java and Borneo ..	7,682,014	8,586,804	8,662,572	8,377,099	8,752,822	1,143,243	3 08
Gallcia . ..	5,947,383	5,765,317	5,467,967	8,455,841	12,612,295	1,754,022	4 43
Roumania .	3,599,026	4,420,987	6,378,184	8,118,207	8,252,157	1,147,727	2 90
India	3,385,468	4,137,098	4,015,803	4,344,162	5,047,038	672,938	1 77
Japan	1,418,767	1,341,157	1,710,768	2,010,639	2,070,929	276,124	·73
Mexico	———	———	———	1,000,000	3,481,410	464,188	1 22
Canada ...	552,575	634,095	569,753	788,872	527,987	70,400	19
Germany ..	637,431	560,963	578,610	756,631	1,009,278	141,900	35
Peru	345,834	447,880	534,929	741,226	1,011,180	134,824	36
Italy	25,476	44,027	53,577	59,875	[1]60,000	8,344	03
Other	[1]40,000	[1]30,000	[1]30,000	[1]30,000	[1]30,000	4,000	
	219,251,589	215,646,178	213,393,410	262,628,621	284,614,022	38,052,233	100 00

[1]Estimated.

TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE AVERAGE PRICE PER BARREL IN 1907 AND 1908, BY STATES.

State.	1907.			1908.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per barrel.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per barrel.
	Barrels.			Barrels.		
California	39,748 375	$14,699,956	$0.370	44,854,737	$23,433,502	$0.5225
Colorado	331,851	272,813	.822	379,653	346,403	.913
Illinois	24,281,973	16,432,947	.677	33,685,106	22,648,881	.672
Indiana	5,128,037	4,536,930	.885	3,283,629	3,203,883	.976
Kansas	2,409,521	965,134	.401	1,801,781	746,695	.414
Kentucky ..... / Tennessee†	820,844	862,396	1.051	727,767	706,811	.971
Louisiana	5,000,221	4,063,033	.813	6,835,130	4,131,173	.604
Michigan ..... / Missouri	4,000	6,500	1.625	15,246	22,345	1.466
New York.....	1,212,300	2,127,748	1.755	1,160,128	2,071,533	1.7856
Ohio	12,207,448	14,769,888	1.210	10,858,797	14,178,502	1.306
Oklahoma	43,524,128	17,513,524	.402	45,798,765	17,694,843	.386
Pennsylvania ..	9,999 306	17,579,706	1.758	9,424,325	16,881,194	1,7912
Texas	12,322,696	10,401,863	.844	11,206,464	6,700,708	.598
Utah ..... / Wyoming	9,339	21,883	2.343	17,775	27,920	1.57
West Virginia..	9,095,296	15,852,428	.723	9,523,176	16,911,865	1.776
	166,095,335	120,106,749	.723	179,572,479	129,706,258	.722

*Report of the National Conservation Commission. Petroleum was the sixth largest contributor to our mineral wealth and furnished about one-sixth of the entire value.

†No production in Tennessee recorded in 1908.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1903-'08, BY STATES.

State.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Pennsylvania..	$16,182,834	$18,139,914	$19,197,336	$18,558,245	$18,844,156	$19,104,944
New York....	493,686	522,575	623,251	672,795	706,157	959,280
Ohio	4,479,040	5,515,564	5,721,462	7,145,809	8,718,562	8,244,835
West Virginia	6,882,359	8,114,249	10,075,804	13,735,343	16,670,962	14,837,130
Illinois	3,310	4,745	7,223	87,211	143,577	446 077
Indiana	6,098,364	4,342,409	3,094,134	1,750,715	1,572,605	1,312,507
Kansas	1,123,849	1,517,643	2,261,836	4,010,986	6,198,583	7,681,587
Missouri	7,070	6,285	7,390	7,210	17,010	22,592
California ...	104,521	114,195	133,696	134,560	168,397	307,652
Alabama	.....	14,082	14,409	150,695	178,276	236,837
Texas	13,851					
Louisiana	.....		1,500			
Kentucky ...	390,301	322,104	237,290	287,501	380,176	424,271
Tennessee ...	390	300	300	300	300	350
Arkansas and Wyoming...	2,460	6,515	21,135	34,500	126,582	164,930
Colorado	14,140	14,300	20,752	22,800		
South Dakota	10,775	12,215	15,200	15,400	19,500	24,400
Oklahoma ...	1,000	49,665	130,137	259,862	417,221	860,159
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	2,480
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	250
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Totals	$35,807,860	$38,496,760	$41,562,855	$46,873,932	$54,222,300	$54,640,374

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF SALT, CALENDAR YEARS 1906-1908, BY STATES IN BARRELS.

The following table gives the production and value of the salt produced in the United States from 1906 to 1908, inclusive, by states:

State.	1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
New York.....	8,978,630	$2,098,686	9,642,178	$2,235,150	9,076,743	$2,136,738
Michigan	9,936,802	2,018,760	10,786,630	2,231,129	10,194,279	2,458,303
Ohio	3,236,785	789,237	3,851,243	979,078	3,427,478	864,710
Kansas	2,198,837	681,022	2,667,459	962,334	2,588,814	882,984
Louisiana	1,179,528	268,005	1,157,621	226,892	947,129	249,733
California	806,788	291,528	626,693	302,940	899,028	374,828
West Virginia...	200,055	57,584	156,147	76,527	145,157	70,481
Texas	360,733	170,559	356,086	226,086	442,571	255,652
Utah	262,212	169,635	345,557	199,779	242,678	169,833
Idaho	1,574	1,867	1,60[illegible]	2,040	1,114	1,413
Nevada	11,249	6,420	6,457	3,654	9,714	4,785
Oklahoma	9,893	4,965	800	910	(1)	(1)
Other states....	[2]989,294	100,082	[3]105,657	61,350	[4]847,357	84,172
Totals.....	28,172,380	$6,658,350	29,704,128	$7,608,323	28,822,062	$7,553,632

[1] Included in other states.
[2] Includes Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Massachusetts.
[3] Includes Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Massachusetts.
[4] Includes New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

FROM FEDERAL CENSUS OF 1905.

Scope of the Census.

The census of manufactures of 1905, which covered the calendar year 1904 and included continental United States and Alaska, was the first in which the canvass was confined to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, thus excluding the neighborhood industries and hand trades. The statistics for these mechanical trades have been a confusing element in the census of manufactures, and their omission confines the data to a presentation of the true manufacturing industries of the country. To secure comparable figures for 1900 it was therefore necessary to revise the published reports of the Twelfth Census. In comparing the results of the present census with those of former censuses the different methods should be considered.

The revision of the published statistics for 1900, necessary for purposes of comparison, involved considerable difficulty. Certain industries, such as custom millinery, custom tailoring, dressmaking, taxidermy, cobbling, carpentering and custom grist and saw mills, were wholly omitted. But the only available information on which to base the elimination of non-factory establishments for industries which included factories as well as local establishments was that contained in the original reports from these

establishments, and those reports were not collected with such segregation in view. It was found that some establishments which in 1900 did little real manufacturing had in the five years developed into true factories. On the other hand, in certain establishments the strictly manufacturing operations conducted in 1900 had later been discontinued, although the establishments were still in business, doing custom or repair work only. The latter class, however, was composed mainly of small establishments, and, except as to the number reported, their inclusion or omission has little effect on the statistics.

Reports were not secured from small establishments in which manufacturing was incidental to mercantile or other business; or from establishments in which the value of the products for the year amounted to less than $500; or from educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions, or from governmental establishments. The census of 1905, however, was not confined to an enumeration of large factories.

The following table compares the results of the census of 1905 with those of the census of 1900:

Summary of Manufactures, 1900 and 1905.

	Total.		
	1905.	1900.	Per cent of increase.
Number of establishments	216,262	207,562	4.2
Capital	$12,686,265,673	$8,978,825,200	41.3
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	519,751	364,202	42.7
Salaries	$574,761,231	$380,889,091	50.9
Wage earners, average number	5,470,321	4,715,023	16.0
Total wages	$2,611,540,532	$2,009,735,799	29.9
Men 16 years and over	4,244,538	3,635,236	16.8
Wages	$2,266,273,317	$1,736,347,184	30.5
Women 16 years and over	1,065,884	918,511	16.0
Wages	$317,279,008	$248,814,074	27.5
Children under 16 years	159,899	161,276	0.9
Wages	$27,988,207	$24,574,541	13.9
Miscellaneous expenses	1,455,019,473	905,600,225	60.7
Cost of materials used	8,503,949,756	6,577,614,074	29.3
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	14,802,147,087	11,411,121,122	29.7

The following table shows the distribution of manufactures, by states, in 1905. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts, in the order named, are the four leading manufacturing states. They contained 86,333, or 39.9 per cent, of the establishments for the entire country; gave employment to 2,488,064, or 45.5 per cent of the average number of wage earners, and reported $6,978,331,091, or 47.1 per cent, of the value of products.

The states east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mason and Dixon line and the Ohio River contained 65.5 per cent of the establishments in the United States, gave employment to 74.1 per cent of the number of wage earners and reported 73 per cent of the total value of products. The four leading states, in the order of their importance as to the greatest number of wage earners employed at any one time, were New York, 1,075,777; Pennsylvania, 924,685; Massachusetts, 578,208, and Illinois, 478,488.

Manufacturing by States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Capital employed.	Average number of wage earners.	Wages paid.	Cost of material.	Value of product.
Alabama	$105,382,859	62,173	$21,878,451	$60,458,368	$109,169,922
Alaska	10,684,799	1,938	1,095,579	3,741,946	8,244,524
Arizona	14,395,654	4,793	3,969,248	14,595,057	28,083,192
Arkansas	46,306,116	33,089	14,543,635	21,799,346	53,864,394
California	282,647,201	100,355	64,656,686	215,726,414	367,218,494
Colorado	107,663,500	21,813	15,100,365	63,114,397	100,143,999
Connecticut	373,283,580	181,605	87,942,628	191,301,881	369,082,091
Delaware	50,925,630	18,475	8,158,203	24,883,806	41,160,276
D. of Columbia	20,199,783	6,299	3,658,370	7,731,971	18,359,159
Florida	32,971,982	42,091	15,767,182	16,532,439	50,298,290
Georgia	135,211,551	92,749	27,392,442	83,624,504	151,040,455
Idaho	9,689,445	3,061	2,059,391	4,068,523	8,768,743
Illinois	975,844,799	379,436	208,405,468	840,057,316	1,410,342,129
Indian Ter'y	5,016,054	2,257	1,144,078	4,848,646	7,909,451
Indiana	312,071,234	154,174	72,058,099	220,507,007	393,954,405
Iowa	111,427,429	49,481	22,997,053	102,843,892	160,572,313
Kansas	88,680,117	35,570	18,883,071	156,509,949	198,244,992
Kentucky	147,282,478	59,794	24,438,684	86,545,464	159,753,968
Louisiana	150,810,608	55,859	25,315,750	117,035,305	186,379,592
Maine	143,707,750	74,958	32,691,759	80,042,090	144,020,197
Maryland	201,877,966	94,174	36,144,244	150,024,066	243,375,996
Massachusetts	965,948,887	488,399	232,388,946	626,410,431	1,124,092,051

State or Territory.	Capital employed.	Average number of wage earners.	Wages paid.	Cost of material.	Value of product.
Michigan	357,894,102	175,229	81,278,837	230,080,931	429,120,060
Minnesota	184,903,271	69,636	35,843,145	210,553,949	307,858,073
Mississippi ...	50,256,309	38,690	14,819,034	25,800,885	57,451,445
Missouri	379,368,827	133,167	66,644,126	252,258,417	439,548,957
Montana	52,589,810	8,957	8,632,217	40,930,060	66,415,452
Nebraska	80,235,310	20,260	11,022,149	124,051,628	154,918,220
Nevada	2,891,997	802	693,407	1,027,776	3,096,274
N. Hampshire.	109,495,072	65,366	27,693,203	73,216,387	123,610,904
New Jersey....	715,060,174	266,336	128,168,801	470,449,176	774,369,025
New Mexico...	4,638,248	3,478	2,153,068	2,235,934	5,705,880
New York.....	2,031,459,515	856,947	430,014,851	1,348,603,286	2,488,345,579
North Carolina	141,000,639	85,339	21,375,294	79,268,004	142,520,776
North Dakota.	5,703,837	1,755	1,031,307	7,095,986	10,217,914
Ohio	856,988,830	364,298	182,429,425	527,636,585	960,811,857
Oklahoma	11,107,763	3,199	1,655,324	11,545,306	16,549,656
Oregon	44,023,548	18,523	11,443,512	30,596,763	55,525,123
Pennsylvania .	1,995,836,988	763,282	367,960,890	1,142,942,707	1,955,551,302
Rhode Island...	215,901,375	97,318	43,112,637	112,872,261	202,109,583
South Carolina.	113,422,224	59,441	13,868,950	49,968,626	79,376,262
South Dakota..	7,585,142	2,492	1,421,680	8,696,831	13,085,333
Tennessee	102,439,481	60,512	22,805,628	79,351,746	137,960,476
Texas	115,664,871	49,066	24,468,942	91,603,630	150,528,389
Utah	26,004,011	8,052	5,157,400	24,939,827	38,926,464
Vermont	62,658,741	33,106	15,221,059	32,429,852	63,083,611
Virginia	147,989,182	80,285	27,943,958	83,649,149	148,856,525
Washington ...	96,952,621	45,199	30,087,287	66,166,165	128,821,667
West Virginia.	86,820,823	43,758	21,153,042	54,419,206	99,040,676
Wisconsin	412,647,051	151,391	71,471,805	227,255,092	411,139,681
Wyoming	2,695,889	1,834	1,261,122	1,300,773	3,523,260
United States..	$12,686,265,273	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Statistics for Larger Groups, 1905.

Industry.	Capital employed.	Av'rage No. of wage earners	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Agricultural implements.....	$196,740,700	47,394	$25,002,650	$48,281,406	$112,007,344
Beet sugar	55,923,459	3,963	2,486,702	14,486,876	24,393,794
Boots and shoes.....	122,526,093	149,924	69,059,686	197,363,495	320,107,458
Bread and bakery products..	122,363,327	81,284	43,179,822	155,999,318	269,609,061
Brick and tile.....	119,956,959	66,021	28,646,005	16,316,499	71,152,062
Carpets and rugs other than rag	56,781,074	33,221	13,724,233	37,947,954	61,586,433
Carriages and wagons.....	126,320,694	60,722	30,878,229	61,215,228	125,332,976
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads	146,943,729	236,900	142,188,336	151,140,250	309,863,499
Cars, steam and street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	101,154,750	38,788	23,087,409	80,998,570	122,019,506
Chemicals	119,890,193	24,525	13,361,972	51,883,219	92,088,378
Clothing, men's	153,177,500	137,190	57,225,506	185,793,436	355,796,571
Clothing, women's	73,947,823	115,705	51,180,193	130,719,996	247,661,560
Coke	90,712,877	18,981	9,304,498	29,884,532	51,728,647
Cotton goods	613,110,655	315,874	96,205,796	286,255,303	450,467,704
Dyeing and finishing textiles.	88,708,570	35,565	15,469,205	19,621,253	50,849,545
Electrical machinery, etc....	174,066,026	60,466	31,841,521	66,836,926	140,809,369
Fertilizers	69,023,261	14,291	5,142,147	39,343,914	56,632,853
Flour and grist mill products	265,177,434	39,110	19,822,196	619,971,161	713,033,395
Food preparation	51,784,434	11,333	4,398,348	37,667,862	61,180,416
Foundry and machine shop products	936,416,978	402,914	229,869,297	324,260,998	799,862,588
Furniture	152,712,732	110,133	49,883,235	73,619,914	170,446,825
Gas, illuminating and heating	725,035,204	30,566	17,057,917	37,180,066	125,144,945
Glass	89,389,151	63,969	37,288,148	26,145,522	79,607,398
Hardware	52,884,078	31,713	14,580,589	16,631,214	45,770,171
Hosiery and knit goods.....	106,663,581	103,715	31,536,024	76,593,782	136,558,139
Ice, manufactured.....	66,592,001	10,101	5,549,162	6,011,325	23,790,045
Iron and steel, including blast furnaces and steel works and rolling mills....	936,327,839	242,640	141,426,506	620,146,350	905,787,733

Industry.	Capital employed.	Av'rag No. of wage earners	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	242,584,254	57,239	27,049,152	191,179,073	252,620,986
Lime and cement	121,558,746	32,388	15,301,540	22,378,182	54,788,477
Liquors, distilled	50,101,362	5,355	2,657,025	25,625,858	131,269,886
Liquors, malt	515,636,792	48,139	34,542,897	74,911,619	298,358,732
Lumber and timber products	517,224,128	404,626	183,021,519	183,786,210	580,022,690
Lumber, planing mill products	177,145,734	97,674	50,713,607	143,137,662	247,441,956
Marble and stone work	66,526,724	40,905	25,032,725	19,147,612	63,059,842
Musical instruments, organs, pianos and materials	68,481,910	23,081	18,527,078	27,986,627	66,092,630
Oil, cottonseed and cake	73,770,417	15,540	4,837,694	80,029,863	96,407,621
Paints	55,783,259	9,781	5,063,177	46,306,183	67,277,910
Paper and wood pulp	277,444,471	65,964	32,019,212	111,251,478	188,715,189
Petroleum, refining	136,280,541	16,770	9,989,367	139,387,213	175,005,320
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products	110,926,018	52,428	25,177,665	16,591,462	64,200,792
Printing and publishing, book and job	142,015,638	87,746	48,720,854	52,575,110	182,611,720
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	239,518,524	96,868	59,830,768	70,358,000	309,327,606
Shipbuilding	121,623,700	50,754	29,241,087	37,463,179	82,769,239
Silk and silk goods	109,556,621	79,601	26,767,943	75,861,188	133,238,072
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	219,818,627	69,593	37,090,399	706,230,069	801,757,137
Smelting and refining, copper	76,824,640	12,752	10,827,043	196,736,986	240,780,216
Smelting and refining, lead	63,822,810	7,573	5,374,691	168,958,076	185,826,839
Soap and candies	57,820,306	11,860	5,056,611	46,536,823	72,164,062
Structural iron work	76,598,507	34,276	19,760,210	47,452,069	90,944,697
Sugar and molasses, refining	165,468,320	13,549	7,575,650	244,752,802	277,285,449
Tinware, coppersmithing and sheetiron working	124,500,133	39,475	20,608,179	53,396,217	97,974,838
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	178,847,556	23,990	6,775,325	44,954,047	116,767,630
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	145,135,945	135,418	55,864,978	81,134,561	214,350,051
Woollen goods	140,302,488	72,747	28,827,556	87,830,825	142,196,658
Worsted goods	162,464,929	69,251	26,269,787	109,658,481	165,745,052

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1905. MANUFACTURES AND POPULATION.

(From Bulletin of the Census Bureau issued June 30, 1909.)

Census Bulletin No. 101 presented statistics for thirteen of the important industrial districts of the country, as follows: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo, Minneapolis St. Paul and Providence. The manufactories immediately surrounding the principal cities which form the centres of these districts are largely controlled by capital owned by residents of the cities. A considerable proportion of the employes reside within the cities, and the city is frequently the principal distributing point for the products. The inclusion of this surrounding territory in the thirteen districts has added 2,836.4 square miles, or 261.9 per cent, to the area. The manufacturing industries within the incorporated limits of the thirteen central cities gave employment to 1,691,553 salaried persons and wage earners during the year 1904, which was covered by the census of 1905, and the products were valued at $4,762,022,170. In the parts of the thirteen districts outside the central cities there were 9,323 establishments, which gave employment to 483,597 salaried persons and wage earners and reported products valued at $1,421,863,317. The number of establishments in the thirteen districts in 1905 was 64,309, the capital invested was $4,992,485,573 and the number of salaried persons was 236,416, with salaries of $272,600,543. The average number of wage earners was 1,938,734, earning wages of $1,000,949,684. The value of the products was $6,183,885,487. The population for the thirteen districts in 1900 was 13,386,591.

In addition to the area that has been fixed for the different industrial districts there are a number of surrounding places that are closely connected industrially and commercially with the central cities. These surrounding places in 1900 had a population of 3,922,456, and in 1904 contained 12,507 factories, which gave employment to 505,424 salaried persons and wage earners, and reported an annual product valued at $1,251,482,925. A combination of these totals with those for the industrial districts gives a population of 17,307,902 for 1900 and 76,816 factories, employing 2,680,574 salaried persons and wage earners, and reporting products valued at $7,435,368,412 for the census of 1905.

The industrial district of New York City embraced an area of 702 square

miles, with a population in 1905 of 5,294,682. The number of establishments was 25,257, of which 20,839 were in New York City. The capital invested was $1,572,628,947, of which $1,042,946,487 was in New York City. The wage earners numbered 654,988, of whom 464,716 were in New York City. The total wages paid was $341,691,183, of which $248,128,259 was paid in New York City. The total value of products was $2,144,488,093, of which $1,526,523,006 was produced in New York City. The value of the products for 1904 showed an increase of nearly one-third since 1900.

The District of New York.

The manufacture of men's and women's clothing was the foremost industry for this district in 1904, the products being valued at nearly one-third of a billion dollars and constituting 14.5 per cent of the value of products of the entire district. The value of women's clothing was considerably larger than that of men's. The average number of wage earners employed in the industry was over 2 per cent of the entire population of the district. New York City reported 98.3 per cent of the total value of these products.

The printing and publishing industry ranked second, but the value of its products was much less than one-half that of the clothing manufacture. The value of the newspaper and periodical output exceeded that of the book and job offices by over one-half.

The refining of sugar and molasses, reported mainly from the Borough of Brooklyn, ranked third; the smelting and refining of copper, lead and zinc, reported largely from New Jersey, ranked fourth, and the manufacture of textiles was fifth. Each of these manufactures had products valued at over one hundred millions.

The leading branch of the textile industry was the manufacture of silk and silk goods, which was carried on largely in the cities outside of New York City, notably in the textile centres of New Jersey. The textile industry ranked next to clothing in the number of wage earners employed.

Foundry and machine shop products, an industry embracing the construction and repair of many kinds of machinery used in the various industries of the district as well as in manufactures of distant centres, would naturally be expected to have a high rank in value; the output was valued at over seventy millions, and was sixth in rank. The industry employed the third greatest number of wage earners.

Every centre has within or near it some industries that prepare food for the consumption of its population. Within the district of New York City the slaughtering of food animals is an important industry, and in 1904 its products were valued at nearly seventy millions, and it was seventh in rank.

The industrial district of Chicago comprised an area of 500 square miles in 1905 and in 1900 had a population of 1,815,107. The city of Chicago is credited with 179 square miles, or 35.8 per cent of the area, and 1,698,575 inhabitants, or 93.6 per cent of the population of the district. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 8,382, of which 8,159 were in the city of Chicago. The capital invested was for the district $664,215,775 and for the city $637,743,474. The average number of wage earners was 247,989, 241,984 in the city. The wages paid amounted to $139,829,354, $136,404,696 in the city. The value of the products was $970,974,280, $955,036,277 in the city. The increase in the value of the products since 1900 was 20.4 per cent.

The District of Chicago.

Among the many important industries of the district, that by which it is best known—slaughtering—was first in rank in value of products, with an output worth over a quarter of a billion dollars in 1904, almost the entire amount being reported by the slaughtering and meat packing establishments. The industry is entirely within the city of Chicago. Although the number of establishments and the average number of wage earners—except wage earners in wholesale slaughtering concerns that do no meat packing—decreased between 1900 and 1904, the value of products increased except in the case of wholesale slaughtering, for which a decrease is reported. The value of products for the combined slaughtering industries in 1904 was 27.8 per cent of the value of all products manufactutred in the district, and over four times the output of the selected industry next in rank. The average number of wage earners engaged in the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products and of clothing exceeded the average number employed in the slaughtering houses. Many industries, moreover, had a larger number of establishments than this important industry.

The manufacture of clothing was second in rank among the leading industries in 1904. This industry is also wholly within the city. It is segregated into men's clothing and women's clothing, and has had a large increase since 1900.

The third industry in rank was the iron and steel industry, for which the district is well situated, being convenient to the coal fields of Illinois and the iron ore regions of Lake Superior. Of the value of iron and steel products over 95 per cent was credited to Chicago, the remainder being widely distributed throughout the district.

An allied industry, the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, was fourth in rank in value of products and first in the average number of wage earners. Printing and publishing ranked next and was followed by an industry for which the district is prominent—the manufacture of steam railroad cars.

The Philadelphia district comprises an area of 501 square miles, of which the city of Philadelphia covers an area of 130 square miles. The population of the district in 1900 was 1,537,994, that of the city 1,293,697. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 7,780, of which 7,087 were in the city of Philadelphia. The capital invested in 1905 was $622,081,779, of which $520,178,654 was inside

The Philadelphia District.

the city. The average number of wage earners was 261,456, 228,899 of them inside the city. The total of wages paid was $123,093,436, $107,640,307 inside the city. The value of products was $677,781,117, of which $591,388,078 was inside the city.

The textile industries are the characteristic manufactures of the district, and of these the manufacture of worsted goods was the most important, rated by value of products. There were, during 1900, 700 textile factories, which together reported a value of products amounting to $119,871,184, or 20.6 per cent of the total for all industries. In 1904 the number was 693, and the value of products had increased to $128,343,320, or 18.9 per cent of the total. The proportional decrease shown is due to the decrease in several of the industries included, woollen goods and the dyeing and finishing of textiles leading in this respect. The textile industries gave employment to more wage earners than any other group of industries in the district, the average number in 1900 being 70,084 and in 1904 67,334.

Among the textiles, worsted goods led in value of products, and had, in addition, the greatest percentage of increase, but the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods required the employment of the largest average number of wage earners. Carpets and rugs, an industry that cannot be shown separately for the district, because there were less than three establishments outside of Philadelphia, ranked second in value of products, the total for Philadelphia alone being $25,232,510.

Ranking next to the textile group, but exceeding any single textile industry in every item, was the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products. More wage earners were employed in this than in any other single industry shown in the selected list. In a district with a great number of textile and other factories requiring machinery, the high rank of this industry is not unlooked for; the demands for the products of these shops, however, are not by any means entirely from within the district, for this industry includes the manufacture of locomotives, for which Philadelphia is noted, and that of stoves and furnaces.

The refining of sugar, an industry attracted to the seaboard where imports can be easily handled, ranked third among the industries of the district, according to value of products. In average number of wage earners it was relatively low in rank. This industry was wholly within the city of Philadelphia.

Printing and publishing ranked fourth in value of products. Of its branches newspapers and periodicals had the greatest value of products, but the book and job work had the greatest average number of wage earners.

The Boston District.

The area of Boston city in 1905 was 38 square miles and that of the outlying district 464 square miles, making a total of 502 square miles for the district. The population of Boston in 1900 was 560,892, and the population of the other cities and towns in the district 688,612, making a total population for the district of 1,249,504. The area added to Boston to form the industrial district is therefore a little more than twelve times as great as the area of the city, and the population of the added area is about one and one-fourth times that of Boston. In 1905, according to the state census, the population of the city was 595,380 and that of the district 1,354,653.

The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 4,870, of which 2,747 were in the city of Boston. The capital invested was $311,088,956, $131,562,822 being inside the city. The average number of wage earners was 160,481, of whom 59,160 were in the city of Boston. The total of wages paid was $83,864,219, of which $31,873,185 was paid in the city. The value of products was $457,254,360, the value for the products of the city being $184,351,163.

The boot and shoe industry, the leading industry of the district, was of greater importance outside of the city of Boston than in the city proper, since Boston had only 16.8 per cent of the product.

Another of the principal manufactures was rubber boots and shoes, and all of the establishments engaged in this industry were located outside of Boston.

A feature that is noteworthy in this time of localization of slaughtering and meat packing near the great grazing grounds is the presence—mostly in Cambridge and Somerville—of that business as a leading industry.

Only a comparatively small proportion of the textile industry of the state was reported for the district; a great centre of this manufacture lies within the surrounding cities and towns. Boston itself had only 17 factories engaged in the manufacture of textiles. These establishments employed 1,751 wage earners and produced an output valued at $4,115,503.

Other principal industries include the printing and publishing of newspapers, periodicals, books and music; the tanning, currying and finishing of leather; the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, of clothing, and of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies. The leather industry is an industry accompanying the boot and shoe industry; nearly all of the establishments are located outside of Boston, most of them being in the smaller cities and towns.

The Pittsburg-Allegheny District.

The city of Allegheny became a part of the city of Pittsburg on December 6, 1907, but as the statistics herein shown are for 1900 and 1905, when the cities were separate, it is deemed proper to refer to them as the statistics of Pittsburg-Allegheny. The total area of this district was 198 square miles, Pittsburg embracing 29 square miles and Allegheny 7, and the remainder, or 162 square miles, being in the boroughs and townships outside of the central cities. The population of this district in 1900 was 623,342, of which Pittsburg-Allegheny had 451,512, or 72.4 per cent. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 1,859, of which 1,562 were in Pittsburg-Allegheny. The capital invested was

$443,889,824, of which $260,765,394 was in Pittsburg-Allegheny. The average number of wage earners was 106,064, of whom 71,618 were in Pittsburg-Allegheny. The total of wages paid was $60,920,554, $39,805,046 being paid in Pittsburg-Allegheny. The value of the products was $383,490,468, of which $211,259,153 was paid in Pittsburg-Allegheny.

The iron and steel industries are the predominant ones in the district. Of the total value of products for all kinds of industries, $233,371,972, or 60.9 per cent, was returned for these industries, nearly the whole, or $222,182,110, of this being the value of the products of blast furnaces and steel works and rolling mills. Apparent decreases in production are shown for two of the classifications—structural ironwork and all other industries—but this is due primarily to a change in classification from one census to the other. In 1904 some plants that were otherwise classified in 1900 were included with the "iron and steel" industry. Nevertheless, there was a decrease in the number of establishments, as a result of the concentration of concerns.

The difference between the enormous output of the iron and steel industries and the products of the industry next in rank is very great. The allied industry of foundry and machine shop products had a value of $24,436,440 in 1904. For purposes of comparison, establishments making locomotives and those manufacturing stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves, are included with foundries and machine shops, since they were so included in 1900. A slight decrease in products is apparent here also. Of the large industries, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies and slaughtering show big gains notwithstanding the business depression; while for the industry of cars, which as here shown includes railroad repair shops, a decrease is registered.

Glass is not an important industry in the district, its prominence being in the surrounding municipalities; and petroleum refining is even less noticeable. The industries that are planted and flourish merely because of the aggregation of people in their immediate neighborhood may be noted among the selected industries; and most of them show evidences of prosperity.

The St. Louis District.

There are 206 square miles in the industrial district of St. Louis, of which 61 square miles are in the city. In 1900 the population of this district was 638,134; of this total 575,238, or 90.1 per cent, was credited to the city of St. Louis. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 2,603, of which 2,482 were in the city of St. Louis. The capital invested was $289,133,806, of which $265,936,570 was in the city of St. Louis. The average number of wage earners was 91,684, of whom 82,698 were in the city. The total of wages paid was $47,366,813, of which $42,642,358 was paid in the city. The value of products was $319,709,859, of which $267,307,038 was for the products of the city.

The leading industry shown in 1905 was wholesale slaughtering and meat packing. Of the value of these products 70.2 per cent was reported for the district just outside of St. Louis. The manufacture of tobacco was second in rank, and furnished employment for almost as many wage earners as the slaughtering and meat packing industry; its output, however, was valued at a little more than one-half of the value of products for the foremost industry, and had more wage earners than either of the industries preceding it in value of products. Other industries of importance in value of products, and especially in number of wage earners, include boots and shoes, cars, foundry and machine shop products and the iron and steel manufacture.

The Baltimore District.

The Baltimore industrial district covers an area of 246 square miles, and in 1900 had a population of 568,653. The city of Baltimore embraces an area of 30 square miles, and its population in 1900 was 508,957, or 42.8 per cent of the total for the state. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 2,243, of which 2,163 were in the city of Baltimore. The capital invested was $166,770,882, of which $148,763,503 was in the city of Baltimore. The average number of wage earners was 71,432, of whom 65,224 were in the city. The total of wages paid was $28,924,307, of which $25,633,550 was paid in the city. The value of products was $202,659,272, of which $151,546,580 was paid in the city.

The manufacture of clothing was the foremost industry. Its products were valued at $22,630,358, and it gave employment to 10,297 wage earners. Next in output valued at over $12,500,000. The largest establishments were located at Sparrow Point, about six miles from the corporate limits of Baltimore.

The smelting and refining of copper was really the leading industry for the district, but the totals can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The industry was located at Canton, just outside of Baltimore. Other leading industries which can not be shown without disclosures are coke, cotton goods, refining of petroleum and shipbuilding.

The Cincinnati District.

This district embraces an area of 151 square miles, of which 42 square miles is the area of Cincinnati. Besides Cincinnati there are in the district two cities of sufficient population to be shown by specified industries in 1905—Covington and Newport, in Kentucky—one having over 42,000 and the other over 28,000 inhabitants in 1900. The population of the district in 1900 was 473,282; of this 325,902, or 68.9 per cent, were in Cincinnati. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 2,600, of which 2,171 were in Cincinnati. The capital invested was $170,769,226, of which $130,271,811 was inside the city. The average number of wage earners was 72,735, of whom 58,584 were in the city. The total of wages paid was $33,383,730, of which $27,389,569 was paid in the city. The value of the products was $203,095,605, of which $166,059,050 was in the city.

The leading industry for the district in 1904 was liquors, distilled, representing 58.7 per cent of the product. Cincinnati had 79.7 per cent of the total product for the district and 75.2 per cent of the distilled. Another of the principal manufactures was clothing. Soap was a prominent industry, but it can not be shown separately for the district.

Among the other leading industries were foundry and machine shop products and slaughtering, with products valued at substantially the same, between $13,500,000 and $14,000,000; boots and shoes, having products valued at over $10,000,000; printing and publishing, with an output valued at more than $8,000,000, and carriages and wagons, tobacco and furniture, with products of over $6,000,000 apiece.

The Cleveland District.

The population of the district in 1900 was 420,508 and that of the city alone 381,768, or 90.8 per cent of the total. The area of the district was 200 square miles, of which the city had 39. or 19.5 per cent. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 1,720, of which 1,616 were in the city. The capital invested was $164,691,287. of which $156,321,095 was inside the city. The average number of wage earners was 66,801, of whom 64,041 were in the city. The total of wages paid was $35,356,918. of which $33,450,303 was paid in the city. The value of products was $179,184,277, of which $171,923,636 was paid in the city.

The iron and steel industry was the chief manufacture in the Cleveland district. The output was nearly $50,000,000, and more than 13,000 wage earners were employed, this number being approached in no other industry save that of foundry and machine shop products, which was second in rank, with about half as large an output as that of the combined branches of the iron and steel manufacture. Clothing and slaughtering and meat packing, two industries both located wholly within the city, ranked third and fourth, respectively, with values between $10,000,000 and $10,500,000. Among other important selected industries were petroleum refining, textiles and automobiles. The last named industry had the wonderful growth of nearly thirtyfold in the four and one-half years between the censuses. The printing and publishing industry had nearly $6,000,000 in value of products.

The Buffalo District.

The area of the industrial district of Buffalo is 201 square miles, and its population in 1900 was 385.498. Of the area, Buffalo has 42 square miles, or 20.9 per cent, and of the population in 1900 352,387, or 91.4 per cent. The population at the state census of 1905 was 376,587 for the city and 423,390 for the district, increases of 6.9 and 9.8 per cent. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 1,631, of which 1,538 were in the city of Buffalo. The capital invested was $188,384,845, of which $137,023,114 was in the city. The average number of wage earners was 48,794, of whom 43.567 were in the city. The total of wages paid was $24,795,927, of which $21,621,762 was paid in the city. The value of products was $168,111,658, of which $147,377,873 was in the city.

The leading industry in the district in 1904 was iron and steel, and it is one that had the largest percentage of increase. In 1900 three establishments—all in Buffalo—manufactured iron and steel products valued at $2,624,547; in 1904 there were seven establishments, with products valued at $16,946,746. This increase of over fivefold was almost wholly in the district outside of the city of Buffalo, the great works at Laekawanna being the chief contributors.

Slaughtering had almost as large a value of products as iron and steel in 1904. This industry was carried on almost wholly within the city. Another large industry was that of foundry and machine shop products. An industry for which the district has long been known, that of flour and grist mill products, was almost entirely within the city The value of these products in 1904 was almost three times their value in 1900.

The Minneapolis-St. Paul District.

The industrial district of Minneapolis-St. Paul embraces 155 square miles of territory and in 1905 had a population of 472.362, an increase of 25.5 per cent over the population in 1900. Of the area, Minneapolis occupies 49 square miles and St. Paul 52 square miles, the two, therefore, having 101 square miles, while the remainder of the district has only 54 square miles. This is an unusual division of territory for industrial districts, since most if not all of the others have a much larger area outside than within the chief city. Of the population in 1905 458,997, or 97.2 per cent, were within the two cities. The number of establishments in the district in 1905 was 1.586, of which 1.490 were in Minneapolis-St. Paul. The capital invested was $108,209,964, of which $102,536,078 was in the two cities. The average number of wage earners was 37,044. of whom 36.034 were in the two cities. The total of wages paid was $19,148,285. of which $18.628,278 was paid in the two cities. The value of the products was $161,803,453, of which $159,481.120 was in the two cities.

The overshadowing industry of the district was that of flour and grist mills, with products valued at $63,146,933. In this industry there was an increase in every particular in 1904 as compared with 1900.

The next important industry, measured by value of products, is the manufacture of lumber products. This industry furnished employment for over 5,000 wage earners, a larger number than that engaged in any other industry in this district. In this district, as in others, as the forests have disappeared in a locality, the lumber and timber products have decreased. Printing and publishing ranked third in value of products, the manufacture and repair of cars fourth and the manufacture of the output of foundries and machine shops fifth.

The industrial district of San Francisco includes certain cities and towns form-

ing an area of 203 square miles. It embraces all of San Francisco County and parts of Alameda and San Mateo counties. In 1900 San Francisco had a population of 342,782, or 75.5 per cent of the total population for the district. The number of establishments in 1905 was 2,621, of which 2,251 were in San Francisco. The capital invested was $119,442,395, of which $102,362,378 was in San Francisco. The average number of wage earners was 44,875, of whom 38,429 were in the city. The total of wages paid was $28,906,745, of which $25,015,427 was paid in the city. The value of products was $159,033,080, of which $137,788,233 was for the products of the city.

The San Francisco District.

The leading industry for this district in 1904 was slaughtering and meat packing, with an output valued at over $15,000,000, which is a very considerable increase over the value in 1900. The value of products was about equally divided between San Francisco and the outside territory, the former showing 58.1 per cent and the latter 41.9 per cent. Of the total value of these products for the state this industrial district had 71.1 per cent.

The industry next in rank was printing and publishing, with one branch producing newspapers and periodicals and the other doing book and job work. The value of products was over $10,000,000, and more than 3,000 wage earners were employed.

The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products was third. The number of wage earners employed in this industry was larger than the number shown for any other selected industry. San Francisco had an output valued at 95.7 per cent of the total value of these products, which amounted to over $9,000,000.

Among other leading industries was bread and other bakery products, which is essentially a manufacture due to the presence of a large body of consumers in the immediate neighborhood. This industry had an output valued at over $5,500,000, and was followed by clothing, with products valued at nearly $5,000,000, and lumber to the value of more than $4,500,000. Products valued at over $4,000,000 were reported for liquors, and almost as much for the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, which industry forms one of the specialties of California. The textiles manufactured in the district were valued at nearly as much as the products of the various branches of the iron and steel industry.

The industrial district of Providence includes the city of Providence and a surrounding territory of 136 square miles, making a total of slightly more than 154 square miles. The city of Providence contains 18.2815 square miles, or only 11 per cent of the area of the district. According to the state census of 1905 the city of Providence had a population of 198,635 and the surrounding territory a population of 145,886, making a total of 344,521 for the industrial district. The number of establishments in 1905 was 1,237, of which 881 were in Providence. The capital invested was $171,177,887, of which $95,666,407 was in Providence. The average number of wage earners was 73,391, of whom 39,804 were in the city. The total of wages paid was $33,119,386, of which $19,554,958 was paid in the city. The value of the products was $156,299,965, of which $91,980,963 was for the products of the city.

The Providence District.

The factory industries are characteristic of the manufactures of the district, and of these the textile industries are the most important. There were in the district during 1900 102 textile factories, including mills engaged in the associated industry of dyeing and finishing, which together reported a value of products amounting to $55,357,232, or 43.1 per cent of the total for all industries. In 1904 the number of factories had increased to 135 and the value of products to $72,791,040, or 46.6 per cent of the total for all industries. The cotton mills gave employment to the greatest number of wage earners in the textile industries, but the greatest value of products was reported for the manufacture of worsteds. Jewelry, foundry and machine shop products and silversmithing and silverware were important industries when measured by value of products. Many of the machine shops make a specialty of textile machinery, but a great variety of heavy and fine tools are manufactured which have a world-wide sale. Establishments located in Providence are credited with the manufacture of all of the silverware, practically all of the jewelry and about two-thirds of the foundry and machine shop products reported for the district.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From statistics prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

State or Territory.	*Mileage on June 30, 1908.					Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory
	Official.	Unofficial.	Totals.	Proportion to total mileage.	Increase over June 30, 1907.	
Alabama	4,962.13	165.70	5,127.83	2.19	124.48	9.95
Arkansas	4,948.95	121.38	5,070.33	2.17	186.98	9.56
California	7,151.96	70.35	7,222.31	3.09	426.86	4.63
Colorado	5,298.76	61.55	5,360.31	2.29	71.13	5.11
Connecticut	1,010.80	——	1,010.80	.43	†2.56	20.86

State or Territory.	*Mileage on June 30, 1908.					Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory.
	Official.	Unofficial.	Totals.	Proportion to total mileage.	Increase over June 30, 1907.	
Delaware	336.99	——	336.99	.14	1.01	17.19
Florida	4,024.35	192.70	4,217.05	1.80	228.35	7.77
Georgia	6,855.19	58.50	6,913.69	2.96	71.60	11.72
Idaho	1,907.22	39.04	1,946.26	.83	182.56	2.31
Illinois	11,883.34	7.92	11,891.26	5.09	105.80	21.23
Indiana	7,399.13	——	7,399.13	3.17	200.71	20.60
Iowa	9,810.77	4.53	9,815.30	4.20	13.23	17.69
Kansas	8,934.75	13.84	8,948.59	3.83	14.26	10.95
Kentucky	3,433.35	25.25	3,458.60	1.48	15.38	8.65
Louisiana	5,204.14	216.15	5,420.29	2.32	706.66	11.93
Maine	2,104.95	59.71	2,164.66	.93	31.74	7.24
Maryland	1,380.17	42.90	1,423.07	.61	13.53	14.43
Massachusetts	2,105.30	13.42	2,118.72	.91	3.37	26.35
Michigan	8,990.40	21.00	9,011.40	3.86	145.05	15.69
Minnesota	8,272.16	135.60	8,407.76	3.60	153.12	10.62
Mississippi	4,225.80	62.00	4,287.80	1.83	131.23	9.25
Missouri	7,962.72	59.00	8,021.72	3.43	15.36	11.67
Montana	3,730.47	——	3,730.47	1.60	423.20	2.57
Nebraska	6,006.74	——	6,006.74	2.57	91.97	7.82
Nevada	1,884.01	——	1,884.01	.81	184.33	1.72
New Hampshire	1,244.95	——	1,244.95	.53	†3.35	13.83
New Jersey	2,215.15	47.72	2,262.87	.97	7.18	30.07
New York	8,398.50	17.71	8,416.21	3.60	54.42	17.67
North Carolina	4,702.38	60.10	4,762.48	2.04	286.27	9.80
North Dakota	4,178.29	——	4,178.29	1.79	272.72	5.95
Ohio	9,101.54	30.25	9,131.79	3.91	26.15	22.40
Oklahoma	5,751.60	14.00	5,765.60	2.47	186.93	8.26
Oregon	1,954.83	41.25	1,996.08	.85	44.96	2.11
Pennsylvania	11,146.48	94.71	11,241.19	4.81	166.34	24.99
Rhode Island	206.31	3.40	209.71	.09	†.08	19.92
South Carolina	3,279.16	72.50	3,351.66	1.43	32.59	11.11
South Dakota	3,952.42	——	3,952.42	1.69	254.63	5.14
Tennessee	3,644.09	44.90	3,688.99	1.58	†8.19	8.84
Texas	13,213.44	33.96	13,247.40	5.67	383.96	5.05
Utah	1,953.47	——	1,953.47	.84	.18	2.38
Vermont	1,079.03	14.26	1,093.29	.47	4.06	11.97
Virginia	4,165.62	64.60	4,230.22	1.81	83.85	10.54
Washington	4,194.89	12.75	4,207.64	1.80	401.02	6.29
West Virginia	3,320.94	94.75	3,415.69	1.46	125.09	13.86
Wisconsin	7,445.44	120.80	7,566.24	3.24	10.58	13.90
Wyoming	1,588.81	——	1,588.81	.68	63.22	1,63
Arizona	1,929.27	——	1,929.27	.83	†1.71	1.71
District of Columbia	31.43	——	31.43	.01	.11	52.38
New Mexico	3,016.92	——	3,016.92	1.29	49.90	2.46
United States, 1908	231,539.51	2,138.20	‡233,677.71	100.00	5,930.18	§7.87

*Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies, allowance being made for this fact in the state of "Increase over June 30, 1907."

†Decrease.

‡Excludes mileage in Alaska (185.39 miles, unofficial), and Hawaii (147.76 miles).

§On basis of 2,970,038 square miles, which covers "land surface" only, and excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILWAYS, 1898-1909.

Years.	Total railway capital.	Stock.		
		Total.	Common.	Preferred.
1909	$17,487,868,935	$7,686,278,545	$6,218,382,485	$1,467,896,060
1908	16,767,544,827	7,373,212,323	5,910,351,430	1,462,860,893
1907	16,082,146,683	7,356,861,691	5,932,948,772	1,423,912,919
1906	14,570,421,478	6,803,760,093	5,403,001,962	1,400,758,131
1905	13,805,258,121	6,554,557,051	5,180,933,907	1,373,623,144
1904	13,213,124,679	6,339,899,329	5,050,529,469	1,289,369,860
1903	12,599,990,258	6,155,559,032	4,876,961,012	1,278,598,020
1902	12,134,182,964	6,024,201,295	4,722,056,120	1,302,145,175
1901	11,688,147,091	5,806,566,204	4,475,408,821	1,331,157,383
1900	11,491,034,960	5,845,579,593	4,522,291,838	1,323,287,755
1899	11,033,954,898	5,515,011,726	4,323,300,969	1,191,710,757
1898	10,818,554,031	5,388,268,321	4,269,271,714	1,118,996,607

Funded Debt of Railroads.

Years.	Total.	Bonds.	Miscellaneous obligations.	Income bonds.	Equipment trust obligations.
1909	$9,801,590,390	$8,892,926,558	$316,297,240	$284,497,351	$307,869,061
1908	9,394,332,504	8,522,411,748	268,743,958	258,584,016	344,592,782
1907	8,725,284,992	6,472,839,323	1,616,427,904	306,244,476	329,773,289
1906	7,766,661,385	6,266,770,962	973,647,924	301,523,400	224,719,099
1905	7,250,701,070	6,024,449,023	786,241,442	253,707,699	186,302,906
1904	6,873,225,350	5,746,898,983	723,114,986	229,876,687	173,334,694
1903	6,444,431,226	5,426,730,154	640,704,135	234,016,821	142,980,116
1902	6,109,981,669	5,213,421,911	564,794,588	242,556,745	89,208,425
1901	5,881,580,887	5,048,811,611	545,780,485	218,872,068	68,116,723
1900	5,645,455,367	4,900,626,823	464,983,341	219,536,883	60,308,320
1899	5,518,943,172	4,731,054,376	485,781,695	260,048,753	42,058,348
1898	5,430,285,710	4,640,762,632	486,977,279	262,194,688	40,351,111

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1908 TO 1893.

State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30.				Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Increase over previous year.	
*United States, 1908	231,539.51	2,138.20	233,677.71	5,930.18	7.87
United States, 1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19	5,588.02	[1]7.74
United States, 1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	224,363.17	6,262.13	7.55
United States, 1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04	4,196.70	7.34
United States, 1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904.34	5,927.12	7.20
United States, 1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22	5,505.37	7.00
United States, 1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85	5,234.41	6.82
United States, 1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44	3,891.66	6.64
United States, 1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78	4,051.12	6.51
United States, 1899	188,277.49	1,017.17	189,294.66	2,898.34	6.37
United States, 1898	185,370.77	1,025.55	186,396.32	1,967.85	6.28
United States, 1897	182,919.82	1,508.65	184,428.47	1,651.84	6.21
United States, 1896	181,153.77	1,622.86	182,776.63	2,119.16	6.15
United States, 1895	179,175.51	1,481.96	180,657.47	1,948.92	6.08
United States, 1894	176,602.61	2,105.94	178,708.55	2,247.48	6.02
United States, 1893	170,332.30	6,128.77	176,461.07	4,897.55	5.94

*Owing to a change in the accounting methods and the exclusion of mileage of switching and terminal companies the comparisons of years before and after 1908 are only approximately exact.

[1] For 1900 and subsequent years on basis of 2,970,038 square miles, which covers "land surface" only and excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Note.—On June 30, 1909, the total mileage in the United States had increased to 236,868.53—a gain for the year of 3,190.82. Details of the mileage distribution of 1909 are not yet available.

AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF CAPITAL STOCK UPON WHICH DIVIDENDS WERE DECLARED, AND AMOUNT AND RATE PER CENT OF DIVIDENDS DECLARED, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1888 to 1909.

Year.	Per cent of stock paying dividends.	Amount of stock paying dividends.	Amount paid in dividends.	Average rate paid on dividend-paying stock
1909[1]	64.01	$4,920,174,018	$321,071,626	6.53
1908[1]	65.69	4,843,370,740	390,695,351	8.07
1907	67.27	4,948,756,203	308,088,627	6.23
1906	66.54	4,526,958,760	272,795,974	6.03
1905	62.84	4,119,086,714	237,964,482	5.78
1904	57.47	3,643,427,319	221,941,049	6.09
1903	56.06	3,450,737,869	196,728,176	5.70
1902	55.40	3,337,644,681	185,391,655	5.55
1901	51.27	2,977,575,179	156,735,784	5.26
1900	45.66	2,668,969,895	139,597,972	5.23
1899	40.61	2,239,502,545	111,009,822	4.96
1898	33.74	1,818,113,082	96,152,889	5.29
1897	29.90	1,603,549,978	87,110,599	5.43
1896	29.83	1,559,024,075	87,603,371	5.62
1895	29.94	1,485,618,453	85,287,543	5.74

Year.	Per cent of stock paying dividends.	Amount ofc stock paying dividends.	Amount paid in dividends.	Avearge rate paid on dividends-paying stock
1894	36.57	1,767,925,565	95,515,226	5.40
1893	38.76	1,809,600,846	100,929,885	5.58
1892	39.40	1,825,705,437	97,614,745	5.35
1891	40.36	1,796,390,636	91,117,913	5.07
1890	36.24	1,598,131,933	87,071,613	5.45
1889	38.33	1,629,750,927	82,110,198	5.04
1888	38.56	1,490,267,149	80,238,065	5.38

[1] Does not include data for switching and terminal companies.

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF OPERATING ROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909.*

Income Account.	1908.		1909.	
Rail operations:				
Operating revenues	$2,393,805,989		$2,418,677,538	
Operating expenses	1,669,547,876		1,599,443,410	
Net operating revenue		$724,258,113		$819,234,128
Outside operations:				
Revenues	$46,832,843		$54,527,763	
Expenses	40,853,915		50,590,794	
Net revenue from outside operations		†5,977,268		3,936,969
Total net revenue		$730,235,381		$823,171,097
Taxes accrued		78,673,794		85,139,554
Operating income		$651,561,587		$738,031,543
Other income		274,450,192		199,041,118
Gross corporate income		$926,011,779		$937,072,661
Deductions from gross corporate income		530,109,305		548,908,546
Net corporate income		$395,902,474		$388,164,115
Disposition of net corporate income:				
Dividends declared from current income	$271,328,453		$233,069,739	
Additions and betterments charged to income	28,086,454		23,675,622	
Appropriations to reserves and miscellaneous items	21,635,182		20,632,313	
Total		321,050,089		277,377,674
Balance to credit of profit and loss		$74,852,385		$110,786,441

Profit and Loss Account.	1908.		1909.	
Credit balance on June 30, 1907		$698,159,760		$720,423,740
Credit balance for year 1908 from income account		74,852,385		110,786,441
Total		$773,012,145		$831,210,181
Dividends declared out of surplus		57,733,808		38,973,760
Difference		$715,278,337		$792,236,421
Other profit and loss items—credit balance		+2,885,713		—23,708,013
Balance credit, June 30, 1908, carried to balance sheet		$718,164,050		$768,528,408

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary. †Allows for a "net deficit" of $1,660, gross revenues and expenses not being reported.

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF LEASED ROADS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.*

Income Account.

Gross income from lease of road	$111,153,013		$116,533,953	
Salaries and maintenance of organization	390,841		406,309	
Taxes accrued	5,881,352		5,389,460	
Net income from lease of road		$104,880,320		$110,738,184
Other income		5,436,129		3,778,493
Gross corporate income		$110,316,949		$114,516,677
Deductions from gross corporate income		62,232,508		61,618,049
Net corporate income		$48,084,441		$52,898,628
Disposition of net corporate income:				
Dividends declared from current income	$33,843,577		$34,617,102	
Additions and betterments charged to income	1,088,002		1,257,633	
Appropriations to reserves and miscellaneous items	258,580		357,808	
Totals		$35,190,159		$36,232,543
Balance to credit of profit and loss		$12,894,282		$16,666,085

Profit and Loss Account.

Credit balance on June 30, 1907		$45,852,031		$25,406,156
Credit balance for year 1908 from income account		12,894,282		16,666,085
Totals		$58,746,313		$42,072,241
Dividends declared out of surplus		27,550,596		14,230,229
Difference		$31,195,717		$27,842,012
Other profit and loss items—debit balance		—2,006,573		6,715,969
Balance credit, June 30, 1908, carried to balance sheet		$29,189,144		$34,557,981

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary.

COMPARATIVE CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1904 TO 1907.

Item.	1907.[1]	1906.[2]	1905.[3]	1904.[4]
Gross earnings from operation	$2,589,105,578	$2,325,765,167	$2,082,482,406	$1,975,174,091
Less operating expenses	1,748,515,814	1,536,877,271	1,390,602,152	1,338,896,253
Income from operation	$840,589,764	$788,887,896	$691,880,254	$636,277,838
Income from other sources	286,583,942	256,639,591	231,898,553	212,933,990
Total income	$1,127,173,706	$1,045,527,487	$923,778,807	$849,211,828
Total deductions from income	677,712,518	660,341,159	596,688,420	570,425,902
Net income	$449,461,188	$385,186,328	$327,090,387	$278,785,926
Total dividends (including "Other payments from net income")	[5]308,137,924	[6]272,851,567	[7]238,046,897	[8]222,056,595
Surplus from operations	$141,323,264	$112,334,761	$89,043,490	$56,729,331

[1]227,454.83 miles of line represented. [2]222,340.30 miles of line represented. [3]216,973.61 miles of line represented. [4]212,243.20 miles of line represented. [5]Includes $49,297, "Other payments from net income." [6]Includes $55,593, "Other payments from net income." [7]Includes $82,415, "Other payments from net income." [8]Includes $115,546, "Other payments from net income."

ANALYSIS OF OPERATING REVENUES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908, AND 1909.*

Item.	†Amount. 1908.	Amount. 1909.
Freight revenue	$1,655,419,108	$1,677,614,678
Passenger revenue	566,832,746	563,609,342
Mail revenue	48,517,563	49,380,783
Express revenue	58,692,091	59,647,022
Excess baggage revenue and milk revenue (on passenger trains)	12,838,647	13,694,171
Parlor and chair car revenue and other passenger train revenue	3,480,738	3,989,612
Switching revenue	19,715,089	21,599,256
Special service train revenue and miscellaneous transportation revenue	7,082,526	7,833,852
Total revenue from operations other than transportation	21,225,243	19,756,577
Unclassified	2,238	
Joint facilities revenue—Dr.	———	—500,301
Joint facilities revenue—Cr.	———	2,052,546
Totals	$2,393,805,989	$2,418,677,538

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary.

†227,257.02 miles of line (average mileage operated) represented.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1908, AND 1909.*

Item.	†Amount 1908.	Amount. 1909.
Maintenance of way and structures	$329,373,367	$308,450,105
Maintenance of equipment	368,353,798	363,912,886
Traffic expenses	48,262,758	49,287,148
Transportation expenses	868,232,168	814,088,149
General expenses	55,179,174	63,677,378
Unclassified	‡126,611	———
Totals	$1,669,547,876	$1,599,443,410

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary.

†227,257.02 miles of line (average mileage operated) represented.

‡Covers four roads making no classification of operating expenses under the five general heads.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE ON RAILROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Item.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Passengers carried:			
Number of passengers reported as carried	873,905,133	890,009,574	891,472,425
Passengers carried 1 mile	27,718,554,030	29,082,836,944	29,109,322,589
Tons carried:			
Number of tons reported as carried	1,796,336,659	1,532,981,790	1,556,559,741
Tons carried 1 mile	236,601,390,103	218,381,554,802	218,802,986,929
Tons carried 1 mile per mile of line	1,052,119	974,654	953,986
Average revenue per passenger a mile	2.014 cts.	1,937 cts.	1,928 cts.
Average revenue per ton of freight a mile	0.759 cts.	0.754 cts.	0.763 cts.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYES, BY CLASS AND PER 100 MILES OF LINE, ON JUNE 30, 1905 TO 1909.*

Class.	1908.†		1907.		1906.		1905.	
	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....
General officers	5,076	2	6,407	3	6,090	3	5,536	2
Other officers	7,751	3	7,549	3	6,705	3	5,706	3
General office clerks	63,973	28	65,700	29	57,210	26	51,284	24
Station agents	35,740	16	35,649	16	34,940	16	35,245	16
Other station men	132,013	57	152,929	67	138,778	62	125,180	58
Enginemen	57,668	25	65,298	29	59,855	27	54,817	25
Firemen	61,215	27	69,384	31	62,678	28	57,892	27
Conductors	43,322	19	48,869	22	43,936	20	41,061	19
Other trainmen	114,580	50	134,257	59	119,087	53	111,405	51
Machinists	44,941	19	55,244	24	51,253	23	47,018	22
Carpenters	58,946	25	70,394	31	63,830	29	56,089	26
Other shopmen	176,680	77	221,656	97	199,940	90	176,348	81
Section foremen	41,419	18	41,301	18	40,463	18	38,217	18
Other trackmen	299,448	130	367,277	162	343,791	155	311,185	143
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen	46,221	20	53,414	23	49,659	22	45,532	21
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	39,774	17	39,193	17	36,090	16	31,963	15
Employes—account floating equipment	8,028	3	9,139	4	8,314	4	8,753	4
All other employes and laborers	199,510	87	228,324	100	198,736	89	178,965	82
Total	1,436,275	623	1,672,074	735	1,521,355	684	1,382,196	637

*The total number of persons reported as on the payrolls of the steam roads of the United States on June 30, 1909, was 1,502,823, or an average of 638 per 100 miles of line. As compared with returns for June 30, 1908, there was an increase of 66,548 in the total number of railway employes. There were 57,077 enginemen, 60,349 firemen, 43,608 conductors, 114,760 other trainmen and 44,698 switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen. †Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID RAILWAY EMPLOYES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906 TO 1909.*

(Covers more than 99 per cent of the number of employes for all the years mentioned except 1906, the per cent for which was more than 96.)

Class.	Total Yearly Compensation—United States		
	1908.†	1907.	1906.
General officers	$16,213,474	$17,231,606	$15,911,369
Other officers	16,689,833	15,012,226	12,870,203
General office clerks	51,867,978	48,340,123	41,227,916
Station agents	25,908,206	24,831,066	22,571,595
Other station men	81,766,135	84,244,486	70,702,517
Enginemen	84,517,730	87,496,778	74,581,454
Firemen	50,747,825	52,474,059	44,247,306
Conductors	55,479,055	55,847,244	47,417,403
Other trainmen	97,456,690	99,978,356	81,884,828
Machinists	42,368,436	46,475,695	40,326,031
Carpenters	44,552,855	49,082,659	40,961,083
Other shopmen	121,695,515	132,421,765	111,524,564
Section foremen	27,658,733	26,326,635	23,519,671
Other trackmen	122,994,426	135,793,476	112,196,214
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen	27,607,830	32,184,636	27,939,001
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	30,989,257	29,058,251	24,729,669
Employes—account floating equipment	6,224,613	6,035,415	4,776,654
All other employes and laborers	130,698,937	129,551,951	103,414,175
Total	$1,035,437,528	$1,072,386,427	‡$900,801,653

*The total amount of wages and salaries reported as paid to railway employes during the year ended June 30, 1909, was $988,323,694. †Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies. ‡Does not include compensation paid by Southern Pacific Company, not reported. The corresponding amount paid in 1907 was $35,724,918.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.*

State or Territory.	Amount.	Per mile of line	State or Territory.	Amount.	Per mile of line
Alabama	$1,369,057	$295	New Jersey	$4,198,431	$1,926
Arkansas	1,055,652	241	New York	5,552,431	672
California	3,195,314	494	North Carolina	870,207	211
Colorado	1,440,719	289	North Dakota	1,074,277	265
Connecticut	1,609,895	1,593	Ohio	5,102,702	576
Delaware	114,538	340	Oklahoma	1,046,490	187
Florida	708,563	187	Oregon	527,342	297
Georgia	1,281,106	196	Pennsylvania	5,896,956	554
Idaho	579,193	312	Rhode Island	248,382	1,204
Illinois	5,205,961	441	South Carolina	711,405	224
Indiana	3,585,182	490	South Dakota	525,505	153
Iowa	2,254,019	230	Tennessee	1,038,629	298
Kansas	3,060,247	343	Texas	3,098,759	243
Kentucky	1,104,258	333	Utah	686,266	381
Louisiana	1,091,021	245	Vermont	210,260	205
Maine	654,090	314	Virginia	1,569,136	385
Maryland	910,245	675	Washington	1,933,175	549
Massachusetts	2,913,032	1,394	West Virginia	1,391,699	471
Michigan	3,422,858	396	Wisconsin	2,965,945	409
Minnesota	3,144,571	388	Wyoming	336,089	216
Mississippi	825,268	214	Arizona	279,332	148
Missouri	1,471,194	187	District of Columbia	29,675	944
Montana	1,001,225	298	New Mexico	445,753	154
Nebraska	1,858,096	309			
Nevada	502,088	283	Total	$84,563,565	382
New Hampshire	467,327	379			

*Does not include taxes reported by carriers classed as switching and terminal, amounting to $1,807,940, which includes $1,893 paid in the Dominion of Canada, and $36,000 not localized by States and Territories.

NOTE—The amount of taxes shown in the foregoing summary for the year ended June 30, 1908, is given as $84,563,565, averaging $382 per mile of line. The total amount of taxes, localized by States and Territories, reported for all railways, including those returned by carriers classed as switching and terminal to the amount of $1,770,047, was $86,333,612.

LOCOMOTIVES IN USE 1898-1909.

Years.	Passenger	Freight.	Switching	Unclassified.	Total in service.
1909	13,317	33,935	8,837	1,123	57,212
1908	13,205	33,840	9,529	1,124	57,698
1907	12,814	32,079	9,258	1,237	55,388
1906	12,249	29,848	8,485	1,090	51,672
1905	11,618	27,869	7,923	947	48,357
1904	11,252	27,029	7,610	852	46,743
1903	10,570	25,444	7,058	799	43,871
1902	10,318	23,594	6,683	630	41,225
1901	10,184	22,839	5,959	602	39,584
1900	9,863	21,596	5,621	583	37,663
1899	9,894	20,728	5,480	601	36,703
1898	9,956	20,627	5,234	417	36,234

CARS IN USE 1898-1909.

Years.	Passenger service.	Freight service.	Company's service.	Total in service.	Fast freight line service.
1909	45,584	2,073,606	99,090	2,218,280	.....
1908	45,292	2,100,784	98,281	2,244,357	30,907
1907	43,973	1,991,557	91,064	2,126,594	32,092
1906	42,262	1,837,914	78,736	1,958,912	32,168
1905	40,713	1,731,409	70,749	1,842,871	33,857
1904	39,752	1,692,194	66,615	1,798,561	37,937
1903	38,140	1,653,782	61,467	1,753,389	34,579
1902	36,987	1,546,101	57,097	1,640,185	43,142
1901	35,969	1,464,328	50,536	1,550,833	41,942
1900	34,713	1,365,531	50,594	1,450,838	42,771
1899	33,850	1,295,510	46,556	1,375,916	45,117
1898	33,595	1,248,826	43,753	1,326,174	44,653

Note.—The locomotives and cars in service on June 30, 1909, aggregated 2,275,492, of which 2,214,907 were fitted with train brakes, an increase of 10,460

over the previous year, and 2,260,777 were fitted with automatic couplers, a decrease of 10,178. Nearly all the locomotives and cars in passenger service were equipped with both train brakes and automatic couplers. Substantially all the freight locomotives had train brakes and automatic couplers. Of the 2,073,606 cars in freight service on June 30, 1909, the number fitted with train brakes was 2,039,219, and the number fitted with automatic couplers was 2,061,473.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF RAILWAY PROPERTY DEVOTED TO TRANSPORTATION IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 30, 1904.

(Figures by the Federal Census Bureau.)

State, Territory or District.	Commercial value of railway operating property as of June 30, 1904.	Per cent of total for United States.	Rank of State.	Number of miles of single track.	Average per mile, value
United States	$11,244,852,000	100.000	...	213,932.13	$52.600
Alabama	150,211,000	1.336	24	4,669.35	32.200
Arkansas	124,626,000	1.109	27	4,126.44	30.200
California	350,694,000	3.119	8	6,262.54	56,000
Colorado	198,261,000	1.764	19	4,976.24	39,800
Connecticut	105,369,000	0.937	32	1,017.72	103,500
Delaware	17,285,000	0.154	49	335.93	51,500
Florida	80,467,000	0.716	37	3,555.84	22,600
Georgia	156,603,000	1.392	22	6,304.72	24,800
Idaho	91,877,000	0.817	34	1,461.53	62,900
Illinois	805,057,000	7.159	3	11,622.74	69,300
Indiana	375,541,000	3.340	6	6,917.85	54,300
Iowa	344,847,000	3.067	9	9,859.23	35,000
Kansas	356,356,000	3.159	7	8,811.43	40,400
Kentucky	155,772,000	1.385	23	3,253.00	47,900
Louisiana	123,401,000	1.097	28	3,898.74	31,600
Maine	80,146,000	0.713	38	2,021.58	39,600
Maryland	132,342,000	1.177	25	1,421.10	93,100
Massachusetts	250,052,000	2.224	15	2,118.75	118,000
Michigan	277,597,000	2.469	13	8,660.29	32,100
Minnesota	466,734,000	4.151	5	7,811.04	59,800
Mississippi	107,884,000	0.959	31	3,480.25	31,000
Missouri	309,768,000	2.755	11	7,711.05	40,200
Montana	196,209,000	1.745	20	3,267.10	60,100
Nebraska	263,170,000	2.340	14	5,820.88	45,200
Nevada	43,745,000	0.389	46	986.56	44,300
New Hampshire	79,786,000	0.709	39	1,257.97	62,500
New Jersey	333,568,000	2.966	10	2,277.85	146,400
New York	898,222,000	7.988	2	8,297.29	108,300
North Carolina	113,146,000	1.006	30	4,075.00	27,800
North Dakota	123,390,000	1.097	29	3,190.77	38,700
Ohio	689,797,000	6.134	4	9,196.88	75,000
Oregon	75,661,000	0.673	42	1,736.84	43,600
Pennsylvania	1,420,608,000	12.663	1	11,023.24	128,900
Rhode Island	25,719,000	0.229	48	211.89	121,400
South Carolina	75,500,000	0.671	43	3,175.28	23,800
South Dakota	49,646,000	0.441	45	3,047.14	16,300
Tennessee	131,166,000	1.167	26	3,480.83	37,700
Texas	237,718,000	2.114	16	11,848.03	20,100
Utah	90,325,000	0.803	35	1,779.09	50,800
Vermont	37,311,000	0.332	47	1,063.25	35,100
Virginia	211,315,000	1.879	17	3,932.33	53,700
Washington	182,837,000	1.626	21	3,355.83	54,500
West Virginia	201,799,000	1.795	18	2,836.83	71,000
Wisconsin	284,510,000	2.530	12	7,048.76	40,400
Wyoming	100,307,000	0.892	33	1,247.70	80,400
Alaska	100,000	0.001	51	27.79	3,600
Arizona	68,356,000	0.608	44	1,751.35	39,000
District of Columbia	5,578,000	0.049	50	32.00	174,300
Indian Territory	79,405,000	0.706	40	2,532.00	31,400
New Mexico	86,400,000	0.768	36	2,504.66	34,500
Oklahoma	78,668,000	0.700	41	2,611.03	30,100

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year ending. June 30.	Employes.		Passengers.		Other persons.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1891	2,660	26,140	293	2,972	4,076	4,769	7,029	33,881
1892	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,448	38,687
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,023	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,495	7,209	8,455	64,662
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,601	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626

RIVER AND CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1909.

Upstream traffic at Lock No. 3 on the Monongahela River, representing the maximum downstream movement on that stream, and composed mainly of bituminous coal, aggregated 9,246,556 net tons. in 1909, compared with 7,671,283 net tons in 1908 and 10,280,265 net tons in 1907. The upstream traffic for the year passing Lock No. 1, representing the maximum upstream movement on that river, and composed mainly of sand and gravel, totalled 1,542,810 net tons, compared with 1,271,060 net tons in 1908 and 1,650,051 net tons in 1907. Of the total tonnage 95,292 net tons was made up of iron and steel products, the quantity for the past year being more than double that carried during either of the two preceding years. The river traffic in either direction by way of Davis Island Dam during the year aggregated 3,819,705 net tons, compared with 3,060,089 net tons the year before and 4,021,806 net tons in 1907.

The river traffic on the Kanawha River, as measured at Lock No. 11, amounted to 1,280,087 net tons, exceeding in volume the traffic of the year before, but falling 26 per cent below the 1907 record. The yearly figures of traffic for the Green River (Kentucky), as measured at Lock No. 1, 307,157 net tons, were below the corresponding totals for the preceding two years.

The arrivals by river during the year at Cairo, Ill., at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, totalled 6,722 vessels, of 3,930,177 net tons, this being the smallest yearly total since 1904.

The 1909 traffic figures for the New York State canals, 3,116,536 net tons, while slightly larger than the figures for the preceding years, show a gradual decline since the earlier years. The quantity of grain and flour carried on these canals in 1909, 420,125 net tons. constitutes about one-third of the quantity carried in 1899. The figures for the Erie Canal, 2,031,307 net tons, owing in part to the earlier closing of navigation, were lower than those for the preceding three years. The 1909 receipts and shipments by the Erie Canal at Buffalo, 629,271 and 899,571 net tons, respectively, were below corresponding figures for the two preceding years. Of the total 1909 canal shipments at Buffalo 16,407,259 bushels was grain, as against 14,404,164 bushels shipped by that route during the preceding year. The relative importance of grain shipments by canal from Buffalo is growing in the proportion as the eastbound rail shipments of grain from that city decrease.

VESSEL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC THROUGH SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS, CALENDAR YEARS 1881-1909.

Years.	Date of opening canal.	Date of closing canal.	Total passages	Registered tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.
			Number.	Net tons.	Number.	Net tons.
1881	May 7	Dec. 5	4,604	2,092,757	24,671	1,567,741
1882	Apr. 21	Dec. 3	4,774	2,468,088	29,256	2,029,521
1883	May 2	Dec. 11	4,315	2,042,259	39,130	2,227,105
1884	Apr. 23	Dec. 10	5,689	2,997,837	54,214	2,874,557
1885	May 6	Dec. 2	5,380	3,035,937	36,147	3,256,628
1886	Aug. 25	Dec. 4	7,424	4,219,397	27,088	4,527,759
1887	May 1	Dec. 2	9,355	4,897,598	32,668	5,494,649
1888	May 7	Dec. 4	7,803	5,130,659	25,558	6,411,423
1889	Apr. 15	Dec. 4	9,579	7,221,935	25,712	7,516,022
1890	Apr. 20	Dec. 3	10,557	8,454,435	24,856	9,041,213
1891	Apr. 27	Dec. 7	10,191	8,400,685	26,190	8,888,759
1892	Apr. 18	Dec. 6	12,580	10,647,203	25,896	11,214,333

Years.	Date of opening canal.	Date of closing canal.	Total passages.	Registered tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.
			Number.	Net tons.	Number.	Net tons.
1893.....	May 1	Dec. 5	12,008	8,949,754	18,869	10,796,572
1894.....	Apr. 17	Dec. 6	14,491	13,110,306	27,236	13,195,860
1895*.....	Apr. 25	Dec. 11	17,956	10,806,781	31,656	15,062,580
1896.....	Apr. 21	Dec. 8	18,615	17,249,418	37,060	16,239,001
1897.....	Apr. 21	Dec. 14	17,171	17,619,933	40,213	18,982,755
1898.....	Apr. 11	Dec. 14	17,761	18,622,754	43,426	21,234,664
1899.....	Apr. 26	Dec. 20	20,255	21,958,347	49,082	25,255,810
1900.....	Apr. 19	Dec. 16	19,452	22,315,834	58,555	25,643,073
1901.....	Apr. 20	Dec. 21	20,641	24,626,976	59,663	28,403,065
1902.....	Apr. 1	Dec. 20	22,659	31,955,582	59,377	35,961,146
1903.....	Apr. 2	Dec. 15	18,590	27,736,444	55,175	34,074,437
1904†.....	May 5	Dec. 13	16,120	24,364,138	37,095	31,546,100
1905†.....	Apr. 14	Dec. 16	21,679	36,617,699	54,204	44,270,680
1906†.....	Apr. 13	Dec. 17	22,155	41,098,324	63,033	51,751,080
1907†.....	Apr. 13	Dec. 11	20,437	44,087,974	62,758	58,217,214
1908†.....	Apr. 27	Dec. 13	15,181	31,091,730	52,287	41,390,557
1909†.....	Apr. 20	Dec. 11	19,204	46,751,717	59,948	57,895,149

*From 1895 figures include traffic through Canadian canal, opened to commerce September 9, 1895.

†Since 1904 the dates of opening and closing are for American locks only.

COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AT SIXTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-'09.

Ports.	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.
Ashtabula	8,518,407	3,393,079	9,024,598	2,651,527	1,875,222	3,189,806
Buffalo	10,944,113	6,988,962	9,075,929	5,039,068	4,526,810	4,384,677
Chicago–S. Chicago.....	8,791,289	7,084,255	8,539,312	2,771,088	2,007,998	1,946,211
Cleveland	8,187,099	5,455,375	1,481,606	3,612,334	3,521,054	3,154,166
Conneaut	6,581,065	5,386,155	7,831,603	653,248	448,718	662,522
Detroit	1,026,805	992,019	1,210,128	193,025	167,164	190,135
Duluth	2,403,013	2,165,865	2,265,949	16,746,327	11,298,078	16,495,452
Erie	3,041,881	1,347,632	1,718,474	1,379,452	1,157,536	984,412
Escanaba	540,299	424,396	470,883	8,949,460	3,613,413	6,243,752
Lorain	2,996,455	2,579,618	3,128,786	1,991,285	1,921,877	1,770,602
Ludington	742,811	608,072	856,047	921,038	889,512	984,244
Manitowoc	799,981	789,083	877,217	558,649	353,533	464,483
Milwaukee	5,820,714	4,946,665	5,610,429	1,328,061	1,267,198	1,326,991
Superior–W. Superior...	5,471,793	4,536,384	4,547,124	9,596,330	5,318,287	8,749,214
Toledo	1,611,768	896,915	1,606,247	3,414,471	9,929,277	3,275,283
Two Harbors.....	322,979	224,769	300,163	9,138,243	0,329,805	10,136,618
Total	67,799,472	47,819,244	58,544,495	68,943,606	47,625,482	63,958,568
Per cent of total lake receipts and shipments	83.58	51.17	74.21	82.56	78.70	78.98

LIFE INSURANCE.

NUMBER OF POLICIES AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE IN ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES AND INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS IN 1890 AND FROM 1890 TO 1908.

(Prepared by Frederick L. Hoffman, for Federal Bureau of Statistics.)

Insurance in Force from 1890 to 1908.

Calendar year.	Ordinary.		Industrial.		Total.	
	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.
1890.....	1,319,561	$3,620,057,439	3,883,529	$429,521,128	5,203,090	$4,049,578,567
1891.....	1,465,459	3,964,491,593	4,319,817	481,919,116	5,785,276	4,446,410,709
1892.....	1,531,231	4,314,204,343	5,200,777	583,527,016	6,732,008	4,897,731,359
1893.....	1,754,303	4,629,774,861	5,751,514	662,050,129	7,505,817	5,291,824,990
1894.....	1,868,954	4,765,220,494	6,833,439	800,946,170	8,702,393	5,566,166,664
1895.....	1,940,945	4,917,694,131	6,952,757	820,740,641	8,893,702	5,738,434,772
1896.....	2,024,927	5,054,800,906	7,388,119	888,266,586	9,413,040	5,943,067,492
1897.....	2,201,193	5,329,980,648	8,005,384	996,139,424	10,206,577	6,326,120,072
1898.....	2,419,850	5,714,964,251	8,798,480	1,110,073,519	11,218,330	6,825,037,770

Calendar year.	Ordinary.		Industrial.		Total.	
	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.
1899	2,820,950	6,481,154,483	10,050,847	1,293,125,522	12,871,797	7,774,280,005
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	8,562,138,746
1901	3,693,702	7,952,989,395	12,337,022	1,640,857,553	16,030,724	9,593,846,948
1902	4,160,088	8,701,587,912	13,448,124	1,806,890,864	17,608,212	10,508,478,776
1903	4,694,021	9,593,008,148	14,603,694	1,977,599,397	19,297,715	11,570,607,545
1904	5,507,759	10,412,078,338	15,674,384	2,135,859,103	21,182,143	12,547,937,441
1905	5,621,417	11,054,255,524	16,872,583	2,309,754,235	22,494,000	13,364,009,759
1906	5,792,956	11,253,194,077	17,841,396	2,453,616,207	23,634,352	13,706,810,284
1907	5,945,780	11,486,518,261	18,849,357	2,577,896,941	24,795,137	14,064,415,202
1908	6,164,730	11,850,032,581	19,687,675	2,668,919,696	25,852,405	14,518,952,277

Income, Payments, Assets, Etc., from 1890 to 1908.

Calendar year.	Total income	Total payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196,938,069	$90,007,820	$770,972,061	$678,681,309	$92,290,752
1891	213,444,589	97,026,344	840,579,127	740,226,450	100,352,677
1892	227,622,957	104,506,882	919,342,031	802,677,076	116,664,955
1893	241,727,503	112,648,941	987,946,922	868,600,298	119,346,624
1894	261,959,111	118,423,246	1,073,156,679	930,937,755	142,218,924
1895	271,928,709	125,136,443	1,159,873,889	997,668,526	162,205,363
1896	283,726,855	136,179,008	1,243,561,111	1,066,541,285	177,019,826
1897	304,945,675	139,405,708	1,344,903,198	1,157,010,946	187,892,252
1898	325,452,134	146,804,522	1,462,651,318	1;245,788,245	216,863,073
1899	365,368,062	159,987,686	1,595,208,408	1,365,873,943	229,334,465
1900	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1901	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985	1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1902	504,527,705	199,883,721	2,091,822,851	1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1903	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,193	1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1904	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,498,960,968	2,168,468,541	330,492,427
1905	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867	2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1906	667,185,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848	2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1907	678,688,362	309,699,025	3,052,775,519	2,736,336,068	316,439,451
1908	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,399,347,246	2,925,344,468	474,002,778

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND SURPLUSES OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE N. Y. STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, 1885-1909.

Year.	Number of policies in force.	Amount of policies in force.	Gross assets.	Gross liabilities except Capital.	Surplus as regards policyholders.
1885	814,691	$2,023,527,488	$523,664,678	$430,915,191	$92,749,486
1886	848,481	2,222,414,050	560,125,359	458,862,932	101,262,427
1887	929,853	2,474,507,120	595,679,477	523,251,912	72,427,666
1888	1,021,631	2,761,577,128	641,747,870	502,390,842	79,357,027
1889	1,339,894	3,144,677,311	696,943,722	610,198,694	86,745,026
1890	1,272,895	3,542,955,751	753,228,759	664,489,398	88,739,362
1891	1,400,007	3,861,584,383	819,402,852	723,045,945	96,356,907
1892	1,532,812	4,199,444,397	903,734,537	789,674,017	114,060,520
1893	1,671,039	4,511,036,550	971,857,224	855,308,038	116,549,186
1894	1,780,307	4,657,583,046	†1,056,331,683	916,591,138	139,740,545
1895	1,877,808	4,818,170,945	1,142,419,926	982,669,752	159,750,174
1896	1,975,747	4,967,576,418	1,228,324,342	1,053,608,138	174,716,203
1897	2,155,245	5,255,725,545	1,334,051,344	1,148,249,330	185,802,015
1898	2,397,863	5,701,167,754	1,451,116,914	1,239,538,270	211,578,645
1899	2,741,423	6,355,288,330	1,576,334,673	1,351,932,067	224,402,606
1900	3,071,253	6,947,096,609	1,723,737,723	1,565,459,781	158,277,942
1901	3,458,464	7,572,802,805	1,879,624,564	1,571,389,722	*308,234,842
1902	3,954,193	8,440,713,352	2,062,430,804	1,734,520,340	*327 910,463
1903	4,428,627	9,241,273,431	2,226,423,202	1,907,621,145	*318,802,057
1904	4,949,722	10,028,090,981	2,454,669,486	2,097,322,956	*357,346,531
1905	5,306,101	10,553,839,955	2,651,316,714	2,289,030,513	*362,357,798
1906	†5,396,449	†10,613,333,644	2,851,910,924	2,625,657,071	*226,253,853
1907	†5,324,517	†10,404,726,638	2,917,908,918	2,771,917,717	*145,991,201
1908	†5,437,007	†10,553,957,857	3,204,193,351	2,978,056,277	*226,137,074
1909	†5,757,447	†11,110,457,172	3,467,474,821	3,293,868,289	*173,606,532

*Includes "special funds," see Table III. †"Paid-for basis."

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN 1909 OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPORTING TO NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

New York State Life Insurance Companies.

Companies.	Total admitted assets.	Total liabilities except capital, surplus and special funds.	Premiums received.	Claims paid	Number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1909.
Bankers	$1,407,711	$1,130,418	$320,898	$247,412	5,739
Equitable	479,900,419	471,471,675	53,262,994	27,548,210	513,328
Germania	43,621,266	40,768,460	5,079,112	3,024,377	67,956
Home	23,626,018	21,748,691	3,532,203	1,381,978	49,099
Liberty	164,473	61,102	30,521	7,500	464
Manhattan	21,269,761	20,557,461	2,213,059	1,443,100	33,632
Metropolitan	277,107,868	247,205,648	71,436,230	20,715,884	736,472
Mutual	560,122,367	540,850,912	53,436,862	31,733,926	645,328
New York	599,708,285	588,865,115	78,625,027	31,178,880	981,590
Postal	548,233	386,406	247,898	16,974	2,125
Provident Savings	10,334,742	10,080,416	2,361,724	1,312,824	28,106
Security Mutual	5,445,265	4,858,564	1,602,760	540,028	26,828
United States	8,622,463	8,081,028	958,546	736,952	16,669
Totals	$2,031,878,877	$1,956,065,901	$273,108,444	$119,888,052	3,107,336

Companies of Other States.

Ætna, Conn.	$91,732,132	$83,724,237	$10,547,295	$6,306,929	160,245
Berkshire, Mass.	18,140,377	16,750,731	2,336,116	1,126,310	25,982
Colonial, N. J.	1,350,774	1,080,166	824,048	261,049	4,999
Columbian National, Mass.	5,155,238	3,686,876	1,296,973	266,990	9,705
Connecticut General, Conn.	8,893,891	7,960,260	1,457,818	442,080	23,727
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	68,010,641	63,961,561	5,970,819	4,867,981	74,886
Fidelity Mutual, Pa.	19,502,070	18,501,883	4,696,006	1,635,146	58,950
John Hancock Mutual, Mass.	64,872,211	58,134,744	19,542,735	5,630,016	121,287
Mass. Mutual, Mass.	55,207,981	50,640,444	8,398,643	2,756,837	100,309
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	129,698,448	122,370,329	18,316,366	7,511,396	200,819
National, Vt.	47,488,473	45,415,443	6,319,998	2,376,050	79,394
New England Mutual, Mass.	51,216,543	47,050,672	6,808,312	2,730,968	78,537
Northwestern Mutual, Wis.	262,441,989	256,638,504	37,089,997	10,870,872	382,338
Penn Mutual, Pa.	108,786,752	101,569,947	17,296,864	6,639,876	177,518
Phœnix Mutual, Conn.	28,021,349	26,896,843	4,472,033	1,644,247	59,770
Pittsburgh Life and Trust, Pa.	23,602,894	21,680,910	2,918,011	2,102,229	49,946
Provident Life and Trust, Pa.	71,544,858	61,307,074	8,137,137	4,598,067	74,711
Prudential, N. J.	200,158,077	181,069,242	58,950,451	15,433,511	473,035
State Mutual, Mass.	34,602,684	31,516,198	4,844,293	2,094,383	48,595
Travelers, Conn.	54,335,700	50,769,239	6,676,920	3,600,854	79,353
Union Central, Ohio	74,523,960	72,324,302	9,838,798	3,285,753	142,443
Union Mutual, Me.	16,208,885	14,746,769	2,206,950	849,356	43,374
Totals	$1,435,595,944	$1,337,802,387	$238,946,591	$87,036,909	2,469,923
Totals, New York State Life Insurance Cos.	2,031,878,877	1,956,065,901	273,108,444	119,888,052	3,016,808
Totals, Life Insurance Cos. of other states	1,435,595,944	1,337,802,387	238,946,591	87,036,909	2,469,923
Aggregate	$3,467,474,821	$3,293,868,288	$512,055,036	$206,924,961	5,486,731

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Census Bureau's Bulletin No. 102.]

The first telegraph line in the United States was opened for business in 1844, and thirty-two years later the telephone was introduced. At the census of 1880 the telegraph companies reported the operation of 291,213 miles of wire, as compared with 34,305 miles reported for the telephone companies. By the census of 1902 the amount of wire for the telegraph systems had increased to 1,318,350 miles and

that for the telephone systems to 4,900,451 miles. Thus in 1902 the mileage of wire devoted to the transmission of telephone messages was almost four times as great as that used for telegraph purposes. The extent of the systems in 1907 is shown in the following table:

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1907.

	Total.	Telephone systems.	Commercial telegraph systems.[1]	Per cent of total.	
				Telephones.	Telegraphs.
Number of systems and lines	22,996	[2]22,971	25	99.9	0.1
Single wire, miles	14,570,142	[3]12,999,369	[4]1,570,773	89.2	10.8
Ocean cable[5]	46,301	———	46,301	———	———
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.					
Number	29,470	25,298	4,172	85.8	14.2
Salaries	$22,093,360	$19,298,423	$2,794,937	87.3	12.7
Wage-earners:					
Average number	142,733	118,871	23,862	83.3	16.7
Wages	$63,994,016	$48,980,704	$15,013,312	76.5	23.5
Capital stock and bonds outstanding, par value	$1,034,909,579	$814,616,004	$220,293,575	78.7	21.3
Income	236,045,615	184,461,747	51,583,868	78.1	21.9
Expenses	182,681,918	140,802,305	41,879,613	78.2	22.9

[1] Does not include wireless telegraph systems.
[2] Includes 17,702 independent farmer or rural lines.
[3] Includes 486,294 miles of wire on independent farmer or rural lines.
[4] Exclusive of 7,188 miles of leased wire.
[5] Nautical miles.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1880 TO 1907.

The following table shows the operations of the telegraph and telephone companies in 1880, 1902 and 1907:

	1907.	1902.	1880.
Number of companies or systems	25	25	[1]77
Miles of single wire owned and leased	1,577,961	[2]1,318,350	291,213
Nautical miles of ocean cable	46,301	16,677	([3])
Number of messages[4]	103,794,076	91,655,287	31,703,181
Number of telegraph offices	29,110	27,377	12,510
Income, total	$51,583,868	$40,930,038	$16,696,623
Telegraph traffic	$45,255,187	$35,300,569	$13,512,116
All other sources	$6,328,681	$5,629,469	$3,184,507
Expenses, total	$41,879,613	$30,948,034	$10,822,622
General operation and maintenance, including salaries and wages and legal expenses	$34,057,298	$24,455,511	$8,732,167
Interest	$2,653,004	$1,950,282	$564,341
All other expenses	$5,169,311	$4,542,241	[5]$1,526,114
Balance sheet[6]—			
Assets, total	$261,807,899	$195,503,775	$97,232,640
Construction and equipment, including real estate	$210,045,959	$161,679,579	$93,062,922
Stocks and bonds of other companies	[7]$36,486,446	$25,939,944	([3])
Machinery, tools, supplies, etc	$3,574,989	$1,512,129	([3])
Bills and accounts receivable	$8,010,162	$3,084,739	$3,081,922
Cash and deposits	$3,690,343	$3,287,384	$1,087,796
Liabilities, total	$261,807,899	$195,503,775	$97,232,640
Capital stock	$155,089,575	$117,053,525	$67,901,255
Funded debt	$65,204,000	$45,893,000	[8]$9,369,165
Cash investment of unincorporated companies, reserves, bills and accounts payable, dividends due, sundries and surplus	$41,514,324	$32,557,250	[9]$19,962,220
Capitalization—			
Capital stock, authorized, par value	$161,603,900	$123,233,075	$75,907,250
Capital stock, outstanding, par value	$155,089,575	$117,053,525	[10]$66,529,200
Dividends on stock	$7,477,083	$6,256,693	$4,136,750
Funded debt, authorized, par value	$83,004,000	$49,893,000	([11])
Funded debt, outstanding, par value	$65,204,000	$45,893,000	$8,167,493
Interest on funded debt	$2,651,511	$1,949,150	([3])
Employes and salaries and wages[12]—			
Average number	28,034	27,627	14,928
Salaries and wages	$17,808,249	$15,039,673	$4,886,128

[1] Includes six operated by Western Union Telegraph Company, one not in regular operation and one which failed to report income and expenses.
[2] Includes miles of wire operated by Western Union Telegraph Company outside the United States.
[3] Not reported separately.

[4]Includes cable messages—1907, 5,869,317; 1902, 820,498. In 1880 messages were reported for fifty-four companies only.
[5]Includes $40,000 sinking fund appropriation.
[6]Reported by only forty-two companies in 1880.
[7]Includes $558,800 treasury stock; not reported separately in 1902 and 1880.
[8]Includes floating debt.
[9]Reported as profit and loss.
[10]Issued for cash.
[11]Not reported.
[12]There were two companies in 1907 and one in 1902 which were unable to separate the amount paid for salaries and wages from the general operat.on and maintenance expense. The two companies in 1907 failed to report the number of employes.

FIRE, MARINE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, AND FROM 1895 TO 1908. TOTAL INCOME OF COMPANIES AND PAYMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

[Data of "The Spectator" Company, New York.]

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Calendar year.	Stock and mutual companies.				
	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.		
			Losses.	Divid[illegible]	Total.
1890	580	$157,857,983	$75,234,517	$5,433,495	$80,768,012
1895	555	176,300,042	89,673,663	7,705,363	97,379,026
1896	541	172,945,625	83,355,538	6,547,922	89,903,460
1897	530	176,751,124	79,440,595	7,724,657	87,165,252
1898	504	178,320,217	90,051,512	7,923,170	97,974,682
1899	484	184,142,217	106,726,658	7,892,714	114,619,372
1900	493	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110	116,753,281
1901	482	216,452,381	112,008,998	9,011,926	121,020,924
1902	489	239,468,206	113,147,727	10,184,285	123,302,012
1903	526	258,340,036	112,817,357	11,559,470	124,376,827
1904	515	278,340,036	151,264,900	12,855,153	164,120,053
1905	575	293,224,649	125,074,600	14,379,174	139,453,774
1906	597	350,285,740	276,795,627	15,412,212	292,207,839
1907	618	338,232,409	145,597,362	16,223,261	161,820,623
1908	596	334,498,515	165,374,865	17,781,107	183,155,972

Calendar year.	Lloyd's and interinsurance associations.			Total.		
	Number of associations.	Total income.	Losses paid.	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.
1890	——	——	——	580	$157,857,983	$80,768,012
1895	——	——	——	583	176,300,042	97,379,026
1896	——	——	——	541	172,945,625	89,903,460
1897	——	——	——	530	176,751,124	87,165,252
1898	——	——	——	504	178,320,217	97,974,682
1899	——	——	——	484	184,142,217	114,619,372
1900	——	——	——	493	198,312,577	116,753,281
1901	——	——	——	482	216,452,381	121,020,924
1902	——	——	——	489	239,468,206	123,332,012
1903	37	$2,972,860	$1,057,238	563	261,431,401	125,434,065
1904	35	2,888,366	1,538,505	530	281,228,402	165,658,558
1905	37	3,337,939	1,371,417	612	296,562,588	140,825,191
1906	35	3,637,254	1,441,353	632	353,922,994	293,649,192
1907	36	4,298,640	1,616,001	654	342,531,049	163,436,624
1908	38	4,579,042	1,865,281	634	339,077,557	185,021,253

Casualty and Miscellaneous Insurance (Stock Companies).

Calendar year.	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.	Calendar year.	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.
1890	34	$9,758,413	$2,933,306	1902	67	$43,980,061	$14,363,835
1895	53	19,317,994	5,915,856	1903	73	49,716,644	16,679,975
1896	48	19,180,750	6,419,100	1904	82	55,685,447	19,332,539
1897	46	20,198,538	6,973,757	1905	95	63,190,680	21,646,844
1898	50	22,296,122	7,351,529	1906	124	78,167,255	24,876,764
1899	58	25,494,154	8,455,632	1907	144	84,474,354	28,182,004
1900	57	30,347,507	12,754,837	1908	173	84,295,656	30,404,759
1901	62	35,837,280	12,590,500				

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES: ESTIMATED VALUE, CALENDAR YEARS 1875 TO 1908.

[Data of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.]

Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.
1875	$78,102,285	1887	$120,283,055	1899	$153,597,830
1876	64,630,600	1888	110,885,665	1900	160,929,805
1877	68,265,800	1889	123,046,833	1901	165,817,810
1878	64,315,900	1890	108,993,792	1902	161,078,040
1879	77,703,700	1891	143,764,967	1903	145,302,155
1880	74,643,400	1892	151,516,098	1904	229,198,050
1881	81,280,900	1893	167,544,370	1905	165,221,650
1882	84,505,024	1894	140,006,484	1906	518,611,800
1883	100,149,228	1895	142,110,233	1907	215,084,709
1884	110,008,611	1896	118,737,420	1908	217,885,850
1885	102,818,796	1897	116,354,575		
1886	104,924,750	1898	130,503,905		

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES OUT OF NEW YORK.

North German Lloyd.

Office, No. 5 Broadway. New York, Southampton, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Steamer.	Built.	Year.	Length.	Tonnage, gross.	Speed, knots.
George Washington	Stettin	1908	723	27,000	19.00
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Stettin	1907	707	20,000	23.58
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Stettin	1903	707	19,500	23.71
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Stettin	1901	663	14,908	23.50
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Stettin	1897	649	14,349	23.00
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	Geestemunde	1908	613	17,500	18.00

Mediterranean Service.

Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.

Berlin	Bremen	1908	612	19,200	18.50
Prinzess Irene	Stettin	1900	523	10,881	16.00
König Albert	Stettin	1899	525	10,643	16.00
Barbarossa	Hamburg	1896	546	10,915	15.00
Königin Luise	Stettin	1896	544	10,711	16.00

Hamburg-American.

Office, No. 45 Broadway. New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Europa (building)	Stettin	1910	950	60,000	20.00
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	Stettin	1906	700	24,581	18.50
Amerika	Belfast	1905	690	22,225	18.50
Cleveland	Hamburg	1908	600	18,000	17.00
Cincinnati	Dantzig	1908	600	18,000	17.00
President Lincoln	Belfast	1907	615	18,100	17.00
President Grant	Belfast	1907	615	18,100	17.00
Deutschland	Stettin	1900	686	16,502	23.5
Moltke	Hamburg	1902	525	12,335	18.00
Blücher	Hamburg	1901	525	12,334	18.00
Hamburg	Hamburg	1901	498	10,532	18.00

Cunard Line.

Office, No. 21 State street. New York, Fishguard, Queenstown, Liverpool.

Mauretania	Newcastle	1906	790	32,500	26.66
Lusitania	Glasgow	1906	790	32,500	25.88
Franconia (building)	Newcastle	1910	600	18,000	19.00
Carmania	Glasgow	1905	676	20,000	18.00
Caronia	Glasgow	1905	676	20,000	18.00
Campania	Fairfield	1892	620	13,000	21.00

Mediterranean Service.

Carpathia	Newcastle	1903	540	13,600	15.5
Pannonia	Glasgow	1904	501	10,000	15.5
Ultonia	Newcastle	1898	500	10,200	15.0

White Star Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

Steamer	Built.	Year.	Length.	Tonnage. gross.	Speed. knots.
Olympic	Belfast	1910	882	45,000	21.00
Titanic	Belfast	1910	882	45,000	21.00
Adriatic	Belfast	1907	726	24,541	17.00
Oceanic	Belfast	1899	704	17,274	20.00
Majestic	Belfast	1890	585	9,965	19.00
Teutonic	Belfast	1889	585	9,984	19.00

Liverpool, Holyhead and Queenstown Service.

Celtic	Belfast	1901	700	20,904	16.0
Baltic	Belfast	1904	726	23,876	16.00
Cedric	Belfast	1902	700	21,400	16.00
Arabic	Belfast	1903	600	15,865	15.00

Red Star Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York, Cherbourg, Dover and Antwerp.

Lapland	Belfast	1908	620	18,000	17.00
Kroonland	Philadelphia	1902	580	12,000	15.00
Finland	Philadelphia	1902	580	12,000	15.00
Vaderland	Glasgow	1900	580	11,899	15.00

American Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Philadelphia	Belfast	1901	560	10,786	19.00
St. Louis	Philadelphia	1895	554	11,629	19.00
St. Paul	Philadelphia	1895	554	11,629	19.00
New York	Glasgow	1888	560	10,798	19.00

Atlantic Transport Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York and London direct.

Minnewaska	Belfast	1908	616	14,220	17.00
Minnetonka	Belfast	1902	600	13,398	15.00
Minneapolis	Belfast	1900	600	13,401	15.00
Minnehaha	Belfast	1900	600	13,403	15.00
Mesaba	Belfast	1898	482	6,833	13.00

Anchor Line

Office, No. 17 Broadway. New York, Moville and Glasgow.

California	Glasgow	1907	485	9,000	15.00
Caledonia	Glasgow	1904	515	9,400	18.00
Columbia	Glasgow	1901	503	8,900	18.00
Furnessia	Barrow	1880	445	5,495	13.00
Cameronia (building)	Glasgow	1911	540	12,000	19.00

French Line.

No. 19 State street. New York and Havre direct.

La Provence	St Nazaire	1904	624	18,400	23.00
La Savoie	St. Nazaire	1900	580	15,000	21.00
La Lorraine	St. Nazaire	1899	580	15,000	21.00
La Touraine	St. Nazaire	1890	536	9,778	19.00
La Bretagne	St Nazaire	1886	508	7,315	17.00
La Gascogne	Toulon	1886	508	7,045	17.00
Chicago	St. Nazaire	1907	524	11,103	16.00
La France (building)	St Nazaire	1910	726	23,500	25.00

Holland-America Line.

Office No. 41 Broadway. New York, Boulogne and Rotterdam.

Rotterdam	Belfast	1908	668	24,170	17.00
Nieuw Amsterdam	Belfast	1905	615	17,250	15.00
Noordam	Belfast	1902	570	12,540	15.00
Ryndam	Belfast	1901	570	12,540	15.00
Potsdam	Hamburg	1899	570	12,606	15.00
Statendam	Belfast	1898	530	10,490	15.00

Scandinavian-American Line.

Office, No. 1 Broadway. New York, Christiansand, Christiania and Copenhagen.

United States	Glasgow	1903	515	10,000	17½
Heilig Olav	Glasgow	1902	515	10,000	17½
Oscar II	Glasgow	1901	515	10,000	17½
C F. Tietgen	Belfast	1897	485	8,500	19.00

TRANSATLANTIC RECORDS.

Steamer.	Time.	Line.	Date.
	D.H.M		
Mauretania (eastbound)	4 13 41	Cunard	Sept. 20, 1909
Mauretania (westbound)	4 10 41	Cunard	Sept. 11, 1910
Lusitania (eastbound)	4 15 52	Cunard	Sept. 29, 1909
Lusitania (westbound)	4 11 42	Cunard	Aug. 29, 1909
La Provence (eastbound)	6 4 44	French	May 9, 1906
La Provence (westbound)	6 1 48	French	Sept. 13, 1907
Deutschland (eastbound)	5 7 38	Hamburg-America	———, 1900
Deutschland (westbound)	5 11 54	Hamburg-America	Sept. 5, 1903
Deutschland (New York to Naples)	7 16 44	Hamburg-America	Jan. 28, 1904
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (eastb'nd)	5 7 25	North German Lloyd	Sept. 20, 1909
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (westb'nd)	5 10 23	North German Lloyd	Sept. 12, 1909

Speed Progress of Steamships from 1856 to 1911.

Date.	Steamer.	Time.	Date.	Steamer.	Time.
1856	Persia	9d. 1h. 45m.	1884	America	6d. 10h.
1869	City of Brussels	7d. 22h. 3m.	1888	Etruria	6d. 1h. 55m.
1875	City of Berlin	7d. 15h. 48m.	1891	Teutonic	5d. 16h. 31m.
1877	Brittanic	7d. 10h. 53m.	1907	Lusitania	4d. 22h. 50m.
1882	Alaska	6d. 18h. 37m.	1910	Mauretania	———

Funnel Marks and House Flags.

Line.	House flag.	Funnel marks.
White Star	Red, with white star	Buff with black top.
Red Star	White flag with red star	Black with white band
French	White flag, red disc in corner	Red, with black top.
American	White, with blue spread eagle	Black, with white band.
Cunard	Red, with golden lion rampant	Red, black rings, black top.
Anchor	White with red anchor	Black.
Atlantic Transport	Tri-color bars, red, white and blue, with stars	Red, with black top
Holland-America	Two green bars, with white bar in centre, on which appears in black letters "N. A. S. M."	Yellow, with two green bands, and white band in centre.
Hamburg-American	Blue key and anchor crossed in centre of wreath on white flag	Buff.
North German Lloyd	Black anchor and golden shield in centre of blue and white flag; shield having letters "H. A. P. A. G."	Regular service, black; express service, buff.
Scandinavian-American	White Maltese cross on blue field	Black, with wide red band.

Location of Steamship Piers.

Line.	Pier.	Location.
American	62 North River	West 23d street
Atlantic Transport	58 North River	West 17th street
Red Star	59 North River	West 19th street
White Star	60-61 North River	West 22d street
Holland-America	Hoboken	5th street
Wilson Line	Hoboken	7th street
Scandinavian-American	Hoboken	17th street
Hamburg-American	Hoboken	Lackawanna Ferry
North German Lloyd	Hoboken	Lackawanna Ferry
Cunard	54 North River	West 14th street
Anchor	64 North River	West 24th street
French	57 North River	West 15th street
Austro-American	South Brooklyn	Pier 5
Italian	64 North River	West 34th street
Spanish	8 East River	———
Fabre	Brooklyn	Pier 33

Sea Distances.

From Sandy Hook.

Cape Race	1,063 miles	Fire Island	35 miles
Sable Island	68.3 miles	Battery	19.3 miles
Nantucket	192.9 miles	Ambrose Channel Lightship	8 miles

From Ambrose Channel Lightship.

Antwerp	3,323 miles	Liverpool	3,033 miles
Azores	2,227 miles	Lizard Point	2,929 miles
Cherbourg	3,073 miles	London	3,257 miles
Dover	3,190 miles	Naples	4,116 miles
Fastnet	2,751 miles	Plymouth	2,978 miles
Genoa	4,021 miles	Queenstown	2,814 miles
Gibraltar	3,168 miles	Rotterdam	3,327 miles
Hamburg	3,511 miles	Southampton	3,095 miles
Havre	3,145 miles		

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE U. S., 1909-'10.

[Reported by The Mercantile Agency, R. G. Dun & Co.]

Manufacturers.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1910.	1909.	*1910.	1909.
Iron, foundries and nails	82	73	$12,131,445	$9,367,978
Machinery and tools	163	196	5,338,938	5,940,697
Woolens, carpets and knit goods	26	35	926,676	2,323,186
Cottons, lace and hosiery	19	16	1,624,386	468,224
Lumber, carpenters and coopers	409	376	13,657,416	8,526,745
Clothing and millinery	521	446	6,078,648	4,826,047
Hats, gloves and furs	57	43	645,811	566,677
Chemicals and drugs	30	25	254,178	226,523
Paints and oils	15	24	323,340	863,570
Printing and engraving	179	175	4,681,578	2,370,009
Milling and Bakers	236	261	1,607,453	2,252,829
Leather, shoes and harness	69	81	2,271,111	1,384,771
Liquors and tobacco	118	114	4,059,320	2,092,282
Glass, earthenware and bricks	102	112	4,660,199	4,908,735
All other	1,211	1,053	27,394,904	18,600,275
Total manufacturing	3,237	3,030	$85,650,493	$64,716,548
Traders.				
General stores	1,243	1,512	$8,982,673	$10,517,353
Groceries, meats and fish	2,361	2,344	9,028,450	9,007,008
Hotels and restaurants	481	535	5,954,460	4,186,146
Liquors and tobacco	723	959	4,878,753	5,022,048
Clothing and furnishing	913	827	8,112,315	7,621,342
Dry goods and carpets	579	599	10,260,364	8,731,805
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	360	358	2,279,462	2,262,294
Furniture and crockery	219	229	2,212,917	2,085,872
Hardware, stoves and tools	249	296	3,172,935	2,985,886
Chemicals and drugs	320	345	1,874,122	1,598,304
Paints and oils	49	48	280,616	241,054
Jewelry and clocks	231	263	3,639,288	2,431,054
Books and papers	87	111	579,162	906,984
Hats, furs and gloves	43	41	502,283	497,714
All other	1,096	1,037	13,781,276	10,999,904
Total trading	8,954	9,524	$75,539,076	$69,094,768
Brokers and transporters	423	370	36,640,863	20,792,149
Total commercial	12,614	12,924	$197,830,432	$154,603,465
Banking	100	80	31,943,083	24,677,128

*Twelve months to October 31. Other years calendar years.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1866-1910.

Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1866..	1,505	$53,783,000	1881..	5,582	$81,155,932	1896..	15,088	$226,096,834
1867..	2,780	96,666,000	1882..	6,738	101,547,564	1897..	13,351	154,332,071
1868..	2,608	63,694,000	1883..	9,184	172,874,172	1898..	12,186	130,662,899
1869..	2,799	75,054,054	1884..	10,968	226,343,427	1899..	9,337	90,879,889
1870..	3,546	88,242,000	1885..	10,637	124,220,321	1900..	10,774	138,495,673
1871..	2,915	85,252,000	1886..	9,834	114,644,119	1901..	11,002	113,092,379
1872..	4,069	121,056,000	1887..	9,634	167,560,944	1902..	11,615	117,476,739
1873..	5,183	228,499,900	1888..	10,679	128,829,973	1903..	12,069	145,444,185
1874..	5,830	155,239,000	1889..	10,882	148,784,337	1904..	12,199	144,202,311
1875..	7,740	201,000,000	1890..	10,907	189,856,965	1905..	11,520	102,676,172
1876..	9,092	191,117,000	1891..	12,273	189,868,638	1906..	10,682	119,201,515
1877..	8,872	190,669,936	1892..	10,344	114,044,167	1907..	11,725	197,385,225
1878..	10,478	234,383,132	1893..	15,242	346,779,889	1908..	15,690	222,315,684
1879..	6,658	98,149,053	1894..	13,885	172,992,859	1909..	12,924	154,603,465
1880..	4,735	65,752,000	1895..	13,197	173,196,060	1910..	12,614	197,830,432

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS.

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, 1908.

Republican—June 16-19.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, of Ohio. | JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York.

Democratic—July 7-10.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. | JOHN W. KERN, of Indiana.

Socialist—May 14-15.

EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. | BENJAMIN HANFORD, of New York.

Prohibitionist—July 15-16.

EUGENE W. CHAPIN, of Illinois. | AARON S. WATKINS, of Ohio.

Populist—April 3.

THOMAS E. WATSON, of Georgia. | SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS, of Indiana.

Socialist Labor—July 5.

MARTIN R. PRESTON, of Nevada. | DONALD L. MUNRO, of Virginia.

Independence—July 27-29.

THOMAS L. HISGEN, of Massachusetts. | JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, of Georgia.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republican National Convention was held in Chicago, June 16-19. Nine hundred and eighty delegates were admitted under the terms of the National Committee's call. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, was chosen temporary chairman on June 16, and Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, permanent chairman on June 17. On June 17 a report from the committee on rules was adopted, which allotted representation in the next convention to the territories and dependencies as follows: Arizona, 6 delegates; Hawaii, 6; New Mexico, 6; Alaska, 2; the District of Columbia ,2; Porto Rico, 2; the Philippines, 2. A minority resolution, offered by Representative Burke, of Pennsylvania, sought to establish an entirely new basis of representation. It provided that each state should hereafter be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for every ten thousand Republican votes polled, or majority fraction thereof, for Republican electors at the last preceding Presidential election. It gave four delegates apiece to Arizona, Hawaii and New Mexico and two apiece to Alaska, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippines. This minority resolution was defeated by 506 votes to 471, three delegates not voting.

The platform, published in full below, was adopted without division on June 18, after a minority report, offered by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, had been rejected. Separate votes were taken on three planks in the minority report. That recommending the passage by Congress of a law requiring national committees to make public campaign contributions as received during a national campaign was rejected by 880 votes to 94. That favoring a physical valuation of the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission was rejected by 917 votes to 63. That approving the popular election of Senators was rejected by 866 votes to 114.

On June 18 William H. Taft, of Ohio, was nominated for President on the first ballot. He received 702 votes, to 68 for Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania; 67 for Charles E. Hughes, of New York, 58 for Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois; 40 for Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; 25 for Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; 16 for Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, and 3 for Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. One delegate from South Carolina did not vote. The vote by states was:

States.	Taft.	Hughes.	Cannon.	Fairbanks.	Knox.	La Follette.	Foraker	Roosevelt.
Alabama	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	17	—	—	1	—	—	8	—
Idaho	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	3	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Iowa	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	24	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

States.	Taft.	Hughes.	Cannon.	Fairbanks.	Knox.	La Follette.	Foraker	Roosevelt.
Nevada	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire.	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
New Jersey....	15	—	3	2	4	—	—	—
New York.....	10	65	3	—	—	—	—	—
N. Carolina....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	42	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Oklahoma	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania .	1	—	—	—	64	—	—	3
Rhode Island..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Carolina....	13	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
South Dakota..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	21	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Washington ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Virginia...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Wyoming	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. of Columbia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hawaii	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Isl..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto Rico....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	702	67	58	40	68	25	16	3

On June 19 James S. Sherman, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President, receiving 816 votes on the first ballot, to 77 for Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; 75 for Curtis Guild, jr., of Massachusetts; 10 for George L. Sheldon, of Nebraska, and 1 for Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.

The Platform.

The platform, adopted on June 18, was as follows:

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

Repnblicanism Under Roosevelt.

In this the great era of American advancement the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington, or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence, and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law, the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines, the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations, the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the condition of wageworkers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defence of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

Equality of Opportunity.

Under the guidance of Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth to-day exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was $16,000,000,000. It has leaped to $110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but $60,000,000,000 in 500 years. The United

States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industry; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have a vast domain of 3,000,000 square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate, in the unharnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

The Revival Of Business.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equalled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon the renewed evidence of American supremacy, and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

Recent Republican Legislation.

Since the election of William McKinley, in 1896, the people of this country have felt anew the wisdom of intrusting to the Republican party through decisive majorities the control and direction of national legislation. The many wise and progressive measures adopted at recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government. Notwithstanding the indefensible filibustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill; the appointment of the national monetary commission; the employers' and government liability laws; the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy; the widows' pension bill; the child labor law for the District of Columbia; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

Republican Pledges For Future Tariff.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress, which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed by the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

Currency.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the national monetary commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvellous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centres of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and, above all, must be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

Postal Savings.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.

Trusts.

The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the

federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

Railroads.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared; and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate, and give publicity to, the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

Railroad and Government Employes.

The enactment in constitutional form at the present session of Congress of the employers' liability law, the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen; the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphers, the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employes, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employes of the government, are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

Wage Earners Generally.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor, to establish an eight hour day in the construction of all public works, to increase the list of employes who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws, to adopt a child labor statute for the District of Columbia, to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children, and, later, of employes of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business; to appropriate $150,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophes and loss of life in the mines, and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil. The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage workers generally, for their wellbeing means the wellbeing of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

Court Procedure.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

The American Farmer.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economic advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of state aid, and we approve the efforts of the national Agricultural Department by experiments and otherwise to make clear to the public the best methods of road construction.

Rights of the Negro.

The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes to-day that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his

disfranchisement for reasons of color alone, as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

Natural Resources and Waterways.

We indorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence.

Army and Navy.

The present Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the army and navy; making the militia of the states an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint manœuvres of army and militia; fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the navy. Although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this Republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines, and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquillity among the nations.

Protection of American Citizenship Abroad.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist on the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

Extension of Foreign Commerce.

Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately $3,000,000,000 and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico a new era of Pan-American commerce and comity which is bringing us into closer touch with our twenty sister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a republican form of government and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

Arbitration and Hague Treaties.

The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace so signally advanced in the Hague conferences, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States eleven Hague conventions were ratified, establishing the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, restriction of submarine mines, limiting the use of force for the collection of contractual debts, governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles and in many ways lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed, and extradition, boundary and neutralization treaties of supreme importance were ratified. We indorse such achievements as the highest duty a people can perform, and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will with all the nations of the world.

Merchant Marine.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country, so essential to national defence, the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

Veterans of the Wars.

Another Republican policy which must ever be maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows' pensions made by the present Congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years.

Civil Service.

We reaffirm our declarations that the Civil Service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party, shall continue to be maintained and obeyed.

Public Health.

We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in national public health agencies and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

Bureau of Mines and Mining.

In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country we earnestly favor the establishment of a bureau of mines and mining.

The American government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the

Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Panama.

construction of the Panama Canal. The present conditions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining between that republic and this imperishable bonds of mutual interest, and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignty over their land.

In Porto Rico the government of the United States is meeting loyal and patriotic support; order and prosperity prevail, and the wellbeing of the people is in every respect promoted and conserved.

We believe that the native inhabitents of Porto Rico should be at once collectively made citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said island should have the privilege of becoming naturalized.

In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, law is established and life and property are made secure. Education and practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever increasing measure of home rule.

Time has justified the selection of the Panama route for the great isthmian canal, and events have shown the wisdom of securing authority over the zone through which it is to be built. The work is now progressing with a rapidity far beyond expectation, and already the realization of the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future.

New Mexico and Arizona.

We favor the immediate admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states in the Union.

Centenary of the Birth of Lincoln.

February 12, 1909, will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit, whose fame has brightened with the receding years and whose name stands among the first of those given to the world by the great republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversary be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation by all the people thereof, and especially by the public schools as an exercise to stir the patriotism of the youth of the land.

Democratic Incapacity for Government.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republican party could be enacted and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken under a Democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided. The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

Fundamental Differences Between Democracy and Republicanism.

Beyond all platform declarations there are fundamental differences between the Republican party and its chief opponent which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust. In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican party stands for wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth, Republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism would offer an equality of possession, which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity, which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency the Democratic party of to-day believes in government ownership, while the Republican party believes in government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

Upon this platform of principles and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country, asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic national convention was held in Denver, Col., on July 7-10. Theodore A. Bell, of California, was temporary chairman of the convention and Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, permanent chairman. On the permanent roll-

call there were 1,006 delegates. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President on July 10 on the first ballot, receiving 892½ votes, to 59½ for George Gray, of Delaware, and 46 for John A. Johnson, of Minnesota. Eight delegates did not vote.

The rollcall by states was as follows:

	Bryan.	Gray.	Johnson.		Bryan.	Gray.	Johnson.
Alabama	22	—	—	New York	78	—	—
Arkansas	18	—	—	North Carolina	24	—	—
California	20	—	—	North Dakota	8	—	—
Colorado	10	—	—	Ohio	46	—	—
Connecticut	9	—	5	Oklahoma	18	—	—
Delaware	—	6	—	Oregon	8	—	—
Florida	10	—	—	Pennsylvania	49½	9½	3
Georgia	4	20	2	Rhode Island	5	—	3
Idaho	6	—	—	South Carolina	18	—	—
Illinois	54	—	—	South Dakota	8	—	—
Indiana	30	—	—	Tennessee	24	—	—
Iowa	26	—	—	Texas	36	—	—
Kansas	20	—	—	Utah	6	—	—
Kentucky	26	—	—	Vermont	7	—	—
Louisiana	18	—	—	Virginia	24	—	—
Maine	10	—	1	Washington	10	—	—
Maryland	7	—	9	West Virginia	14	—	—
Massachusetts	32	—	—	Wisconsin	26	—	—
Michigan	28	—	—	Wyoming	6	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	22	Alaska	6	—	—
Mississippi	20	—	—	Arizona	6	—	—
Missouri	36	—	—	Dist. of Columbia	6	—	—
Montana	6	—	—	Hawaii	6	—	—
Nebraska	16	—	—	New Mexico	6	—	—
Nevada	6	—	—	Porto Rico	6	—	—
New Hampshire	7	—	1				
New Jersey	—	24	—	Totals	892½	59½	46

John W. Kern, of Indiana, was nominated by acclamation for Vice-President.

The Platform.

The platform, adopted unanimously on July 10, was as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenceless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Economy in Administration.

The Republican Congress in session just ended has made appropriations amounting to $1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the last fiscal year by $90,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than $60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government, as no less than a crime against the millions of working men and women, from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that, in the face of this shocking record, the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance, and insist upon the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

Officeholders.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures is a like addition to the number of officeholders. During the last year 23,784 were added, costing $16,156,000, and in the last six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from many commissions, has been 99,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly $70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only $6,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of officeholders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but also as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the Administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense by thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we

declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

The House of Representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The House of Representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and executive body, responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the Speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members.

Legislative government becomes a failure when one member, in the person of the Speaker, is more powerful than the entire body.

We demand that the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives and not by the Speaker, and we pledge ourselves to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.

The Misuse of Patronage.

We condemn as a violation of spirit of our institutions the action of the present Chief Executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his Cabinet officers. A forced succession in the Presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than a life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the Executive and no virtue in the one selected can justify the establishment of a dynasty. The right of the people to freely select their officials is inalienable and cannot be delegated.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

We demand federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money, wherewith to purchase elections, they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people.

Any reasonable doubt as to the existence of this relation has been forever dispelled by the sworn testimony of witnesses examined in the insurance investigation in New York, and the open admission, unchallenged by the Republican National Committee, of a single individual, that he himself, at the personal request of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, raised over $250,000 to be used in a single state during the closing hours of the last campaign. In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time, we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment any officer of a corporation who shall either contribute in behalf of or consent to the contribution by a corporation of any money or anything of value to be used in furthering the election of a President or Vice-President of the United States, or of any member of Congress thereof.

We denounce the action of the Republican party, having the complete control of the Federal Government, for its failure to pass the bill, introduced in the last Congress, to compel the publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed toward campaign funds, and point to the evidence of their insincerity, when they sought by an absolutely irrelevant and impossible amendment to defeat the passage of the bill. As a further evidence of their intention to conduct their campaign in the coming contest with vast sums of money wrested from favor-seeking corporations, we call attention to the fact that the recent Republican National Convention at Chicago refused, when the plank was presented to it, to declare against such practices.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum, and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum.

The Rights of the States.

Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and the safety abroad," we are opposed to the centralization implied in these suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial construction.

There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both, and it is as necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the state governments shall use the authority reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, state remedies

Popular Election of Senators.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other National reforms.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now affected by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic posi-

tion on this question, but the people cannot safely intrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them, and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the Republican Congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff iniquities.

Tariff.

We favor the immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessaries of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge. We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a Constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government.

Income Tax.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three—first, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system, which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States, and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportaion.

Trusts.

We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise like control over commerce within its borders. We demand such enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion.

Railroad Regulation.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce; to this end we recommend the valuation of railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost and cost of reproduction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reductions that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service, or do injustice to legitimate investments. We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, control and prevent such abuses.

We favor such legislation as will increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving to it the initistive with reference to rates and transportation charges put into effect by the railroad companies, and permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission, on its own initiative, to declare a rate illegal and as being more than should be charged for such service; that the present law relating thereto is inadequate by reason of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission is without power to fix or investigate a rate until complaint has been made to it by the shipper.

We further declare that all agreements of traffic or other associations of railway agents affecting interstate rates, service or classification shall be unlawful unless filed with and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We favor the enactment of a law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to inspect proposed railroad tariff rates or schedules before they shall take effect and if they be found to be unreasonable to initiate an adjustment thereof.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the States, under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Telegraph and Telephone.

Banking.

The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse, when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall Street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. While refusing to rescue wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has deposited Treasury funds, without interest and without competition, in favorite banks. It has used an emergency for which it is largely responsible to force through Congress a bill changing the basis of bank currency and inviting market manipulation, and has failed to give to the 15,000,000 depositors of the country protection in their savings.

We believe that in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency such currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government, and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions which wish to use it.

We favor a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured, and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established. But we condemn the policy of the Republican party in proposing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of rural communities and redeposit the same while under government charge in the banks of Wall Stret, thus depleting the circulating medium of the producing regions and unjustly favoring the speculative markets.

Labor and Injunctions.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act, covering injury to body or loss of life of employes.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

The Philippines.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our Nation open to the charge of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Waterways.

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation, and the National Government, having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every watercourse in the Union, which is justified by the needs of commerce, and to secure that end we favor, when practicable, the connection of the great lakes with the navigable rivers and with the Gulf through the Mississippi River, and the navigable rivers with each other, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coasts with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the Government connected with waterways, in one service, for the purpose of aiding in the completion of such a system of inland waterways; and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

Merchant Marine. We believe in the upbuilding of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public Treasury.

The Navy. The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

Protection of American Citizens. We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty; and if, under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor prompt negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authorized passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

Foreign Patents. We believe that where an American citizen holding a patent in a foreign country is compelled to manufacture under his patent within a certain time, similar restrictions should be applied in this country to the citizens or subjects of such a country.

Civil Service. The laws pertaining to the Civil Service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

Pensions. We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents, and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

Health Bureau. We advocate the organization of all existing national public health agencies into a national bureau of public health, with such power over sanitary conditions connected with factories, mines, tenements, child labor, and such other subjects as are properly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and do not interfere with the power of the states controlling public health agencies.

Agricultural and Mechanical Education. The Democratic party favors the extension of agricultural, mechanical and industrial education. We therefore favor the establishment of district agricultural experiment stations, the secondary agricultural and mechanical colleges in the several states.

Oklahoma. We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states, and heartily congratulate her on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

Arizona and New Mexico. The National Democratic Party has for the last sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the Federal Union, and, recognizing that each possesses every qualification to successfully maintain separate state governments, we favor the immediate admission of those territories as separate states.

Alaska and Porto Rico. We demand for the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government. The officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be thoroughly qualified by previous bona-fide residence.

Hawaii. We favor the application of principles of land laws of the United States to our newly acquired territory, Hawaii, to the end that the public lands of that territory may be held and utilized for the benefit of bona-fide homesteaders.

Post Roads. We favor Federal aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Natural Resources. We repeat the demand for internal development and for the conservation of our natural resources contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party, and to that end we insist upon the preservation, protection and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for homeseekers, the protection of the national resources in timber, coal, iron and oil against monopolistic control, the development of our waterways for navigation and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power, and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from

the control of monopoly; and, to such end, we urge the exercise of all powers, national, state and municipal, both separately and in co-operation.

We insist upon a policy of administration of our forest reserve which shall relieve it of the abuses which have arisen thereunder, and which shall, as far as practicable, conform to the police regulations of the several states where they are located, which shall enable homesteaders as of right to occupy and acquire title to all portions thereof which are especially adapted to agriculture, and which shall furnish a system of timber sales available as well to the private citizen as to the larger manufacturer and consumer.

Pan-American Relations. The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin America, and favors the taking of such steps consistent with Democratic policies for better acquaintance, greater mutual confidence, and larger exchange of trade, as will bring lasting benefit not only to the United States, but to this group of American republics having constitutions, forms of government, ambitions and interests akin to our own.

Panama Canal. We believe the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion.

Asiatic Immigration. We favor full protection, by both National and State Governments within their respective spheres, of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers.

Grazing Lands. The establishment of rules and regulations, if any such are necessary, in relation to free grazing upon the public lands outside of forest or other reservations, until the same shall eventually be disposed of should be left to the people of the states respectively in which such lands may be situated.

Conclusion. The Democratic party stands for democracy; the Republican party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic. The Democratic party is the champion of civil rights and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the Republican party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all, regardless of previous political affiliations or past differences, who desire to preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and who favor such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

SOCIALIST.

The Socialist National Convention met in Chicago on May 14-15. On May 15 Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, was nominated for President There was only one ballot. Debs received 152 votes; A. M. Simons, of Illinois, 9; C. D. Thompson, of Wisconsin, 16, and James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, 17. Benjamin Hanford, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, receiving 105 votes, to 43 for Seymour Stedman, of Illinois; 20 for May Wood Simons, of Illinois; 15 for W. J. Slayton, of Pennsylvania; 1 for George Woodbey, of California, and 1 for A. Lipscomb, of Oklahoma.

The Platform.

The platform adopted on May 14 was as follows:

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessaries and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equalled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit seeking class as is the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of

labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

Evils of Individualism.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellow men, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist party are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the alms of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interests of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

The Socialist Programme.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following programme: 1.—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight hour workday and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works.

General Demands.

It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class. 2.—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land. 3.—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist. 4.—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power. 5.—The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain. 6.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage. 7.—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a)

Industrial Demands.

By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery. (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week. (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories. (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death. 8.—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin. 9.—A graduated income tax. 10.—Unrestricted and equal suffrage

Political Demands.

for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. 11.—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall. 12.—The abolition of the Senate. 13.—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people. 14.—That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote. 15.—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a Department of Public Health. 16.—The separation of the present bureau of labor from

the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the establishment of a Department of Labor. 17.—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 18.—The free administration of justice. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

PROHIBITIONIST.

The Prohibition National Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, on July 15–16. Robert H. Patton, of Springfield, Ill., was temporary chairman, and Charles Scanlon, of Pittsburg, permanent chairman. Eugene W. Chafin, of Illinois, was nominated for President on the third ballot, receiving 636 votes out of 1,057. The Rev. William B. Patmore, of Missouri, was nominated by acclamation for Vice-President, but declined. Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio, was then chosen.

The Platform.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Prohibition party of the United States, assembled at Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1908, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the victories of our principles in the past and for encouragement at present and for the confidence of the early and triumphant success in the future, makes the following declaration of principles, and pledges their enactment into law when placed in power:

First—The submission by Congress to the several states of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

Second—The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic, for beverage purposes, in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of the interstate traffic therein.

Third—The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Fourth—Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

Fifth—The establishment of postal savings banks and the guarantee of deposits in banks.

Sixth—The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.

Seventh—The creation of a permanent tariff commission.

Eighth—The strict enforcement of law, instead of the official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.

Ninth—Uniform marriage and divorce laws.

Tenth—An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.

Eleventh—Court review of Postoffice Department decisions.

Twelfth—The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.

Thirteenth—Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.

Fourteenth—The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country and the improvement of the highways and waterways.

Believing in the righteousness of our cause and in the final triumph of our principles and convinced of the unwillingness of the Republican and Democratic parties to deal with these issues, we invite to full party fellowship all citizens who are with us agreed.

POPULIST.

The Populist National Convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., on April 3. Jacob S. Coxey, of Ohio, was temporary chairman, and George H. Honnecker, of New Jersey, permanent chairman. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was nominated for President, and Samuel W. Williams, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The Nebraska and Minnesota delegations bolted the convention.

The Platform.

The following platform was adopted:

The People's Party of the United States, with increased confidence in its contentions, reaffirms the declarations made by the national convention at Omaha.

The admonitions of Washington's farewell, the state papers of Jefferson and the words of Lincoln are the teachings of our greatest apostles of human rights and political liberty. There has been a departure from the teachings of these great patriots during recent administrations. The government has been controlled so as to place the rights of property above the rights of humanity, has brought the country to a condition that is full of danger to our national wellbeing. Financial combinations have had too much power over Congress and too much influence with the administrative departments of the government. Prerogatives of government have been unwisely and often corruptly surrendered to corporate monopoly and aggregations of predatory wealth.

Demand Government Money. The issuing of money is a function of government and should not be delegated to corporation or individual. The Constitution gives to Congress alone the power to issue money and regulate the value thereof. We therefore demand that all money shall be issued by the government direct to the people, without the intervention of banks, and be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and in quantities to supply the necessity of the country. We demand that postal savings banks be instituted for the savings of the people.

The public domain is the sacred heritage of all the people, and should be held for homesteads for actual settlers only. Alien ownership should be forbidden, and lands now held by aliens or by corporations which have violated the conditions of their grants should be restored to the public domain.

To prevent unjust discrimination and monopoly, the government should own and control the railroads and those public utilities which in their nature are monopolies. To perfect the postal service, the government should own and operate the general telegraph and telephone systems and provide a parcels post.

Oppose Special Privileges. As to those trusts and monopolies which are not public utilities or natural monopolies, we demand that those special privileges which they now enjoy, and which alone enable them to exist, should be immediately withdrawn. Corporations, being the creatures of government, should be subjected to such governmental regulation and control as will adequately protect the public. We demand the taxation of monopoly privileges while they remain in private hands, to the extent of the value of the privilege granted.

We demand that Congress shall enact a general law uniformly regulating the powers and duties of all incorporated companies doing interstate business.

As a means of placing all public questions directly under the control of the people, we demand that legal provision be made under which the people may exercise the initiative, referendum, and proportional representation, and direct vote for all public officers, with the right of recall.

Uphold Trade Unions. We believe in the right of those who labor to organize for their mutual protection and benefit, and encourage the efforts of the People's Party to preserve this right inviolate. We condemn the recent attempt to destroy the power of trade unions through the unjust use of the Federal injunction, substituting government by injunction for free government.

We favor the enactment of legislation looking to the improvement of conditions for wage-earners. We demand the abolition of child labor in factories and mines and the suppression of sweat shops. We oppose the use of convict labor in competition with free labor. We demand the exclusion from American shores of foreign pauper labor, imported to beat down the wages of intelligent American workingmen. We favor the eight-hour work day and legislation protecting the lives and limbs of workmen through the use of safety appliances.

We demand the enactment of an employers' liability bill within constitutional bounds. We declare against a continuation of the criminal carelessness in the operation of mines, through which thousands of miners have lost their lives to increase the dividends of stockholders, and demand the immediate adoption of precautionary measures to prevent a repetition of such horrible catastrophes.

Public Works. We declare that in times of depression, when workingmen are thrown into enforced idleness, that works of public improvements should be at once inaugurated and work provided for those who cannot otherwise secure employment.

We especially emphasize the declaration of the Omaha platform that "wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from labor without a just equivalent is robbery."

We congratulate the farmers of the country upon the enormous growth of their splendid organizations and the good already accomplished through them, securing higher prices for farm products and better conditions generally for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. We urge the importance of maintaining these organizations and extending their power and influence.

We condemn all unwarranted assumption of authority by inferior federal courts in annulling by injunction the laws of the states, and demand legislative action by Congress which will prohibit such usurpation and will restrict to the Supreme Court of the United States the exercise of power in cases involving state legislation.

We are opposed to all gambling in futures.

We present to all people the foregoing declaration of principles and policies as our deep, earnest and abiding convictions, and now, before the country and in the name of the great moral but eternal power in the universe that makes for right thinking and right living and determines the destiny of nations, this convention pledges that the People's Party will stand by these principles and policies in success and in defeat; that never again will the party, by the siren songs and false promises of designing politicians, be tempted to change its course or be again drawn upon the treacherous rocks of fusion.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

The Socialist Labor Convention was held in New York on July 6. It nominated unanimously for President Martin R. Preston, of Nevada, and for Vice-President Donald L. Munro, of Virginia.

The Platform.

The platform of 1904 was readopted. It is as follows:

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but, taught by experience, we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of their life, their liberty and their happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but, again taught by experience, we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

A Struggle of Classes.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: The Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of working class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

INDEPENDENCE.

The Independence party held its first national convention at Chicago on July 27-29. William R. Hearst, of New York, was temporary chairman of the convention, and Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, permanent chairman. Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, was nominated for President on the third ballot. He received 831 votes to 77 for John Temple Graves, of Georgia; 38 for M. W. Howard, of Alabama, and 2 for William R. Hearst, of New York. The vote on the two earlier ballots was:

First—Hisgen, 396; Graves, 213; Howard, 200; Reuben R. Lyon, of New York, 71; Hearst, 49.

Second—Hisgen, 590; Graves, 189; Howard, 109; Hearst, 49.

Two-thirds were necessary to a choice.

John Temple Graves, of Georgia, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

A few delegates from Kansas and West Virginia withdrew from the convention.

The Platform.

The platform, which was adopted on July 28, was as follows:

We, independent American citizens, representing the Independence party in forty-four states and two territories, have met in national convention to nominate, absolutely independent of all other political parties, candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Our action is based upon a determination to wrest the conduct of public affairs from the hands of selfish interests, political tricksters and corrupt bosses, and make the government, as the founders intended, an agency for the common good.

At a period of unexampled national prosperity and promise a staggering blow was dealt to legitimate business by the unmolested practice of stock watering and dishonest financiering. Multitudes of defenceless investors, thousands of honest business men and an army of idle workingmen are paying the penalty. Year by year, fostered by reckless governmental extravagance, by the manipulation of trusts, and by a privilege creating tariff, the cost of living mounts higher and higher. Day by day the control of the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the grip of machine politicians and party bosses.

Both Parties to Blame.

The Republican and Democratic parties are not only responsible for these conditions, but are committed to their indefinite continuance. Prodigal of promises, they are so barren of performance that to a new party of independent voters the country must look for the establishment of a new policy and a return to genuine popular government.

Our object is not to introduce violent innovations or startlingly new features. We of the Independence party look back as Lincoln did to the Declaration of Independence as the fountain head of all political inspiration. It is not our purpose to attempt to revolutionize the American system of government, but to restore the action of the government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln. It is not our purpose, either, to effect a radical change in the American system of government,

but to conserve for the citizens of the United States their privileges and liberties, won for them by the founders of this government, and to perpetuate the principles and policies upon which the nation's greatness has been built.

The Independence party is, therefore, a conservative force in American politics, devoted to the preservation of American liberty and independence, to honesty in elections, to opportunity in business, and to equality before the law.

Power with the People.

Those who believe in the Independence party and work with it are convinced that a genuine democracy should exist; that a true republican form of government should continue; that the power of government should rest with the majority of the people, and that the government should be conducted for the benefit of the whole citizenship rather than for the special advantage of any particular class.

Direct Nominations.

As of first importance in order to restore the power of government to the people, to make their will supreme in the primaries, in the elections, and in the control of public officials after they have been elected, we declare for direct nominations, the initiative and referendum, and the right of recall. It is idle to cry out against the evil of bossism while we perpetuate a system under which the boss is inevitable. The destruction of the individual boss is of little value. The people in their politics must establish a system which will eliminate not only an objectionabe boss, but the system of bossism. Representative government is made a mockery by the system of modern party conventions dominated by the bosses and controlled by cliques. We demand the natural remedy of direct nominations by which the people not only elect, but—which is far more important—select their representatives.

Referendum.

We believe in the principle of the initiative and referendum, and we particularly demand that no franchise grant go into operation until the terms and conditions have been approved by popular vote in the locality interested.

Recall.

We demand for the people the right to recall public officials from the public service. The power to make officials resides in the people, and in them also should reside the power to unmake and remove from office any official who demonstrates his unfitness or betrays the public trust.

Corrupt Practices at Elections.

Of next importance in destroying the power of selfish special interests and the corrupt political bosses whom they control is to wrest from their hands their main weapon, the corruption fund. We demand severe and effective legislation against all forms of corrupt practices at elections and advocate prohibiting the use of any money at elections except for meetings, literature and the necessary travelling expenses of the candidates. Bidding for votes the Republican and Democratic candidates are making an outcry about publicity of contributions, although both the Republican and Democratic parties have for years consistently blocked every effort to pass a corrupt practices act. Publicity of contributions is desirable and should be required, but the main matter of importance is the use to which contributions are put. We believe that the dishonest use of money in the past, whether contributed by individuals or by corporations, has been chiefly responsible for the corruption which has undermined our system of popular government.

Economy.

We demand honest conduct of public office and business alike, and of economical administration of public affairs, and we condemn the gross extravagance of federal administration and its appalling annual increase in appropriations. Unnecessary appropriations mean unnecessary taxes, and unnecessary taxes, whether direct or indirect, are paid by the people, and add to the ever increasing cost of living.

Overcapitalization.

We condemn the evil of overcapitalization. Modern industrial conditions make the corporation and stock company a necessity, but overcapitalization in corporations is as harmful and criminal as is personal dishonesty in an individual.

Compelling the payment of dividends upon great sums that have never been invested, upon masses of watered stock not justified by the property, overcapitalization prevents the better wages, the better public service and the lower cost that should result from American inventive genius and that wide organization which is replacing costly individual competition. The collapse of dishonestly inflated enterprises robs investors, closes banks, destroys confidence and engenders panics. The Independence party advocates as a primary necessity for sounder business conditions and improved public service the enactment of laws, state and national, to prevent watering of stock, dishonest issue of bonds and other forms of corporation frauds.

Labor.

We denounce the so-called labor planks of the Republican and Democratic platforms as political buncombe and contemptible claptrap, unworthy of national parties claiming to be serious and sincere.

The Republican declaration that injunction or temporary or restraining order should not be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, is empty verbiage, for a showing of irreparable injury can always be made, and is always made, in ex parte affidavits.

The Democratic declaration that "injunctions should not be issued in any case in which injunctions should not issue if no industrial dispute were involved" is meaningless and worthless.

Such insincere and meaningless declarations place a low estimate upon the intelligence of the average American workingman, and exhibit either ignorance of or indifference to the real interest of labor. The Independence party condemns the

arbitrary use of the writ of injunction and contempt proceedings as a violation of the fundamental right to trial by jury. From the foundation of our government down to 1872 the federal judiciary act prohibited the issue of any injunction without reasonable notice until after a hearing.

We assert that in all actions growing out of a dispute between employers and employes concerning terms or conditions of employment no injunction should issue until after a trial upon the merits, that such trial should be had before a jury, and that in no case of alleged contempt should any person be deprived of liberty without a trial by jury.

The Independence party believes that the distribution of wealth is as important as the creation of wealth, and indorses those organizations among farmers and workers which tend to bring about a just distribution of wealth through good wages for workers and good prices for farmers, and which protect the employer and the consumer through equality of price for labor and for product, and we favor such legislation as will remove them from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

We indorse the eight-hour workday, favor its application to all government employes, and demand the enactment of laws requiring that all work done for the government, whether federal or state, and whether done directly or indirectly through contractors, or through sub-contractors, shall be done on an eight-hour basis.

We favor the enactment of a law condemning as illegal any combination or conspiracy to blacklist employes. We demand protection for workmen through enforced use of safety appliances and provision of hygienic conditions in the operation of factories, railways, mills, mines and all industrial undertakings. We advocate state and federal inspection of railways to secure a greater safety for railway employes and for the travelling public.

Blacklist Illegal.

We call for the enactment of stringent laws fixing employers' liabilities and a rigid prohibition of child labor through co-operation between the state governments and the national government.

We condemn the manufacture and sale of prison-made goods in the open market in competition with free labor manufactured goods. We demand that convicts shall be employed direct by the different states in the manufacture of products for use in state institutions and in making good roads, and in no case shall convicts be hired out to contractors or sub-contractors. We favor the creation of a department of labor, including mines and mining, the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet.

The great abuses of grain inspection, by which the producers are plundered, demand immediate and vigorous correction. To that end we favor federal inspection under a strict civil service law.

Currency.

The Independence party declares that the right to issue money is inherent in the government, and it favors the establishment of a central government bank, through which the money so issued shall be put into general circulation.

We demand a revision of the tariff, not by the friends of the tariff, but by the friends of the people, and declare for a gradual reduction of tariff duties with just consideration for the rights of the consuming public and of established industry. There should be no protection for oppressive trusts which sell cheaply abroad and take advantage of the tariff at home to crush competition, raise prices, control production and limit work and wages.

Tariff.

The railroads must be kept open to all upon exactly equal terms. Every form of rebate and discrimination in railroad rates is a crime against business and must be stamped out. We demand adequate railroad facilities, and advocate a bill empowering shippers in time of need to compel railroads to provide sufficient cars for freight and passenger traffic and other railroad facilities through summary appeal to the courts.

Railroads.

We favor the creation of an interstate commerce court, whose sole function it shall be to review speedily and enforce summarily the orders of the interstate commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission should have the power to initiate investigations into the reasonableness of rates and practices, and no increase in rates should be put into effect until opportunity for such investigation is afforded. The Interstate Commerce Commission should proceed at once with a physical valuation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

We believe that legitimate organizations in business designed to secure an economy of operation and increased production are beneficial wherever the public participates in the advantages which result.

Trusts.

We denounce all combinations for restraint of trade and for the establishment of monopoly in all products of labor, and declare that such combinations are not combinations for production, but for extortion, and that activity in this direction is not industry, but robbery.

In cases of infractions of the anti-trust law or of the interstate commerce act, we believe in the enforcement of a prison penalty against the guilty and responsible individuals controlling the management of the offending corporations, rather than a fine imposed upon stockholders.

We advocate the extension of the principle of public ownership of public utilities, including railroads, as rapidly as municipal, state or national government shall demonstrate ability to conduct public utilities for the public benefit. We favor specifically government ownership of the telegraph, such as prevails in every other civilized

Public Ownership.

country in the world, and demand as an immediate measure that the government shall purchase and operate the telegraphs in connection with the postal service.

Parcels Post and Postal Savings Banks. The parcels post system should be rapidly and widely extended, and government postal savings banks should be established where the people's deposits will be secure, the money to be loaned to the people in the locality of the several banks at a rate of interest to be fixed by the government.

Good Roads. We favor the immediate development of a national system of good roads connecting all states, and national aid to states in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Postal Censorship. We favor a court of review of the censorship and arbitrary rulings of the Postoffice Department.

Statehood. We favor the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to separate statehood.

Fictitious Sales of Farm Products. We advocate such legislation, both state and national, as will suppress the bucket shop and prohibit the fictitious selling of farm products for future delivery.

National Health Bureau. We favor the creation of a national department of public health, to be presided over by a member of the medical profession, this department to exercise such authority over matters of public health, hygiene and sanitation which come properly within the jurisdiction of the national government as does not interfere with the rights of states or municipalities.

Asiatic Exclusion. We oppose Asiatic immigration, which does not amalgamate with our population, creates race issues and un-American conditions, and which reduces wages and tends to lower the high standard of living and the high standard of morality which American civilization has established.

We demand the passage of an exclusion act which shall protect American workingmen from competition with Asiatic cheap labor and which shall protect American civilization from the contamination of Asiatic conditions.

The Independence party declares for peace and against aggression, and will promote the movement for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

We believe, however, that a small navy is poor economy, and that a strong navy is the best production in time of war and the best preventive of war. We therefore favor the speedy building of a navy sufficiently strong to protect at the same time both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Internal Waterways and Natural Resources. We rejoice in the adoption by both the Democratic and Republicn platforms of the demand of the Independence party for improved national waterways and the Mississippi inland deep-waters project, to complete a ship canal from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. We favor the extension of this system to the tributaries of the Mississippi, by means of which thirty states shall be served and 20,000 miles added to the coast line of the United States. The reclamation of arid land should be continued and the irrigation programme now contemplated by the government extended and steps taken for the conservation of the country's natural resources, which should be guarded not only against devastation and waste, but against falling into the control of the monopoly.

The abuses growing out of the administration of our forest preserves must be corrected, and provisions should be made for free grazing from public lands outside of forest or other reservations. In behalf of the people residing in arid portions of our Western states we protest vigorously against the policy of the federal government in selling the exclusive use of water and electric power derived from public works to private corporations, thus creating a monopoly and subjecting citizens living in those sections to exorbitant charges for light and power, and diverting enterprises originally started for public benefit into channels for corporate greed and oppression, and we demand that no more exclusive contracts be made.

Protection of American Citizens. American citizens abroad, whether native born or naturalized, and of whatever race or creed, must be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges under our treaties, and wherever such rights are withheld by any country on the ground of race or religious faith, steps should be taken to secure the removal of such unjust discrimination.

Popular Election of Senators—Income Tax. We advocate the popular election of United States Senators, and of judges, both state and federal, and favor a graduated income tax and any constitutional amendment necessary to these ends.

Final Grounds of Appeal. Equality and opportunity, the largest measure of individual liberty consistent with equal rights; the overthrow of the rule of special interest and the restoration of government by the majority exercised for the benefit of the whole community; these are the purposes to which the Independence party is pledged, and we invite the co-operation of all patriots and progressive citizens, irrespective of party, who are in sympathy with these principles and in favor of their practical enforcement.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL PARTIES.

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[1]SOCIALIST.

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Michigan—Vernon F. King, Holland; A. M. Stirton, Hancock.
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Rhode Island—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow st., Pawtucket.
S. Dakota—Freeman Knowles, Deadwood.
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Tennessee—J. E. Voss, Jackson.
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Utah—Grant Syphers, Ogden.

[1]In Wisconsin Social Democratic Party and in Minnesota Public Ownership Party.

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[1]In Wisconsin Social Democratic Party and in Minnesota Public Ownership Party.

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Ore.—F. McKercher, Portland; W. P. Elmore, Brownsville.
Penn.—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; David B. McCalmont, Franklin.
R. I.—C. H. Tilley, Providence; Bernon E. Helme, Kingston.
S. D.—W. T. Rafferty, Miller; Quincy Lee Morrow, Brookings.
Tenn.—A. D. Reynolds, Bristol; J. B. Stinespring, Sandford.
Texas—J. B. Cranfill, Dallas; Walter C. Swengel, Dallas.
Utah—Robert J. Shields, Salt Lake City; Miss Edith Wade, Salt Lake City.
Vt.—H. S. Eldred, Sheldon; Dr. Hausen, Montpelier.
Va.—G. M. Smithdeal, Richmond; James W. Bodley, Staunton.
Wash.—Guy Posson, Seattle; R. E. Dunlap, Seattle.
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Wis.—W. D. Cox, Milwaukee; B. E. Van Keuren, Oshkosh.
Wyo.—L. L. Laughlin, Laramie; C. J. Sawyer, Laramie.
Ariz.—Frank J. Sibley, Tucson; John Wix Thomas, Phœnix.

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N. C.—A. C. Shuford, Newton.
N. D.—B. F. Lathrope, Fargo.
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Okla.—H. W. Diffenderffer, Caddo; J. Luther Langston, Oklahoma City; William C. Hatcher, Bokchito.
Ore.—T. J. Byrnes and M. J. Malley, Portland; George E. Shaver, Cleone.
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Ky.—R. H. Winn, Mount Sterling.
La.—F. B. Williams, Patterson.
Me.—Byron Boyd, Augusta.
Md.—John B. Hanna, Belair.
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Miss.—E. W. Collins, Jackson.
Mo.—Charles D. Morris, St. Joseph.
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Wis.—Joseph E. Davies, Madison.
Wyo.—John E. Osborne, Rawlins.

ELECTORAL APPORTIONMENT AND VOTE

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1900 AND 1908.

States.	1900.	1908.	States.	1900.	1908.
Alabama	11	11	New Hampshire	4	4
Arkansas	8	9	New Jersey	10	12
California	9	10	New York	36	39
Colorado	4	5	North Carolina	11	12
Connecticut	6	7	North Dakota	3	4
Delaware	3	3	Ohio	23	23
Florida	4	5	Oklahoma	—	7
Georgia	13	13	Oregon	4	4
Idaho	3	3	Pennsylvania	32	34
Illinois	24	27	Rhode Island	4	4
Indiana	15	15	South Carolina	9	9
Iowa	13	13	South Dakota	4	4
Kansas	10	10	Tennessee	12	12
Kentucky	13	13	Texas	15	18
Louisiana	8	9	Utah	3	3
Maine	6	6	Vermont	4	4
Maryland	8	8	Virginia	12	12
Massachusetts	15	16	Washington	4	5
Michigan	14	14	West Virginia	6	7
Minnesota	9	11	Wisconsin	12	13
Mississippi	9	10	Wyoming	3	3
Missouri	17	18			
Montana	3	3	Totals	447	483
Nebraska	8	8	Necessary to a choice	—	242
Nevada	3	3			

REPRESENTATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES IN THE LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENTS OF 1891 AND 1901.

States.	Census of 1890	Census of 1900	States.	Census of 1890	Census of 1900
Alabama	9	9	Nevada	1	1
Arkansas	6	7	New Hampshire	2	2
California	7	8	New Jersey	8	10
Colorado	2	3	New York	34	37
Connecticut	4	5	North Carolina	9	10
Delaware	1	1	North Dakota	1	2
Florida	2	3	Ohio	21	21
Georgia	11	11	Oklahoma	—	5
Idaho	1	1	Oregon	2	2
Illinois	22	25	Pennsylvania	30	32
Indiana	13	13	Rhode Island	2	2
Iowa	11	11	South Carolina	7	7
Kansas	8	8	South Dakota	2	2
Kentucky	11	11	Tennessee	10	10
Louisiana	6	7	Texas	13	16
Maine	4	4	Utah	—	1
Maryland	6	6	Vermont	2	2
Massachusetts	13	14	Virginia	10	10
Michigan	12	12	Washington	2	3
Minnesota	7	9	West Virginia	4	5
Mississippi	7	8	Wisconsin	10	11
Missouri	15	16	Wyoming	1	1
Montana	1	1			
Nebraska	6	6	Totals	356	391

Utah admitted after the Apportionment act of 1891; one Representative allotted on admission. Oklahoma admitted in 1907; five Representatives allotted.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Representatives	Population.
Constitution	1789	30,000	65	—
First Census	1793	30,000	105	3,929,214
Second Census	1803	33,000	141	5,308,483
Third Census	1813	35,000	181	7,239,881
Fourth Census	1823	40,000	213	9,633,822
Fifth Census	1833	47,700	240	12,866,020
Sixth Census	1843	70,680	223	17,069,453

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Representatives	Population.
Seventh Census	1853	93,423	233	23,191,876
Eighth Census	1863	127,381	243	31,443,321
Ninth Census	1873	131,425	293	38,558,371
Tenth Census	1883	151,911	325	50,155,873
Eleventh Census	1891	173,901	356	62,622,250
Twelfth Census	1901	194,182	386	74,565,906

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

States.	Constitutional apportionment.	First census, 1790.	Second census, 1800.	Third census, 1810.	Fourth census, 1820.	Fifth census, 1830.	Sixth census, 1840.	Seventh census, 1850.	Eighth census, 1860.	Ninth census, 1870.	Tenth census, 1880.	Eleventh census 1890.	Twelfth census, 1900.
Alabama	—	—	—	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	6	7	8
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Illinois	—	—	—	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25
Indiana	—	—	—	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	9	11	11	11
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	8	8
Kentucky	—	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11
Louisiana	—	—	—	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7
Maine	—	—	—	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5	7	9
Mississippi	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8
Missouri	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	6
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ohio	—	—	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Tennessee	—	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	11	13	16
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vermont	—	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	5
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	8	9	10	11
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391

The following representation was added after the several census apportionments indicated and is included in the above table: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Alabama, 1; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Twelfth—Oklahoma, 5.

PLACES AND TIMES OF THE SESSIONS OF THE EARLY CONGRESSES.

Place.	Time.	Place.	Time.
Philadelphia	Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774.	Princeton, N. J.	June 30, 1783, to Nov. 4, 1783.
Philadelphia	May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776.	Annapolis, Md.	Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784.
Baltimore	Dec. 20, 1776, to March 4, 1777.	Trenton, N. J.	Nov. 1, 1784, to Dec. 24, 1784.
Philadelphia	March 4, 1777, to Dec. 18, 1777.	New York City	Jan. 11, 1785, to Nov. 4, 1785.
Lancaster, Penn.	Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 27, 1777.	New York City	Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786.
York, Penn.	Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778.	New York City	Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787.
Philadelphia	July 2, 1778, to June 21, 1783.	New York City	Nov. 5, 1787, to Oct. 21, 1788.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

The Continental Congress.

Congresses.	Names.	States from which elected	Date of election.
First	Peyton Randolph	Virginia	September 5, 1774.
First	Henry Middleton	South Carolina	October 22, 1774.
Second	Peyton Randolph	Virginia	May 10, 1775.
Second	John Hancock	Massachusetts	May 24, 1775.
Second	Henry Laurens	South Carolina	November 1, 1777.
Second	John Jay	New York	December 10, 1778.
Second	Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	September 28, 1779.

THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

The Articles of Confederation Became Effective on March 2, 1781.

First	Thomas McKean	Delaware	July 10, 1781.
Second	John Hanson	Maryland	November 5, 1781.
Third	Elias Boudinot	New Jersey	November 4, 1782.
Fourth	Thomas Mifflin	Pennsylvania	November 3, 1783.
Fifth	Richard Henry Lee	Virginia	November 30, 1784.
Sixth	John Hancock*	Massachusetts	November 23, 1785.
Sixth	Nathaniel Gorham	Massachusetts	June 6, 1786.
Seventh	Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	February 2, 1787.
Eighth	Cyrus Griffin	Virginia	January 22, 1788.

*Did not qualify because of illness.

VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

(Prior to 1803 there was no separate ballot for Vice-President. Each elector voted for two candidates for President, and the candidate having the greatest number of votes, if a majority of all cast, became President. The one among the remaining candidates who had the highest vote became Vice-President. This method was superseded through the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution.)

FOR PRESIDENT, 1789-1908.

Candidates.	Year of election	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting	Elect'l votes: Total No. votes	Elect'l votes: Each received	Popular vote.
*George Washington	1789	———	Virginia[1]	10	69	69	———
John Adams	—	———	Massachusetts	—	—	34	———
John Jay	—	———	New York	—	—	9	———
R. H. Harrison	—	———	Maryland	—	—	6	———
John Rutledge	—	———	South Carolina	—	—	6	———
John Hancock	—	———	Massachusetts	—	—	4	———
Samuel Huntingdon	—	———	Connecticut	—	—	2	———
George Clinton	—	———	New York	—	—	3	———
John Milton	—	———	Georgia	—	—	2	———

Candidates.	Year of election	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of states voting	Elect'l votes. Total No. votes	Elect'l votes. Each received	Popular vote.
James Armstrong	—	———	Georgia	—	—	1	———
Edward Telfair	—	———	Georgia	—	—	1	———
Benjamin Lincoln	—	———	Massachusetts	—	—	1	———
*George Washington	1792	———	Virginia	15	132	132	———
John Adams	—	Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	77	———
*John Adams	1796	Federalist	Massachusetts	16	139	71	———
Thomas Jefferson	—	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	—	—	68	———
George Clinton	—	Dem.-Rep.	New York	—	—	50	———
Thomas Jefferson	—	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	—	—	4	———
Aaron Burr	—	Dem.-Rep.	New York	—	—	1	———
Thomas Pinckney	—	Federalist	South Carolina	—	—	59	———
Aaron Burr	—	Dem.-Rep.	New York	—	—	30	———
Samuel Adams	—	———	Massachusetts	—	—	15	———
Oliver Ellsworth	—	Federalist	Connecticut	—	—	11	———
George Clinton	—	Dem.-Rep.	New York	—	—	7	———
John Jay	—	Federalist	New York	—	—	5	———
James Iredell	—	Dem.-Rep.	No. Carolina	—	—	3	———
S. Johnston	—	Dem.-Rep.	No. Carolina	—	—	2	———
George Washington	—	———	Virginia	—	—	2	———
John Henry	—	Dem.-Rep.	Maryland	—	—	2	———
Charles C. Pinckney	—	Federalist	South Carolina	—	—	1	———
*Thomas Jefferson	1800	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	16	138	[1]73	———
Aaron Burr	—	Dem.-Rep.	New York	—	—	[1]73	———
John Adams	—	Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	65	———
Charles C. Pinckney	—	Federalist	South Carolina	—	—	64	———
John Jay	—	Federalist	New York	—	—	1	———
*Thomas Jefferson	1804	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	17	176	162	———
C. C. Pinckney	—	Federalist	South Carolina	—	—	14	———
*James Madison	1808	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	17	175	122	———
C. C. Pinckney	—	Federalist	South Carolina	—	—	47	———
George Clinton	—	Dem.-Rep.	New York	—	—	6	———
*James Madison	1812	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	18	217	128	———
De Witt Clinton	—	Federalist	New York	—	—	89	———
*James Monroe	1816	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	19	217	183	———
Rufus King	—	Federalist	New York	—	—	34	———
*James Monroe	1820	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	24	235	231	———
John Q. Adams	—	Opposition	Massachusetts	—	—	1	———
*John Q. Adams	[2]1824	Coalition	Massachusetts	24	261	84	108,740
Andrew Jackson	—	Dem.-Rep.	Tennessee	—	—	99	153,544
William H. Crawford	—	Dem.-Rep.	Georgia	—	—	41	44,282
Henry Clay	—	Dem.-Rep.	Kentucky	—	—	37	46,587
*Andrew Jackson	1828	Democrat	Tennessee	24	261	178	647,231
J. Q. Adams	—	Nat. Rep.	Massachusetts	—	—	83	509,097
*Andrew Jackson	1832	Democrat	Tennessee	24	288	219	687,502
Henry Clay	—	Nat. Rep.	Kentucky	—	—	49	530,209
John Floyd	—	Anti-Masonic	Virginia	—	—	11	33,108
William Wirt	—	Anti-Masonic	Maryland	—	—	7	
*Martin Van Buren	1836	Democrat	New York	26	294	170	761,549
W. H. Harrison	—	Whig	Ohio	—	—	73	736,650
Hugh L. White	—	Whig	Tennessee	—	—	26	
Daniel Webster	—	Whig	Massachusetts	—	—	14	
W. P. Mangum	—	Whig	No. Carolina	—	—	11	
*W. H. Harrison	1840	Whig	Ohio	26	294	234	1,275,017
Martin Van Buren	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	60	1,128,702
*James K. Polk	1844	Democrat	Tennessee	26	275	170	1,337,243
Henry Clay	—	Whig	Kentucky	—	—	105	1,299,068
*Zachary Taylor	1848	Whig	Louisiana	30	290	163	1,360,101
Lewis Cass	—	Democrat	Michigan	—	—	127	1,220,544
*Franklin Pierce	1852	Democrat	New H'pshire	31	296	254	1,601,474
Winfield Scott	—	Whig	New Jersey	—	—	42	1,386,578
*James Buchanan	1856	Democrat	Pennsylvania	31	296	174	1,838,169
John C. Fremont	—	Republican	California	—	—	114	1,341,264
Millard Fillmore	—	American	New York	—	—	8	874,534
*Abraham Lincoln	1860	Republican	Illinois	33	303	180	1,866,352
John C. Breckinridge	—	Democrat	Kentucky	—	—	72	847,514
John Bell	—	Union	Tennessee	—	—	39	587,830
Stephen A. Douglas	—	Democrat	Illinois	—	—	12	1,375,157
*Abraham Lincoln	1864	Republican	Illinois	36	233	212	2,216,067
George B. McClellan	—	Democrat	New Jersey	—	—	21	1,808,725

Candidates.	Year of election	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of states voting	Elect'l votes. Total No. votes	Elect'l votes. Each received	Popular vote.
*Ulysses S. Grant	1868	Republican	Illinois	37	294	214	3,015,071
Horatio Seymour	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	80	2,709,615
*Ulysses S. Grant	1872	Republican	Illinois	37	352	286	3,597,070
Horace Greeley	—	Dem. & Lib.	New York	—	—	[3]—	2,834,079
B. Gratz Brown	—	Democrat	Missouri	—	—	18	———
Thomas A. Hendricks	—	Democrat	Indiana	—	—	42	———
Charles J. Jenkins	—	Democrat	Georgia	—	—	2	———
David Davis	—	Democrat	Illinois	—	—	1	———
*Rutherford B. Hayes	1876	Republican	Ohio	38	369	185	4,033,950
Samuel J. Tilden	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	184	4,284,885
*James A. Garfield	1880	Republican	Ohio	38	369	214	4,449,053
W. S. Hancock	—	Democrat	Pennsylvania	—	—	155	4,442,035
*Grover Cleveland	1884	Democrat	New York	38	401	219	4,911,017
James G. Blaine	—	Republican	Maine	—	—	182	4,848,334
*Benjamin Harrison	1888	Republican	Indiana	38	401	233	5,440,216
Grover Cleveland	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	168	5,538,233
*Grover Cleveland	1892	Democrat	New York	44	444	277	5,554,267
Benjamin Harrison	—	Republican	Indiana	—	—	145	5,175,201
James B. Weaver	—	Populist	Iowa	—	—	22	1,041,028
*William McKinley	1896	Republican	Ohio	45	447	271	7,111,607
[4]William J. Bryan	—	Dem. (Sil.)	Nebraska	—	—	176	6,509,052
*William McKinley	1900	Republican	Ohio	45	447	292	7,220,087
William J. Bryan	—	Democrat	Nebraska	—	—	155	6,300,016
*Theodore Roosevelt	1904	Republican	New York	45	476	336	7,620,337
Alton B. Parker	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	140	5,079,041
*William H. Taft	1908	Republican	Ohio	46	483	321	7,677,479
William J. Bryan	—	Democrat	Nebraska	—	—	162	6,405,585

*Elected President. [1]There being an equal number of votes for Jefferson and Burr, the House of Representatives proceeded on February 11, 1801, to elect a President. There was a deadlock until February 17, when on the thirty-sixth ballot two States voted blank (South Carolina and Delaware), and the Federalist members from Vermont and Maryland, which States were tied, allowed the Republicans from those States to throw them to Jefferson. Jefferson received the support of ten States, a majority; Burr of four, and two States expressed no choice. Burr then became Vice-President. [2]No candidate for President having a majority, the House of Representatives on February 9, 1825, elected John Quincy Adams on the first ballot. He was supported by thirteen States, Andrew Jackson by seven States and William H. Crawford by four States. John C. Calhoun had been elected Vice-President by the electoral college. [3]Horace Greeley died before the electoral college met. Three votes returned for him from Georgia were not counted. [4]Including votes cast for the Bryan and Watson ticket.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, 1804-1908.

(No separate ballot for Vice-President was taken in the Electoral College until 1804, following the ratification of the Twelfth Amendment to the federal Constitution, proclaimed on September 25, 1804. For joint votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in 1789, 1792, 1796 and 1800 see preceding table.)

Candidates.	Year.	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of states voting	Electoral votes. Total No. of votes	Electoral votes. Each received
*George Clinton	1804	Dem.-Rep.	New York	17	176	162
Rufus King		Federalist	New York	—	—	14
*George Clinton	1808	Dem.-Rep.	New York	17	175	113
Rufus King		Federalist	New York	—	—	47
James Langdon		Dem.-Rep.	New Hampshire	—	—	9
James Madison		Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	—	—	3
James Monroe		Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	—	—	3
*Elbridge Gerry	1812	Dem.-Rep.	Massachusetts	18	217	131
Jared Ingersoll		Federalist	Pennsylvania	—	—	86
*Daniel D. Tompkins	1816	Dem.-Rep.	New York	19	217	183
John E. Howard		Federalist	Maryland	—	—	22
James Ross		Federalist	Pennsylvania	—	—	5
John Marshall		Federalist	Virginia	—	—	4
Robert G. Harper		Federalist	Maryland	—	—	3

Candidates.	Year.	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of states voting.....	Electoral votes. Total No. of votes.	Each received.
*Daniel D. Tompkins.....	1820	Dem.-Rep.....	New York.....	24	235	218
Richard Stockton.....		——.....	New Jersey.....	—	—	8
Daniel Rodney.....		——.....	Delaware	—	—	4
Robert G. Harper.....		——.....	Maryland	—	—	1
Richard Rush.....		——.....	Pennsylvania ...	—	—	1
*John C. Calhoun.....	1824	Dem.-Rep.....	South Carolina..	24	261	182
Nathan Sanford.....		Dem.-Rep.....	New York.....	—	—	30
Nathaniel Macon.....		Dem.-Rep.....	North Carolina..	—	—	24
Andrew Jackson.....		Dem.-Rep.....	Tennessee	—	—	13
Martin Van Buren....		Dem.-Rep.....	New York.....	—	—	9
Henry Clay.....		Dem.-Rep.....	Kentucky	—	—	2
*John C. Calhoun.....	1828	Democrat.....	South Carolina..	24	261	171
Richard Rush.....		Nat.-Rep.....	Pennsylvania ...	—	—	83
William Smith.....		Democrat.....	South Carolina..	—	—	7
*Martin Van Buren.....	1832	Democrat.....	New York.....	24	288	189
John Sergeant.....		Nat.-Rep.....	Pennsylvania ...	—	—	49
William Wilkins.....		Democrat.....	Pennsylvania ...	—	—	30
Henry Lee.....		Anti-Masonic.....	Massachusetts ..	—	—	11
Amos Ellmaker.....		Anti-Masonic.....	Pennsylvania ...	—	—	7
*Richard M. Johnson.....	1836	Democrat.....	Kentucky	26	294	[1]147
Francis Granger.....		Whig.....	New York.....	—	—	77
John Tyler.....		Whig.....	Virginia	—	—	47
William Smith.....		Whig.....	Alabama	—	—	23
*John Tyler.....	1840	Whig.....	Virginia	26	294	234
Richard M. Johnson..		Democrat.....	Kentucky	—	—	48
L. W. Tazewell.....		Democrat.....	Virginia	—	—	11
James K. Polk.....		Democrat.....	Tennessee	—	—	1
*George M. Dallas.....	1844	Democrat.....	Pennsylvania ...	26	275	170
Theodore Frelinghuysen		Whig.....	New Jersey.....	—	—	105
*Millard Fillmore.....	1848	Whig.....	New York.....	30	290	163
W. O. Butler.....		Democrat.....	Kentucky	—	—	127
*William R. King.....	1852	Democrat.....	Alabama	31	296	256
William A. Graham...		Whig.....	North Carolina..	—	—	42
*John C. Breckinridge....	1856	Democrat.....	Kentucky	31	296	174
William L. Dayton....		Republican.....	New Jersey.....	—	—	114
Andrew J. Donelson...		American.....	Tennessee	—	—	8
*Hannibal Hamlin.....	1860	Republican.....	Maine	33	303	180
Joseph Lane.....		Democrat.....	Oregon	—	—	72
Edward Everett.....		Union.....	Massachusetts ..	—	—	39
Herschel V. Johnson...		Democrat.....	Georgia	—	—	12
*Andrew Johnson.....	1864	Republican.....	Tennessee	25	233	212
George H. Pendleton..		Democrat.....	Ohio	—	—	21
*Schuyler Colfax.....	1868	Republican.....	Indiana	34	294	214
Francis P. Blair, jr...		Democrat.....	Missouri	—	—	80
*Henry Wilson.....	1872	Republican.....	Massachusetts ..	35	352	286
B. Gratz Brown.....		Dem.-Lib.....	Missouri	—	—	47
George W. Julian.....		Dem.-Lib.....	Indiana	—	—	5
Alfred H. Colquitt....		Dem.-Lib.....	Georgia	—	—	5
John M. Palmer.....		Dem.-Lib.....	Illinois	—	—	3
Thomas E. Bramlette.		Dem.-Lib.....	Kentucky	—	—	3
Nathaniel P. Banks...		Dem.-Lib.....	Massachusetts ..	—	—	1
William S. Groesbeck.		Dem.-Lib.....	Ohio	—	—	1
Willis B. Machen.....		Dem.-Lib.....	Kentucky	—	—	1
*William A. Wheeler.....	1876	Republican.....	New York.....	38	369	185
Thomas A. Hendricks.		Democrat.....	Indiana	—	—	184
*Chester A. Arthur.....	1880	Republican.....	New York.....	38	369	214
William H. English...		Democrat.....	Indiana	—	—	155
*Thomas A. Hendricks...	1884	Democrat.....	Indiana	38	401	219
John A. Logan.....		Republican.....	Illinois	—	—	182
*Levi P. Morton.....	1888	Republican.....	New York.....	38	401	233
Allen G. Thurman.....		Democrat.....	Ohio	—	—	168
*Adlai E. Stevenson.....	1892	Democrat.....	Illinois	44	444	277
Whitelaw Reid.....		Republican.....	New York.....	—	—	145
James G. Field.....		Populist.....	Virginia	—	—	22
*Garret A. Hobart.....	1896	Republican.....	New Jersey.....	45	447	271
Arthur Sewall.....		Democrat.....	Maine	—	—	149
Thomas E. Watson....		Populist.....	Georgia	—	—	27
*Theodore Roosevelt.....	1900	Republican.....	New York.....	45	447	292
Adlai E. Stevenson....		Democrat.....	Illinois	—	—	155
*Charles W. Fairbanks...	1904	Republican.....	Indiana	45	476	336
Henry G. Davis.....		Democrat.....	West Virginia...	—	—	140
*James S. Sherman.....	1908	Republican.....	New York.....	46	483	321
John W. Kern.....		Democrat.....	Indiana	—	—	162

*Elected. [1]Richard M. Johnson was elected Vice-President by the Senate.

VOTE IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1789-1792.

States.	1789												1792				
	George Washington..	John Adams...	Samuel Huntington...	John Jay	John Hancock..	R. H. Harrison	George Clinton.	John Rutledge.....	John Milton....	James Armstrong...	Edward Telfair.....	Benjamin Lincoln.....	George Washington..	John Adams...	George Clinton.	Thomas Jefferson.....	Aaron Burr....
New Hampshire.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Massachusetts ..	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—
Rhode Island....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Connecticut	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
New York.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—
New Jersey	6	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Pennsylvania ...	10	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	1	—	—
Delaware.....	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Virginia	10	5	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
North Carolina..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—
South Carolina..	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	1
Georgia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1	132	77	50	4	1

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1796-1800.

States.	1796												1800				
	John Adams...	Thomas Jefferson.....	Thomas Pinckney.....	Aaron Burr...	Samuel Adams.	Oliver Ellsworth....	John Jay.....	George Clinton.....	S. Johnston....	James Iredell..	George Washington..	C. C. Pinckney.....	John Henry....	Thomas Jefferson....	Aaron Burr...	John Adams...	C. C. Pinckney.....	John Jay...
New Hampshire	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Massachusetts .	16	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—
Rhode Island...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
Connecticut ...	9	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—
Vermont	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
New York.....	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
New Jersey....	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
Pennsylvania ..	1	14	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	7	7	—
Delaware	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Maryland	7	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	5	5	—
Virginia	1	20	1	1	15	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	21	21	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
North Carolina.	1	11	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	8	8	4	4	—
Tennessee	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
South Carolina.	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Georgia	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	71	68	59	30	15	11	5	7	2	3	2	1	2	73	73	65	64	1

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1804-1828.

States.	1804.		1808.		1812.		1816.		1820.		1824.				1828.	
	Thos. Jefferson.	C. C. Pinckney	Jas. Madison...	C. C. Pinckney	Geo. Clinton....	Jas. Madison...	DeW. Clinton..	Jas. Monroe....	Rufus King....	Jas. Monroe....	John Q. Adams.	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams.	W. H. Crawford	Henry Clay....	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams.
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	1	8
New Hampshire.....	7	—	—	7	—	—	8	8	—	7	1	—	8	—	—	—	8
Massachusetts	19	—	—	19	—	—	22	—	22	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
Rhode Island.....	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4

States.	1804.		1808.			1812.		1816.		1820.		1824.				1828.	
	Thos. Jefferson.	C. C. Pinckney.	Jas. Madison...	C. C. Pinckney.	Geo. Clinton....	Jas. Madison...	DeW. Clinton...	Jas. Monroe....	Rufus King....	Jas. Monroe....	John Q. Adams.	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams.	W. H. Crawford	Henry Clay.....	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams..
Connecticut	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Vermont	6	—	6	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
New York	19	—	13	—	6	—	29	29	—	29	—	1	26	5	4	20	16
New Jersey	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Pennsylvania	20	—	20	—	—	25	—	25	—	24	—	28	—	—	—	28	—
Delaware	—	3	—	3	—	—	4	—	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Maryland	9	2	9	2	—	6	5	8	—	11	—	7	3	1	—	5	6
Virginia	24	—	24	—	—	25	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	24	—	24	—
North Carolina	14	—	11	3	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	15	—
South Carolina	10	—	10	—	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
Georgia	6	—	6	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	9	—	9	—
Kentucky	8	—	7	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Tennessee	5	—	5	—	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
Ohio	3	—	3	—	—	7	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	16	16	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	5	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	3	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Total	162	14	122	47	6	128	89	183	34	231	1	99	84	41	37	178	83

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1832-1852.

States.	1832.				1836.					1840.		1844.		1848.		1852.	
	Andrew Jackson	Henry Clay	John Floyd	William Wirt	Martin Van Buren..	William H. Harrison	Hugh L. White	Daniel Webster	W. P. Mangum	William H. Harrison	Martin Van Buren..	James K. Polk	Henry Clay	Zachary Taylor	Lewis Cass	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott
Maine	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	9	8	—
N. Hampshire	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	6	5	—
Mass.	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	12	12	—	—	13
Rhode Island.	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—	4	—
Connecticut	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	6	—	6	—
Vermont	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	6	—	—	5
New York	42	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42	—	36	—	36	—	35	—
New Jersey	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	7	—	7	—
Pennsylvania	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30	—	26	—	26	—	27	—
Delaware	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—
Maryland	3	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	8	—	8	—
Virginia	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	17	—	—	17	15	—
No. Carolina	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	11	11	—	10	—
So. Carolina	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	9	—	—	9	8	—
Georgia	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	12	12	—	—	12
Tennessee	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	13	13	—	—	12
Ohio	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	23	—	23	23	—
Louisiana	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Mississippi	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	6	7	—
Indiana	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	12	—	—	12	13	—
Illinois	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	9	11	—
Alabama	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	9	9	—
Missouri	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	7	9	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	4	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	5	6	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total	219	49	11	7	170	73	26	14	11	234	60	170	105	163	127	254	42

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1856-1876.

States.	1856.			1860.				1864.		1868.		1872.					1876.	
	Buchanan	Fremont	Fillmore	Lincoln	Breckinridge	Bell	Douglas	Lincoln	McClellan	Grant	Seymour	Grant	Hendricks	Brown	Jenkins (Ga.)	Davis (Ill.)	Hayes	Tilden
Alabama	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Arkansas	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	6
Cal.	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Colorado.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Conn.	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Del.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Florida	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Georgia	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	11
Illinois	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	—
Indiana	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Iowa	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Kentucky	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	11	—	11	—	8	4	—	—	—	12
Louisiana	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	*	*	*	*	*	8	—
Maine	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Maryland	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Mass.	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—
Michigan	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	—
Minn.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Miss.	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Missouri.	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	11	—	—	6	8	—	1	—	15
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
N. H.	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
N. Jersey	7	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	7	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
New York	—	35	—	35	—	—	—	33	—	—	33	35	—	—	—	—	—	35
N. Car.	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ohio	—	23	—	23	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—
Oregon	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Penn.	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	26	—	26	—	29	—	—	—	—	29	—
R. Island.	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
S. Car.	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Tenn.	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Texas	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Vermont	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Virginia	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Wis.	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total.	174	114	8	180	72	39	12	212	21	214	71	286	42	18	2	1	185	184

*Not counted: Arkansas, 6; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 3, cast for Horace Greeley after his death—17 in all. Total counted, 349.

*ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1880 TO 1908.

States.	1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.		1900.		1904.		1908.	
	Garfield	Hancock	Blaine	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Weaver	McKinley	Bryan	McKinley	Bryan	Roosevelt	Parker	Taft	Bryan
Alabama	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	11
Arkansas	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9
California	1	5	8	—	8	—	1	8	—	8	1	9	—	10	—	10	—
Colorado	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	5	—	—	5
Connecticut	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—
Delaware	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Florida	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	5
Georgia	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	13
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—
Illinois	21	—	22	—	22	—	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	27	—	27	—
Indiana	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—
Iowa	11	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	13	—
Kansas	5	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	12	1	—	13	—	13	—	13
Louisiana	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9
Maine	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—

States.	1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.		1900.		1904.		1908.	
	Garfield	Hancock	Blaine	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Weaver	McKinley	Bryan	McKinley	Bryan	Roosevelt	Parker	Taft	Bryan
Maryland	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	1	7	2	6
Massachusetts	13	—	14	—	14	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	16	—	16	—
Michigan	11	—	13	—	13	—	9	5	—	14	—	14	—	14	—	14	—
Minnesota	5	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	11	—	11	—
Mississippi	—	8	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10
Missouri	—	15	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	—	17	—	17	18	—	18	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—
Nebraska	3	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	8
Nevada	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	3
New Hampshire	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
New Jersey	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	12	—	12	—
New York	35	—	—	36	36	—	—	36	—	36	—	36	—	39	—	39	—
North Carolina	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	4	—	4	—
Ohio	22	—	23	—	23	—	22	1	—	23	—	23	—	23	—	23	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Oregon	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	29	—	30	—	30	—	32	—	—	32	—	32	—	34	—	34	—
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
South Carolina	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12
Texas	—	8	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	18	—	18
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—
Vermont	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
Virginia	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	5	—	5	—
West Virginia	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—
Wisconsin	10	—	11	—	11	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	13	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—
Totals	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162

*Republican candidates in first column. Democratic in second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

No separate ballot for Vice-President was taken in the Electoral College prior to 1804. Since that time the vote by states for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the various parties has been identical except in the elections of 1808, 1812, 1816, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1872 and 1896. The variations in those years from the votes for Presidential candidates shown in the preceding tables were:

1808—George Clinton, Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President, received nine less votes than James Madison, Democratic-Republican candidate for President. Vermont, which cast six votes for Madison, cast six votes for John Langdon for Vice-President, and Ohio, with three votes, did the same. The six electors from New York, who voted for Clinton for President instead of Madison, cast three votes for Vice-President for Madison and three for James Monroe.

1812—Elbridge Gerry, Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President, received three more votes than James Madison. One Federalist vote from New Hampshire and two from Massachusetts were cast for him. Jared Ingersoll, Federalist candidate for Vice-President, received three votes less from Massachusetts and New Hampshire than De Witt Clinton.

1816—The nine Federalist electors from Connecticut and the three from Delaware, who voted for Rufus King for President, did not vote for John E. Howard for Vice-President. Connecticut gave five votes to James Ross and four to John Marshall, and Delaware gave three votes to Robert G. Harper.

1820—Daniel D. Tompkins received thirteen votes less than James Monroe. Eight electors from Massachusetts, who had voted for Monroe, voted for Richard Stockton for Vice-President. Delaware gave four votes to Daniel Rodney, and one Monroe elector from Maryland voted for Robert G. Harper. The single elector from New Hampshire, voted for Richard Rush for Vice-President.

1824—There were no regular party nominations this year, all the candidates for President being affiliated with the Democratic-Republican party. The election of President was thrown into the House of Representatives. John C. Calhoun was the chief candidate for Vice-President and received 182 votes. Nathan Sanford received seven votes from New York, seven from Kentucky, and sixteen from Tennessee. Nathaniel Macon received twenty-four votes from Virginia. Andrew Jackson received one vote from New Hampshire, eight from Connecticut, one from Maryland and three from Missouri. Martin Van Buren received nine votes from Georgia, and Henry Clay two votes from Delaware.

1828—John C. Calhoun, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received seven votes less than were cast for Andrew Jackson, Democratic candidate for

President. Seven Democratic electors from Georgia voted for William Smith, of South Carolina, for Vice-President.

1832—Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received thirty votes less than Andrew Jackson, Democratic candidate for President. Thirty Democratic electors from Pennsylvania voted for William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

1836—Richard M. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received twenty-three votes less than Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for President. His vote, 147, was one less than the majority in the electoral college, and he was elected Vice-President by the Senate. The Whig candidates for Vice-President, nominated by separate state action, received these votes: Francis Granger, Massachusetts, 14; Vermont, 7; New Jersey, 8; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 15; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 9; total, 77. John Tyler, Maryland, 10; South Carolina, 11; Georgia, 11; Tennessee, 15; total, 47. William Smith, Virginia, 23.

1840—Richard M. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received twelve votes less than Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for President. One Democratic elector from Virginia voted for James K. Polk, and eleven Democratic electors from South Carolina voted for L. W. Tazewell.

1872—Horace Greeley, Democratic and Liberal candidate for President, having died before the meeting of the electoral college, the Democratic electoral vote was divided among four candidates. B. Gratz Brown, Democratic and Liberal candidate for Vice-President, received forty-seven votes, nineteen less than the number of Democratic electors. These nineteen votes were distributed as follows:

One from Georgia for N. P. Banks, five from Missouri for George W. Julian, five from Georgia for Alfred H. Colquitt, three from Missouri for John M. Palmer, three from Kentucky for Thomas E. Bramlette, one from Missouri for William L. Groesbeck, and one from Kentucky for Willis B. Machen.

1896—William J. Bryan was supported for President in this election by the Democratic and Populist parties, but each party made a separate nomination for Vice-President, and in ten states carried by Mr. Bryan there was a coalition on electors, which resulted in a division of votes for Vice-President. Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for Vice-President, received three votes from Arkansas, four from Louisiana, four from Missouri, one from Montana, four from Nebraska, five from North Carolina, two from South Dakota, one from Utah, two from Washington, and one from Wyoming. Total, twenty-seven.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

ELECTION OF 1876.

States.	Rep.	Dem	Grb.	Pro.	*Scat.	Total.
Alabama	68,230	102,002	—	—	—	170,232
Arkansas	38,669	58,071	289	—	—	97,029
California	79,269	76,465	47	—	19	155,800
†Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	774	378	36	122,156
Delaware	10,752	13,381	—	—	—	24,133
Florida	23,849	22,923	—	—	—	46,772
Georgia	50,446	130,088	—	—	—	180,534
Illinois	278,232	258,601	17,233	141	286	554,493
Indiana	208,011	213,526	9,533	—	—	431,070
Iowa	171,327	112,099	9,001	36	—	292,463
Kansas	78,322	37,502	7,776	110	23	124,133
Kentucky	97,156	159,690	1,944	818	—	259,608
Louisiana	75,135	70,508	—	—	—	145,643
Maine	66,300	49,823	663	—	—	116,786
Maryland	71,981	91,780	33	10	—	163,804
Massachusetts	150,063	108,777	779	84	—	259,703
Michigan	166,534	141,095	9,060	766	71	317,526
Minnesota	72,962	48,799	2,311	72	—	124,144
Mississippi	52,605	112,173	—	—	—	164,778
Missouri	145,029	203,077	3,498	64	97	351,765
Nebraska	31,916	17,554	2,320	1,599	117	53,506
Nevada	10,383	9,308	—	—	—	19,691
New Hampshire	41,539	38,509	76	—	—	80,124
New Jersey	103,517	115,962	712	43	—	220,234
New York	489,207	521,949	1,987	2,359	1,828	1,017,330
North Carolina	108,417	125,427	—	—	—	233,844
Ohio	330,698	323,182	3,057	1,636	76	658,649
Oregon	15,206	14,149	510	—	—	29,865
Pennsylvania	384,122	366,158	7,187	1,319	83	758,889
Rhode Island	15,787	10,712	68	60	—	26,627
South Carolina	91,870	90,906	—	—	—	182,776
Tennessee	89,566	133,166	—	—	—	222,732
Texas	44,800	104,755	—	—	—	145,555
Vermont	44,092	20,254	—	—	—	64,346
Virginia	95,558	139,670	—	—	—	235,228
West Virginia	42,698	56,455	1,373	—	—	100,526
Wisconsin	130,668	123,927	1,509	27	—	256,131
Total	4,033,950	4,284,757	81,740	9,522	2,636	8,412,605

*Includes Anti-Masonic and American Alliance. †Electors chosen by Legislature.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1880-1888.

States.	*1880				†1884				‡1888			
	Rep.	Dem.	Gbk.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Gbk.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Union Labor.	Pro.
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	—	59,591	93,951	873	612	57,197	117,320	—	593
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	—	50,805	72,927	1,847	—	58,752	85,962	10,613	614
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	—	102 416	89,288	2,017	2,920	124,816	117,729	—	5,761
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	—	36,290	27,723	1,958	761	50,774	37,567	1,266	2,191
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	409	65,923	67,199	1,688	2,305	74,584	74,920	240	4,234
Delaware	14,133	15,275	120	—	12,951	16 964	6	55	12,973	16,414	—	400
Florida	23,654	27,964	—	—	28,031	31,766	—	72	26,659	39,561	—	403
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	—	48,603	94,667	145	195	40,446	100,449	—	1,808
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	443	337,474	312,355	10,910	12,074	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703
Indiana	232,164	225,522	12,986	—	238,463	244,990	8,293	3,028	263,361	261,013	2,694	9,881
Iowa	183,927	105,845	32,701	592	197,089	177,316	—	1,472	211,958	179,877	9,105	3,550
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,851	25	154,406	90,132	16,341	4,495	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,499	258	118,122	152,961	1,691	3,139	155,134	183,800	—	5,225
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	—	46.347	62.540	—	—	30,701	85,026	39	127
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	93	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	73,734	50,482	1,345	2,690
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	—	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	99,983	106,168	—	4,767
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	682	146,724	122,481	24,433	10,026	183,892	151,855	—	8,701
Michigan	185,341	131,597	34,895	942	192,669	149,835	42,243	18,493	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286	111,923	70,144	3,583	4,684	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	—	43,509	76,510	—	—	30,096	85,471	222	218
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,135	—	202,929	235,988	—	2,153	236,253	261,954	18,589	4,540
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950	—	76,912	54,391	—	2,899	108,425	80,552	4,226	9,429
Nevada	8,732	9,613	—	—	7,193	5,578	26	—	7,238	5,326	—	41
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	180	43,249	39,183	552	1,571	45,728	43,456	42	1,593
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191	123,440	127,798	3,496	6,159	144,360	151,508	—	7,933
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517	562,005	563,154	16,994	25,016	650,338	635,965	626	30,231
North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126	—	125,068	142,952	—	454	134,784	147,902	47	2,789
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,616	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356
Oregon	20,619	19,948	349	—	26,860	24,604	726	492	33,291	26,522	363	1,677
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,939	473,804	392,785	16,992	15,283	523,585	444,327	3,877	20,708
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	20	19,030	12,391	422	928	21,969	17,530	—	1,251
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	—	21,733	69,890	—	—	13,740	65,825	—	—
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	5,917	43	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	138,988	158,770	—	5,969
Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405	—	93,141	225,309	3,321	3,534	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749
Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,215	—	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,192	16,768	—	1,459
Virginia	84,020	128,586	—	—	139,356	145,497	—	138	159,438	131,977	—	1,678
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	—	63.096	67,317	810	939	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,084
Wisconsin	144,400	114,649	7,986	69	161,157	146,459	4,598	7,656	176,553	155,232	8,552	14,277
Totals	4,454,416	4,444,952	308,578	10,305	4,851,981	4,874,986	175,370	150,369	5,440,708	5,536,242	146,883	249,665
Plurality	9,464					23,005				95,534		

*1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; imperfect and scattering, 989 All, over Garfield, 311,115. †1884—Blank, defective and scattering, 14.904. In consequence of the uncertainties in the count resulting from the "fusions" formed, the plurality shown for Cleveland must be considered an approximation to the actual result—not a definite result. All, over Cleveland, 317,638. ‡1888—Cowdrey, United Labor, 3,073; Curtis, American, 1,591; Socialist, 2,068; scattering, 7,777. All, over Harrison, 506,544.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892-1900.

States.	1892.			1896.			1900.					
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	D.-P.	Nat. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. Lab.	Soc.	Pop.
Alabama	9,197	138,138	85,181	54,737	*131,226	6,462	55,512	97,131	2,762	—	—	4,178
Arkansas	46,974	87,834	11,831	37,512	101,103	—	44,800	81,142	584	—	27	972
California	118,149	118,293	25,352	146,088	144,766	2,006	164,755	124,985	5,024	—	7,572	—
Colorado	38,920	—	53,584	26,271	161,299	1	93,072	122,733	3,790	684	714	—
Connecticut	77,032	82,395	809	110,285	56,740	4,336	102,572	74,014	1,017	908	1,029	—
Delaware	18,077	18,581	—	20,452	10,615	966	22,529	18,858	538	—	57	—
Florida	—	30,143	4,843	11,257	31,958	1,772	7,499	28,007	2,234	—	601	1,070
Georgia	48,305	129,386	42,939	60,091	94,672	2,708	35,035	81,700	1,396	—	—	4,584
Idaho	8,599	—	10,520	0,314	23,192	—	27,198	29,414	857	—	—	445
Illinois	399,288	420,281	22,207	607,130	464,523	6,390	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,373	9,687	1,141
Indiana	255,615	262,740	22,208	323,754	305,573	2,145	336,063	309,584	13,718	663	2,374	1,438
Iowa	219,795	199,367	20,595	289,293	223,741	4,516	307,808	209,265	9,502	259	2,742	613
Kansas	157,241	—	163,111	159,541	171,810	1,209	185,955	162,601	3,605	—	1,605	—
Kentucky	135,441	175,491	23,500	218,171	217,890	5,114	226,891	234,899	2,814	299	770	2,017
Louisiana	13,331	87,022	13,332	22,037	77,175	1,915	14,234	53,071	—	—	—	—
Maine	62,870	48,049	2,396	89,461	34,587	1,896	65,412	30,822	2,585	—	878	—
Maryland	92,739	113,896	796	136,978	194,749	2,507	139,212	122,271	4,582	391	908	—
Massachusetts	202,914	170,813	3,210	278,976	105,711	11,749	238,860	159,997	6,202	2,599	9,607	—
Michigan	222,798	202,296	19,931	293,582	237,268	9,968	316,269	211,985	11,859	903	2,826	833
Minnesota	122,823	190,920	29,313	193,503	139,735	3,222	190,461	112,901	8,555	1,329	3,065	—
Mississippi	1,409	40,237	10,256	5,123	63,793	1,071	5,753	51,706	—	—	—	1,644
Missouri	227,640	268,400	41,204	304,940	363,652	2,355	314,092	351,922	5,965	1,294	6,139	4,244
Montana	18,838	17,534	7,259	10,494	42,537	—	25,373	37,146	298	116	708	—
Nebraska	87,227	24,934	83,134	103,064	115,999	2,797	121,835	113,513	3,685	—	820	1,104
Nevada	2,811	714	7,264	1,938	8,377	—	3,849	6,347	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	45,658	42,081	292	57,444	21,650	3,520	54,799	35,489	1,270	—	790	—
New Jersey	159,068	171,042	969	221,367	133,675	6,373	221,707	164,808	7,183	2,074	4,609	969
New York	909,350	654,868	19,429	819,838	551,369	18,950	821,992	678,389	22,043	12,622	12,869	—
North Carolina	100,346	132,951	44,732	155,222	174,488	578	133,081	157,752	1,096	—	—	830
North Dakota	17,159	—	17,700	26,335	20,686	—	35,898	20,531	731	—	520	111
Ohio	405,909	494,115	14,850	525,991	477,497	1,858	543,918	474,882	10,203	1,688	4,847	251
Oregon	35,902	12,242	26,965	48,779	46,962	977	49,520	33,385	2,536	—	1,494	275
Pennsylvania	516,011	452,264	8,714	728,300	433,230	10,921	712,665	424,232	27,908	2,936	4,831	638
Rhode Island	26,975	24,350	228	37,437	14,459	1,166	34,784	19,812	1,529	1,423	—	—
South Carolina	13,384	54,693	2,410	9,313	58,801	824	3,579	47,236	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	34,888	9,081	20,544	41,042	41,225	—	54,530	39,544	1,542	—	169	339
Tennessee	99,851	136,594	23,780	148,773	166,268	1,951	123,008	145,250	3,860	—	346	1,322
Texas	81,444	239,148	99,688	167,520	370,434	5,046	130,641	207,432	2,644	162	—	20,981
Utah	—	—	—	13,491	64,607	21	47,139	45,006	209	106	120	—
Vermont	37,992	16,325	44	50,991	10,607	1,329	42,568	12,849	368	—	—	—
Virginia	113,262	163,977	12,275	135,388	154,985	2,127	115,865	146,080	2,150	167	145	03
Washington	36,460	29,802	19,165	39,153	51,646	1,668	57,456	44,833	2,363	866	2,006	—
West Virginia	80,293	84,467	4,166	104,414	92,927	677	119,829	98,807	1,692	—	219	268
Wisconsin	171,101	177,325	10,019	268,135	165,523	4,584	265,760	159,163	10,027	503	7,048	—
Wyoming	8,454	—	7,722	10,072	10,655	—	14,482	10,164	—	—	—	—
Totals	5,170,336	5,552,351	1,041,467	7,111,607	6,509,052	134,645	7,220,077	6,360,016	209,062	33,375	92,142	50,030
Pluralities		376,015		602,555			860,061	—	—	—	—	—

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904 AND 1908.

States.	1904. Rep.	1904. Dem.	1904. Pro.	1904. Soc.	1904. S. L.	1904. Pop.	1908. Rep.	1908. Dem.	1908. Pro.	1908. Soc.	1908. S. L.	1908. Pop.	1908. Ind.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	612	853	—	5,051	26,283	74,374	665	1,399	—	1,568	495
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	—	2,318	56,679	87,015	1,194	5,842	—	1,026	289
California	205,226	89,294	7,380	29,533	—	—	214,398	127,492	11,770	28,659	—	—	4,278
Colorado	134,687	100,105	3,438	4,304	335	824	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	—	—	—
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	575	495	112,815	68,255	2,380	5,113	608	—	728
Delaware	23,712	19,347	607	146	—	51	25,907	22,072	677	240	—	—	28
Florida	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	—	1,605	10,654	31,104	553	3,747	—	1,946	1,356
Georgia	24,003	83,472	684	197	—	21,511	41,692	72,350	1,059	584	—	16,965	77
Idaho	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,954	—	353	52,621	36,162	1,968	6,400	—	—	119
Illinois	632,645	327,606	34,770	69,225	4,698	6,725	629,932	450,810	29,364	34,711	1,680	633	7,724
Indiana	368,289	274,345	23,496	12,013	1,598	2,444	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,476	643	1,193	514
Iowa	307,997	149,141	11,601	14,847	—	2,201	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	—	261	404
Kansas	210,893	84,800	7,245	15,494	—	6,156	197,216	161,209	5,033	12,420	—	—	68
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	596	2,511	235,711	244,092	5,887	4,185	404	333	200
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	—	995	—	—	8,958	63,568	—	2,538	—	—	79
Maine	64,438	27,648	1,510	2,106	—	338	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	—	—	700
Maryland	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	—	—	116,513	115,908	3,302	2,323	—	—	485
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	4,279	13,604	2,359	1,294	265,966	155,543	4,379	10,781	1,018	—	19,239
Michigan	361,866	134,151	13,302	8,941	1,012	1,159	333,313	174,313	16,705	11,527	1,086	—	734
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	6,253	11,692	974	2,103	195,843	109,401	11,107	14,527	—	—	426
Mississippi	3,189	53,376	—	393	—	1,425	4,363	58,286	—	978	—	1,276	—
Missouri	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009	1,674	4,226	347,203	346,574	4,284	15,431	868	1,165	402
Montana	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	208	1,520	32,333	29,326	827	5,855	—	—	443
Nebraska	138,558	51,876	6,323	7,412	—	20,518	126,997	131,099	5,179	3,524	—	—	—
Nevada	6,867	3,982	—	925	—	344	10,775	11,212	—	2,103	—	—	486
New Hampshire	54,177	33,992	749	1,090	—	81	53,144	33,655	905	1,299	—	—	584
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	6,845	9,587	2,680	3,705	265,326	182,567	4,934	10,253	1,196	—	2,922
New York	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883	9,127	7,459	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451	3,877	—	35,817
North Carolina	82,442	124,121	361	124	—	819	114,887	136,928	—	345	—	—	—
North Dakota	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,017	—	165	57,680	32,885	1,496	2,421	—	—	43
Ohio	600,095	344,674	19,339	36,260	2,633	1,392	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795	721	162	439
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,558	122,406	—	21,779	—	434	244
Oregon	60,432	17,444	3,860	7,651	—	784	62,530	38,049	2,682	7,339	—	—	289
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	33,717	21,863	2,211	—	745,779	448,785	36,694	33,913	1,222	—	1,057
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	768	956	488	—	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365	183	—	1,105
South Carolina	2,254	54,635	—	22	—	1	3,963	62,288	—	101	—	—	42
South Dakota	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138	—	1,240	67,466	40,266	4,039	2,846	—	—	88
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,889	1,354	—	2,491	118,324	135,608	300	1,870	—	1,081	332
Texas	51,242	167,200	3,995	2,791	421	8,062	65,668	217,302	1,634	7,870	176	944	115
Utah	62,444	33,413	—	5,767	—	—	61,015	42,601	—	4,895	—	—	87
Vermont	40,459	9,777	792	844	—	—	39,558	11,300	802	—	—	—	804
Virginia	46,450	80,638	1,382	218	56	359	52,573	82,946	1,111	255	25	105	51
Washington	101,540	28,098	3,229	10,023	1,592	669	106,062	58,691	4,700	14,177	—	—	249
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	4,569	1,572	—	324	137,869	111,418	5,139	3,679	—	16	46
Wisconsin	279,870	124,036	9,770	28,220	223	530	247,747	166,632	11,564	28,164	314	—	—
Wyoming	20,467	8,904	207	1,077	—	—	20,846	14,918	66	1,715	—	—	64
Totals	7,621,407	5,079,704	258,550	402,321	33,460	113,259	7,677,479	6,405,585	252,502	420,914	14,021	29,108	83,652
Pluralities	2,541,703	—	—	—	—	—	1,271,894						

PRESIDENTS AND CABINET CHIEFS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS FROM 1789 TO 1911.

(A Cabinet officer, being appointed for no fixed term, does not go out of office when a President's term expires, but usually remains formally at the head of his department until his successor qualifies or he is reappointed. No note is taken in the following table of the formal service of hold-over Cabinet officers under the administration of incoming Presidents unless that service continues long enough to involve some exercise of Cabinet functions. Subordinates acting temporarily as heads of departments are not considered as Cabinet officers. In the early history of the government all the Cabinet officers were not heads of departments. The order of department precedence now observed was not established until the passage of the Presidential succession act of January 19, 1886. The dates given are those on which commissions were issued. They do not always correspond with the dates on which service actually began.)

First Administration of Washington.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, Va., Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 4, 1793. (Not inaugurated until April 30, 1789.) V.-PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—John Jay, N. Y., continued from similar service as Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, served until Mch. 21, 1790; Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26, 1789. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1789. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12, 1789. POST'R-GEN.—Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26, 1789, served until Aug. 19, 1791; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Aug. 12, 1791. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789.

Second Administration of Washington.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, second term. Mch. 4, 1793, to Mch. 4, 1797. V.—PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—Thos. Jefferson, continued; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Secretary of War, ad interim, Aug. 20, 1795, to Dec. 9, 1795; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Dec. 10, 1795. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, continued; Oliver Wolcott, jr., Conn., Feb. 2, 1795. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, continued; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Jan. 2, 1795, served until Dec. 10, 1795, and then, being Secretary of State, ad interim, until Feb. 5, 1796; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27, 1796. POST'R-GEN.—Timothy Pickering, continued, served until Jan. 2, 1795; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25, 1795. ATTY' GEN.—Edmund Randolph, continued, served until Jan. 2, 1794; William Bradford, Penn., Jan. 27, 1794, served until Aug. 23, 1795; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795.

Administration of John Adams.

PRESIDENT—John Adams, Mass., Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 4, 1801. V.-PRES'T—Thos. Jefferson, Va. SEC. STATE—Timothy Pickering, continued, served until May 12, 1800; Charles Lee, Va., Attorney General, ad interim, May 13 to June 6, 1800; John Marshall, Va., May 13, 1800. SEC. TREASURY—Oliver Wolcott, jr., continued; Samuel Dexter, Mass., Jan. 1, 1801. SEC. WAR—James McHenry, continued; Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, June 1, 1800, to June 12, 1800; Samuel Dexter, Mass., May 13, 1800, served until Jan. 1, 1801, and then, being Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, until March 3, 1801; Roger Griswold, Conn., Feb. 3, 1801. SEC. NAVY—George Cabot, Mass., May 3, 1798; Benjamin Stoddert, Md., May 21, 1798. POST'R-GEN.—Joseph Habersham, continued. ATT'Y GEN.—Charles Lee, continued.

First Administration of Jefferson.

PRESIDENT—Thos. Jefferson, Va., Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 4, 1805. V.-PRES'T—Aaron Burr, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, Va., Mch. 5, 1801. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel Dexter, continued, served until May 6, 1801; Albert Gallatin, Penn., May 14, 1801. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, Mass., Mch. 5, 1801. SEC. NAVY—Benj. Stoddert, continued, served until March 31, 1801; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, ad interim, April 1 to July 17, 1801; Robert Smith, Md., July 15, 1801. POST'R-GEN.—Joseph Habersham, continued, served until Nov. 2, 1801; Gideon Granger, Conn., Nov. 28, 1801. ATTY-GEN.—Levi Lincoln, Mass., Mch. 5, 1801, served until Dec. 31, 1804.

Second Administration of Jefferson.

PRESIDENT—Thomas Jefferson, second term, Mch. 4, 1805, to Mch. 4, 1809. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, continued, served until Feb. 16, 1809. SEC. NAVY—Robert Smith, Md., continued. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Breckenridge, Ky., Aug. 7, 1805, served until Dec. 14, 1806; Cæsar A. Rodney, Penn., Jan. 20, 1807.

First Administration of Madison.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, Va., Mch. 4, 1809, to Mch. 4, 1813. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y., died April 20, 1812; William H. Crawford, Ga., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, April 20, 1812, to March 3, 1813. SEC. STATE—Robert Smith, Md., Mch. 6, 1809; James Monroe, Va., April 2, 1811. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued. SEC.

WAR—William Eustis, Mass., Mch. 7, 1809, served until Dec. 3, 1812; James Monroe, Secretary of State, ad interim, Jan. 1, 1813, to Feb. 4, 1813; John Armstrong, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1813. SEC. NAVY—Paul Hamilton, S. C., Mch. 7, 1809, served until Dec 31, 1812; William Jones, Penn., Jan. 12, 1813. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued. ATTY'Y-GEN.—Cæsar A. Rodney, continued, served until Dec. 5, 1811; William Pinkney, Md., Dec. 11, 1811.

Second Administration of Madison.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, second term, Mch. 4, 1813, to Mch. 4, 1817. V.-PRES'T—Elbridge Gerry, Mass., died Nov. 23, 1814; S. John Gaillard, S. C., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Nov. 23, 1814, to March 3, 1817. SEC. STATE—James Monroe, continued until Sept. 27, 1814, when he became Secretary of War, acting ad interim as Secretary of State; reappointed Secretary of State, Feb. 28, 1815. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued until Feb. 9, 1814, he being absent in Europe from April 17, 1813, on diplomatic business; William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, April 21, 1813, to Feb. 9, 1814; George W. Campbell, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, Penn., Oct. 6, 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., Oct. 22, 1816. SEC. WAR—John Armstrong, continued until Aug. 30, 1814; James Monroe, as Secretary of State, ad interim, Aug. 30 to Sept. 30, 1814; as Secretary of War, Oct. 1, 1814, to Feb. 28, 1815, and as Secretary of State, ad interim, Mch. 1, 1815, to Mch. 14, 1815; Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, Mch. 14, 1815, to Aug. 8, 1815; William H. Crawford, Ga., Aug. 1, 1815, served until Oct. 21, 1816. SEC. NAVY—William Jones, continued until Dec. 1, 1814; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Mass., Dec. 19, 1814. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued, served until Feb. 25, 1814; Return J. Meigs, jr., Ohio, Mch. 17, 1814. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Pinkney, continued; Richard Rush, Penn., Feb. 10, 1814.

First Administration of Monroe.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, Va., Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 4, 1821. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, Mass., Mch. 5, 1817. SEC. TREASURY—William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—John C. Calhoun, S. C., Oct. 8, 1817. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin W. Crowninshield continued, served until Sept. 30, 1818; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, ad interim, Oct. 19, 1818, to Dec. 31, 1818; Smith Thompson, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1818, POST'R-GEN.—Return J. Meigs, jr., continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Rush, continued, served until Oct. 30, 1817; William Wirt, Va., Nov. 13, 1817.

Second Administration of Monroe.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, second term, Mch. 4, 1821, to Mch. 4, 1825. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, continued. SEC. TREASURY—William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—John C. Calhoun, continued. SEC. NAVY—Smith Thompson, continued, served until Aug. 31, 1823; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Sept. 16, 1823. POST'R-GEN.—Return J. Meigs, jr., continued, served until June 30, 1823; John McLean, Ohio, June 26, 1823. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, continued.

Administration of John Quincy Adams.

PRESIDENT—John Quincy Adams, Mass., Mch. 4, 1825, to Mch. 4, 1829. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C. SEC. STATE—Henry Clay, Ky., Mch. 7, 1825. SEC. TREASURY—Richard Rush, Penn., Mch. 7, 1825. SEC. WAR—James Barbour, Va., Mch. 7, 1825, served until May 24, 1828; Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, May 26, 1828, to June 19, 1828; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., May 26, 1828. SEC. NAVY—Samuel L. Southard, continued. POST'R-GEN.—John McLean, continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, continued.

First Administration of Jackson.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, Tenn., Mch. 4, 1829, to Mch. 4, 1833. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C., resigned Dec. 28, 1832; Hugh L. White, Tenn., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of sucession, Dec. 28, 1832, to Mch. 3, 1833. SEC. STATE—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1829; Edward Livingston, La., May 24, 1831. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel D. Ingham, Penn., Mch; 6, 1829, served until June 20, 1831; Louis McLane, Del., Aug. 8, 1831. SEC. WAR—John H. Eaton, Tenn., Mch. 9, 1829 served until June 18, 1831; Roger B. Taney, Attorney General, ad interim, July 21, 1831, to Aug. 7, 1831; Lewis Cass, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1831. SEC. NAVY—John Branch, N. C., Mch. 9, 1829, served until May 12, 1831; Levi Woodbury, N. H., May 23, 1831. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, Ky., Mch. 9, 1829. ATT'Y-GEN.—John M. Berrien, Ga., Mch. 9, 1829, served until June 22, 1831; Roger B. Taney, Md., July 20, 1831.

Second Administration of Jackson.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, second term, Mch. 4, 1833, to Mch. 4, 1837. V.-PRES'T—Martin Van Buren, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Edward Livingston, continued, served until May 29, 1833; Louis McLane, Del., May 25, 1833; John Forsyth, Ga., June 27, 1834. SEC. TREASURY—Louis McLane, continued, served until May 29, 1833; William J. Duane, Penn., May 29, 1833; Roger B. Taney, Md., Sept. 23, 1833, served until June 25, 1834; Levi Woodbury, N. H., June 27, 1834. SEC. WAR—Lewis Cass, continued, served until Oct. 4, 1836; Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General, ad interim, Oct. 26, 1836, to March 3, 1837; Benjamin F. Butler, Mch. 3, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Levi Woodbury, continued,

served until June 30, 1834; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., June 30, 1834. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, continued, served until April 30, 1835; Amos Kendall, Ky., May 1, 1837. ATT'Y-GEN.—Roger B. Taney, continued, served until Sept. 23, 1833; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833.

Administration of Van Buren.

PRESIDENT—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 4, 1841. V.-PRES'T—Richard M. Johnson, Ky. SEC. STATE—John Forsyth, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Levi Woodbury, continued. SEC. WAR—Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., Mch. 7, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Mahlon Dickerson, continued; James K. Paulding, N. Y., July 1, 1838. POST'R-GEN.—Amos Kendall, continued, served until May 25, 1840; John M. Niles, Conn., May 25, 1840, entered upon duties May 26, 1840. ATT'Y-GEN.—Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., continued, served until Aug. 31, 1838; Felix Grundy, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1838, served until Dec. 14, 1839; Henry D. Gilpin, Penn., Jan. 11, 1840.

Administration of William H. Harrison.

PRESIDENT—William H. Harrison, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1841, to April 4, 1841, on which date he died. V.-PRES'T—John Tyler, Va. SEC'Y STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. WAR—John Bell, Tenn., Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. NAVY—George E. Badger, N. C., Mch. 5, 1841. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., Mch. 5, 1841.

Administration of Tyler.

PRESIDENT—John Tyler, Va., April 4, 1841, to Mch. 4, 1845. V.-PRES'T—Samuel L. Southard, N. J., and Willie P. Mangum, N. C., presidents of the Senate and next in line of succession, the first serving from May 31, 1841, to May 31, 1842, and the second from May 31, 1842, to March 3, 1845. SEC STATE—Daniel Webster, continued, served until May 8, 1842; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Attorney General, ad interim, from May 9, 1843, to June 20, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from June 24, 1843, to July 24, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Va., July 24, 1843; John Nelson, Md., Attorney General, ad interim, from Feb. 29, 1844 to Mch. 31, 1844; Feb. 29, 1844; John C. Calhoun, S. C., Mch. 6, 1844. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, continued, served until Sept. 11, 1841; Walter Forward, Penn., Sept. 13, 1841, served until Feb. 28, 1843; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Mch. 3, 1843, served until May 2, 1844; George M. Bibb, Ky., June 15, 1844. SEC. WAR—John Bell, continued, served until Sept. 11, 1841; John C. Spencero, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1841; James M. Porter, Penn., Mch. 8, 1843; William Wilkins, Penn., Feb. 15, 1844. SEC. NAVY—George E Badger, continued, served until Sept. 1, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, Va., Sept. 13, 1841; David Henshaw, Mass., July 24, 1843; Thomas W. Gilmer, Va., Feb. 15, 1844, served until Feb. 28, 1844; John Y. Mason, Va., Mch. 14, 1844. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, continued, served until Sept. 13, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., Sept. 13, 1841. ATTY'-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, continued, served until Sept. 1, 1841; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Sept. 13, 1841, served until June 20, 1843; John Nelson, Md., July 1, 1843.

Administration of Polk.

PRESIDENT—James K. Polk, Tenn., Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 4, 1849. V-PRES'T—George M. Dallas, Penn. SEC. STATE—James Buchanan, Penn., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. TREASURY—Robert J. Walker, Miss., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. WAR—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. NAVY—George Bancroft, Mass., Mch. 10, 1845; John Y. Mason, Va., Sept. 9, 1846. POST-R-GEN.—Cave Johnson, Tenn., Mch. 6, 1845. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Y. Mason, Va., Mch. 6, 1845; Nathan Clifford, Me., Oct. 17, 1846, served until Mch. 18, 1848; Isaac Toucey, Conn., June 21, 1848.

Administration of Taylor.

PRESIDENT—Zachary Taylor, La., Mch. 5, 1849, to July 9, 1850, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Millard Fillmore, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John M. Clayton, Del., Mch. 7, 1849. SEC. TREASURY—William M. Meredith, Penn., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. WAR—George W. Crawford, Ga., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. NAVY—William B. Preston, Va., Mch. 8, 1849. POST'R-GEN.—Jacob Collamer, Vt., Mch. 8, 1849. ATT'Y-GEN.—Reverdy Johnson, Md., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1849.

Administration of Fillmore.

PRESIDENT—Millard Fillmore, N. Y., July 9, 1850, to Mch. 4, 1853. V.-PRES'T—William R. King, Ala., and David R. Atchison, Mo., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, the former from Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 6, 1852, and the latter from Dec. 6, 1852, to Mch. 3, 1853. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., July 22, 1850, served until Oct. 24, 1852; Edward Everett, Mass, Nov. 6, 1852. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Corwin, Ohio, July 23, 1850. SEC. WAR—Charles M. Conrad, La., Aug. 15, 1850. SEC. NAVY—William A. Graham, N. C., July 22, 1850; John P. Kennedy, Md., July 22, 1852. POST'R-GEN.—Nathan K. Hall, N. Y., July 23, 1850; Samuel D. Hubbard, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., July 22, 1850. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas M. T. McKennan, Penn., Aug. 15, 1850, served until Aug. 26, 1850; Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va., Sept. 12, 1850.

Administration of Pierce.

PRESIDENT—Franklin Pierce, N. H., Mch. 4, 1853, to Mch. 4, 1857. V.-PRES'T—

William R. King, Ala., died April 18, 1853; David R. Atchison, Mo.; Lewis Cass, Mich.; Jesse D. Bright, Ind.; Charles E. Stuart, Mich., and James M. Mason, Va., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Dec. 5, 1853, to Mch. 3, 1857. SEC. STATE—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. TREASURY—James Guthrie, Ky., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. WAR—Jefferson Davis, Miss., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. NAVY—James C. Dobbin, N. C., Mch. 7, 1853. POST'R-GEN.—James Campbell, Penn., Mch. 7, 1853. ATT'Y-GEN.—Caleb Cushing, Mass., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. INTERIOR—Robert McClelland, Mich., Mch. 7, 1853.

Administration of Buchanan.

PRESIDENT—James Buchanan, Penn., Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 4, 1861. V.-PRES'T—John C. Breckinridge, Ky. SEC. STATE—Lewis Cass, Mich., Mch. 6, 1857; Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Dec. 17, 1860. SEC. TREASURY—Howell Cobb, Ga., Mch. 6, 1857; Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 12, 1860; Philip F. Thomas, Md., Dec. 12, 1860; John A. Dix, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1861. SEC. WAR—John B. Floyd, Va., Mch. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, ad interim, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 17, 1861; Joseph Holt, Ky., Jan. 18, 1861 SEC. NAVY—Isaac Toucey, Conn., Mch. 6, 1857. POST'R-GEN.—Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., Mch. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., Mch. 14, 1859; Horatio King, Me., Feb. 12, 1861. ATT'Y-GEN.—Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Mch. 6, 1857; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Dec. 20, 1860. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob Thompson, Miss., Mch. 6, 1857, served until Jan. 8, 1861.

First Administration of Lincoln.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, Ill., Mch. 4, 1861, to Mch. 4, 1865. V.-PRES'T—Hannibal Hamlin, Me. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1861. SEC. TREASURY—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1861; William P. Fessenden, Me., July 1, 1864. SEC. WAR—Simon Cameron, Penn., Mch. 5, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Jan. 15, 1862. NAVY—Gideon Welles, Conn., Mch. 5, 1861. POST'R-GEN.—Montgomery Blair, D. C., Mch. 5, 1861; William Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1864. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edward Bates, Mo., Mch. 5, 1861; John P. Usher, Ind., Jan. 8, 1863.

Second Administration of Lincoln.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, second term, Mch. 4, 1865, to April 15, 1865, on which date he died. V.-PRES'T—Andrew Johnson, Tenn. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Mch 7, 1865. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—Gideon Welles, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—William Dennison, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—James Speed, reappointed. SEC. INTERIOR—John P. Usher, reappointed.

Administration of Johnson.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Johnson, Tenn., April 15, 1865, to Mch. 4, 1869.—V.-PRES'T—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn., and Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio, presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of sucession, the former from Dec. 4, 1865, to July 28, 1866, and the latter from Dec. 3, 1866, to Mch. 3, 1869. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, continued. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, suspended Aug. 12, 1867; U. S. Grant, ad interim, Aug. 12, 1867; Edwin M. Stanton, reinstated, Jan. 14, 1868, continued in office until May 26; 1868, in spite of the President's attempts to remove him; John M. Schofield, May 28, 1868. SEC. NAVY—Gideon Welles, continued. POST'R-GEN.—William Dennison, continued; Alexander W. Randall, Wis., July 25, 1868. ATT'Y-GEN.—James Speed, continued; Henry Stanberry, Ohio, July 23, 1866; Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the interior, ad interim, from March 13, 1868, to July 19, 1868; William M. Evarts, N. Y., July 15, 1868. SEC. INTERIOR—John P. Usher, continued; James Harlan, Iowa, May 15, 1865; Orville H. Browning, Ill., Sept. 1, 1866.

First Administration of Grant.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, Ill., Mch 4, 1869, to Mch. 4, 1873. V.-PRES'T—Schuyler Colfax, Ind. SEC. STATE—E. B. Washburne, Ill., Mch. 5, 1869; Hamilton Fish, N. Y., Mch. 11, 1869. SEC. TREASURY—George S. Boutwell, Mass., Mch. 11, 1869. SEC. WAR—John A. Rawlins, Ill., Mch. 11, 1869; William T. Sherman, Sept. 9, 1869; William W. Belknap, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1869. SEC. NAVY—Adolph E. Borie, Penn., Mch. 5, 1869; George M. Robeson, N. J., June 25, 1869. POST'R-GEN.—John A. J. Creswell, Md., Mch. 5, 1869. ATT'Y-GEN.—Ebenezer R. Hoar, Mass., Mch. 5, 1869; Amos T. Askerman, Ga., June 23, 1870; George H. Williams, Ore., Jan. 10, 1872. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1869; Columbus Delano, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1870.

Second Administration of Grant.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, second term, Mch. 4, 1873, to Mch. 4, 1877. V.-PRES'T—Henry Wilson, Mass., died Nov. 22, 1875; Thomas W. Ferry, Mich., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Dec. 6, 1875, to Mch. 3, 1877. SEC. STATE—Hamilton Fish, continued. SEC. TREASURY—George S. Boutwell, continued, served until Mch. 17, 1873; William A. Richardson, Mass., Mch. 17, 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky., June 2, 1874; Lot M. Morrill, Me., June 21, 1876. SEC. WAR—William W. Belknap, continued; George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from Mch. 2, 1876, to Mch. 10, 1876; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1876; J. D. Cameron, Penn., May 22, 1876. SEC. NAVY—George M. Robeson, continued. POST'R-GEN.—J. A. J. Creswell, continued; James Marshall, Va., July 3, 1874; Marshall Jewell, Conn., Aug. 24, 1874; James N. Tyner, Ind., July 12, 1876. ATT'Y-GEN.—G. H. Williams,

continued; Edwards Pierrepont, N. Y., April 26, 1875; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, May 22, 1876. SEC. INTERIOR—Columbus Delano, continued; Zachariah Chandler, Mich., Oct. 19, 1875.

Administration of Hayes.

PRESIDENT—Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 4, 1881. V.-PRES'T—William A. Wheeler, N. Y. SEC. STATE—William M. Evarts, N. Y., Mch. 12, 1877. SEC. TREASURY—John Sherman, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1877. SEC. WAR—George W. McCrary, Iowa, Mch. 12, 1877; Alexander Ramsey, Minn., Dec. 10, 1879. SEC. NAVY—Richard W. Thompson, Ind., Mch. 12, 1877; Nathan Goff, jr., W. Va., Jan. 6, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—David M. Key, Tenn., Mch. 12, 1877; Horace Maynard, Tenn., June 2, 1880. ATT'Y-GEN.—Charles Devens, Mass., Mch. 12, 1877. SEC. INTERIOR—Carl Schurz, Mo., Mch. 12, 1877.

Administration of Garfield.

PRESIDENT—James A. Garfield, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. WAR—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. NAVY—William H. Hunt, La., Mch. 5, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1881. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, Penn., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa, Mch. 5, 1881.

Administration of Arthur.

PRESIDENT—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1881, to Mch. 4, 1885. V.-PRES'T—David Davis, Ill., and George F. Edmunds, Vt., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, the first from Oct. 13, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883, and the second from Dec. 3, 1883, to Mch. 3, 1885. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, continued, served until Dec. 19, 1881; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, N. J., Dec. 12, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, continued, served until Nov. 14, 1881; Charles J. Folger, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Sept. 24, 1884; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Oct. 28, 1884. SEC. WAR—Robert T. Lincoln, continued. SEC. NAVY—William H. Hunt, continued, served until Apr. 16, 1882; William E. Chandler, N. H., Apr. 12, 1882. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, continued, served until Jan. 4, 1882; Timothy O. Howe, Wis., Dec. 20, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Apr 3, 1883; Frank Hatton, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1884. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, continued, served until Nov. 14, 1881; Benjamin H. Brewster, Penn., Oct. 19, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, continued, served until Apr. 17, 1882; Henry M. Teller, Col., Apr. 6, 1882.

First Administration of Cleveland.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1885, to Mch. 4, 1889. V.-PRES'T—Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind., died Nov. 25, 1885; John Sherman, Ohio, President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, from Dec. 7, 1885, to Jan. 19, 1886, when the present law transferring the succession to the Cabinet went into effect. SEC. STATE—Thomas F. Bayard, Del., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. TREASURY—Daniel Manning, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1885; Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y., April 1, 1887. SEC. WAR—William C. Endicott, Mass., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. NAVY—William C. Whitney, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1885. POST'R-GEN.—William F. Vilas, Wis., Mch. 6, 1885; Don M. Dickinson, Mich., Jan. 16, 1888. ATT'Y-GEN.—Augustus H. Garland, Ark., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. INTERIOR—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss., Mch. 6, 1885; William F. Vilas, Jan. 16, 1888. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Norman J. Colman, Mo., Feb 12, 1889.

Administration of Benjamin Harrison.

PRESIDENT—Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 4, 1893. V.-PRES'T—Levi P. Morton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mch. 5, 1889; J. W. Foster, Ind., June 29, 1892, served until Feb. 23, 1893. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mch. 5, 1889; Charles Foster, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1891. SEC. WAR—Redfield Proctor, Vt., Mch. 5, 1889; Stephen B. Elkins, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1891. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin F. Tracy, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1889. POST'R-GEN.—John Wanamaker, Penn., Mch. 5, 1889. ATT'Y-GEN.—William H. H. Miller, Ind., Mch. 5, 1889. SEC. INTERIOR—John W. Noble, Mo., Mch. 5, 1889. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wis., Mch. 5, 1889.

Second Administration of Cleveland.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 4, 1897. V.-PRES'T—Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill. SEC. STATE—Walter Q. Gresham, Ill., Mch. 6, 1893; Richard Olney, Mass., June 8, 1895. SEC. TREASURY—John G. Carlisle, Ky., Mch. 6, 1893. SEC. WAR—Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1893. SEC. NAVY—Hillary A. Herbert, Ala., Mch. 6, 1893. POST'R-GEN.—Wilson S. Bissell, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1893; William L. Wilson, W. Va., Mch. 1, 1895. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Olney, Mass., Mch. 6, 1893; Judson Harmon, Ohio, June 8, 1895. SEC. INTERIOR—Hoke Smith, Ga., Mch. 6, 1893; David R. Francis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1896. SEC'Y AGRICULTURE—Julius Sterling Morton, Neb., Mch. 6, 1893.

First Administration of McKinley.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1897, to Mch. 4, 1901. V.-PRES'T—Garret A. Hobart, N. J., died Nov. 21, 1899. SEC. STATE—John Sherman, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1897; William R. Day, Ohio, April 26, 1898; John Hay, D. C., Sept. 20, 1898. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mch. 5, 1897. SEC. WAR—Russell A. Alger, Mich., Mch. 5, 1897; Elihu Root, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1899. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mch. 5, 1897. POST'R-GEN.—James A. Gary,

Md., Mch. 5, 1897; Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Apr. 21, 1898. ATT'Y-GEN.—Joseph McKenna, Cal., Mch. 5, 1897; John W. Groiggs, N. J., Jan. 25, 1898. SEC. INTERIOR—Cornelius N. Bliss, N.. Y., Mch. 5, 1897; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo., Dec. 21, 1898. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch 5, 1897.

Second Administration of McKinley.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, second term, Mch. 4, 1901, to Sept. 14, 1901, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mch. 5, 1901. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Mch. 5, 1901. ATT'Y-GEN.—John W. Griggs, N. J., Mch. 5, 1901; Philander C. Knox, April 5, 1901. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan A. Hitchock, Mo., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch 5, 1901.

First Administration of Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901, to Mch. 4, 1905. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Sept. 14, 1901; Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1902. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Taft, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1904. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Moody, Mass., April 29, 1902; Paul Morton, Ill., July 1, 1904. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Sept. 14, 1901; Henry C. Payne, Wis., Jan. 9, 1902; Robert Wynne, Penn., Oct. 10, 1904. ATT'Y-GEN.—Philander C. Knox, Penn., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Moody, Mass., July 1, 1904. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo., Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—George B. Cortelyou, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., July 1, 1904.

Second Administration of Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT—Theodore Roosevelt, second term, Mch. 4, 1905, to Mch. 4, 1909. V.-PRES'T—Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Mch. 6, 1905; Elihu Root, N. Y., July 20, 1905; Robert Bacon, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1909. SEC. TREASURY—Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, Mch. 6, 1905; George B. Cortelyou, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1907. SEC. WAR—William H. Taft, Ohio, Mch. 6, 1905; Luke E. Wright, Tenn., July 1, 1908. ATT'Y-GEN.—William H. Moody, Mass., Mch. 6, 1905; Charles J. Bonaparte, Md., Dec. 17, 1906. POST'R-GEN.—George W. Cortelyou, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1905; George von L. Meyer, Mass., Mch. 4, 1907. SEC. NAVY—Paul Morton, Ill., Mch. 6, 1905; Charles J. Bonaparte, Md., July 1, 1905; Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., Dec. 17, 1906; Truman H. Newberry, Mich., Dec. 1, 1908. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan Allen Hitchcok, Mo., Mch. 6, 1905; James R. Garfield, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1907. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch. 6. 1905. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., Mch. 6, 1905; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1906.

Administration of Taft.

PRESIDENT—William H. Taft, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1909. V.-PRES'T—James S. Sherman, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Philander C. Knox, Penn., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. TREASURY—Franklin MacVeagh, Ill., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. WAR—Jacob M. Dickinson, Tenn., Mch. 5, 1909. ATT'Y-GEN.—George W. Wickersham, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1909. POST'R-GEN.—Frank H. Hitchcock, Mass., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. NAVY—George von L. Meyer, Mass., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. INTERIOR—Richard A. Ballinger, Wash., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—Charles Nagel, Mo., Mch. 5, 1909.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Term of Service.	State of birth.	State from which elected.	Born.	Died.
George Washington..	Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 3, 1797.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Feb. 22, 1732	————
John Adams.....	Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 3, 1801.	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	Oct. 31, 1735	July 4, 1826
Thomas Jefferson....	Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 3, 1809.	Virginia..	Virginia..	April 2, 1743	July 4, 1826
James Madison.....	Mch. 4, 1809, to Mch. 3, 1817.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Mch. 16, 1751	June 28, 1836
James Monroe.....	Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 3, 1825.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Apr. 28, 1758	July 4, 1831
John Quincy Adams	Mch. 4, 1825 to Mch. 3, 1829.	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	July 11, 1767	Feb. 23, 1848
Andrew Jackson.....	Mch. 4, 1829, to Mch. 3, 1837.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Mch. 15, 1767	June 8, 1845
Martin Van Buren...	Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 3, 1841.	New York	New York	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862
Wm. Henry Harrison	Mch. 4, 1841, to Apr. 4, 1841.	Virginia..	Ohio	Feb. 9, 1773	April 4, 1841
John Tyler.....	April 4, 1841, to Mch. 3, 1845.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Mch. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862
James K. Polk.....	Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 3, 1849.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Nov. 2, 1795	June 15, 1849

Name.	Term of Service.	State of birth.	State from which elected.	Born.	Died.
Zachary Taylor.....	Mch. 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850..	Virginia..	La.	Sep. 24, 1784	July 9, 1850
Millard Fillmore.....	July 9, 1850, to Mch. 3, 1853.	New York	New York	Feb. 7, 1800	Mch. 7, 1874
Franklin Pierce.....	Mch. 4, 1853, to Mch. 3, 1857.	N. H.....	N. H.....	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869
James Buchanan....	Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 3, 1861.	Penn. ...	Penn. ...	Apr. 23, 1791	June 1, 1868
Abraham Lincoln....	Mch. 4, 1861, to Apr. 15, 1865.	Kentucky.	Illinois ..	Feb. 12, 1809	Apr. 15, 1865
Andrew Johnson.....	April 15, 1865, to Mch. 3, 1869.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Mch. 4, 1869, to Mch. 3, 1877.	Ohio	Illinois ..	Apr. 27, 1822	July 23, 1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 3, 1881.	Ohio	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1822	Jan. 17, 1893
James A. Garfield....	Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881	Ohio	Ohio	Nov. 19, 1831	Sep. 19, 1881
Chester A. Arthur...	Sept. 19, 1881, to Mch. 3, 1885.	Vermont..	New York	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886
Grover Cleveland....	Mch. 4, 1885, to Mch. 3, 1889.	N. Jersey	New York	Mch. 18, 1837	June 24, 1908
Benjamin Harrison..	Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 3, 1893.	Ohio	Indiana .	Aug. 20, 1833	Mch. 13, 1901
Grover Cleveland....	Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 3, 1897.	N. Jersey	New York	Mch. 18, 1837	June 24, 1908
William McKinley...	Mch. 4, 1897, to Sept. 14, 1901	Ohio	Ohio	June 29, 1843	Sep. 14, 1901
Theodore Roosevelt..	Sept. 14, 1901, to Mch. 3, 1909.	New York	New York	Oct. 27, 1858	———
William H. Taft.....	Mch. 4, 1909. ———	Ohio	Ohio	Sep. 15, 1857	———

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Term of Service.	State of birth.	State from which elected.	Born.	Died.
John Adams.....	Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 3, 1797..	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	Oct. 31, 1735	July 4, 1826
Thomas Jefferson....	Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 3, 1801..	Virginia	Virginia	Apr. 2, 1743	July 4, 1826
Aaron Burr.....	Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 3, 1805..	N. Jersey	New York	Feb. 6, 1756	Sep. 14, 1836
George Clinton.....	Mch. 4, 1805, to Apr. 20, 1812	New York	New York	July 26, 1739	Apr. 20, 1812
Elbridge Gerry.....	Mch. 4, 1813, to Nov. 23, 1814.	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	July 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814
Daniel D. Tompkins.	Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 3, 1825..	New York	New York	June 21, 1774	June 11, 1825
John C. Calhoun.....	Mch. 4, 1825, to Dec. 28, 1832..	S. Car...	S. Car...	Mch. 18, 1782	Mch. 31, 1850
Martin Van Buren...	Mch. 4, 1833, to Mch. 3, 1837..	New York	New York	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862
Richard M. Johnson.	Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 3, 1841..	Ky.	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Nov. 19, 1850
John Tyler.....	Mch. 4, 1841, to Apr. 4, 1841..	Virginia	Virginia	Mch. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862
George M. Dallas....	Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 3, 1849..	Penn. ...	Penn. ...	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864
Millard Fillmore.....	Mch. 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850..	New York	New York	Feb. 7, 1800	Mch. 7, 1874
William R. King....	Mch. 4, 1853, to Apr. 18, 1853	N. Car...	Alabama	Apr. 6, 1786	Apr. 18, 1853
John C. Breckinridge	Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 3, 1861.	Ky.	Ky.	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875
Hannibal Hamlin....	Mch. 4, 1861, to Mch. 3, 1865.	Maine ..	Maine ...	Aug. 27, 1809	July 30, 1875
Andrew Johnson.....	Mch. 4, 1865, to Apr. 15, 1865.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875
Schuyler Colfax.....	Mch. 4, 1869, to Mch. 3, 1873.	New York	Indiana .	Mch. 23, 1823	Jan. 13, 1885
Henry Wilson.....	Mch. 4, 1873, to Nov. 22, 1875.	N. H....	Mass. ...	Feb. 16, 1812	Nov. 22, 1875
William A. Wheeler.	Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 3, 1881..	New York	New York	June 30, 1819	June 4, 1887
Chester A. Arthur...	Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881.	Vermont..	New York	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886

Name.	Term of Service.	State of birth.	State from which elected.	Born.	Died.
Thomas A. Hendricks	Mch. 4, 1885, to Nov. 25, 1885.	Ohio	Indiana .	Sept. 7, 1819	Nov. 25, 1885
Levi P. Morton.....	Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 3, 1893..	Vermont..	New York	May 16, 1824	———
Adlai E. Stevenson..	Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 3, 1897..	Ky.	Illinois .	Oct. 23, 1835	———
Garret A. Hobart....	Mch. 4, 1897, to Nov. 21, 1899.	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	June 3, 1844	Nov. 21, 1899
Theodore Roosevelt..	Mch. 4, 1901, to Sept. 14, 1901.	New York	New York	Oct. 27, 1858	———
Chas. W. Fairbanks.	Mch. 4, 1905, to Mch. 3, 1909..	Ohio	Indiana .	May 11. 1852	———
James S. Sherman...	Mch. 4, 1909, to ——.....	New York	New York	Oct. 24, 1855	———

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

Up to March 12, 1890, the Senate followed the practice of electing presidents pro tempore only when the necessity arose for naming a presiding officer in the absence of the Vice-President. The same president pro tempore was afterward elected several times in succession during one Congress. In such cases the date is given below only for the first election. When a Vice-President died, resigned or was promoted to the Presidency, the tenure of the president pro tempore continued until its vacancy in the Vice-Presidency was filled or a new president pro tempore was elected. On March 12, 1890. the Senate adopted a resolution declaring that a president pro tempore elected should serve continuously "until the Senate otherwise ordered.". The list of presidents pro tempore is as follows:

Congress.	Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which elected.	Date elected.
1	John Langdon.....	N. H'pshire..	N. H'pshire..	Mar. 4, 1789
2	Richard Henry Lee.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Apr. 18, 1792
	John Lee Langdon.....	N. H'pshire...	N. H'pshire..	Nov. 5, 1792
3	Ralph Izard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	May 31, 1794
	Henry Tazewell.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Feb. 20, 1795
4	Samuel Livermore.....	Mass.....	N. H'pshire..	May 6, 1796
	William Bingham.....	England.....	Penn.....	Feb. 16, 1797
5	William Bradford.....	Mass.....	R. Island.....	July 6, 1797
	Jacob Read.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	Nov. 22, 1797
	Theodore Sedgwick.....	Connecticut..	Mass.....	June 27, 1798
	John Lawrence.....	England.....	New York....	Dec. 6, 1798
	James Ross.....	.....	Penn.....	Mar. 1, 1799
6	Samuel Livermore.....	Mass.....	N. H'pshire..	Dec. 2, 1799
	Uriah Tracy.....	Connecticut..	Connecticut..	May 14, 1800
	John E. Howard.....	Maryland....	Maryland....	Nov. 21, 1800
	James Hillhouse.....	Connecticut..	Connecticut..	Feb. 28, 1801
7	Abraham Baldwin.....	Connecticut..	Georgia.....	Dec. 7, 1801
	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Connecticut..	Vermont.....	Dec. 14, 1802
8	John Brown.....	Virginia.....	Kentucky....	Oct. 17, 1803
	Jesse Franklin.....	Virginia.....	N. Carolina...	Mar. 10, 1804
	Joseph Anderson.....	Penn.....	Tennessee....	Jan. 15, 1805
9	Samuel Smith.....	Penn.....	Maryland....	Dec. 2, 1805
10	Samuel Smith.....	Penn.....	Maryland....	Apr. 16, 1808
	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Connecticut..	Vermont.....	Dec. 28, 1808
	John Milledge.....	Georgia.....	Georgia.....	Jan. 30, 1809
11	Andrew Gregg.....	Penn.....	Penn.....	June 26, 1809
	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	Feb. 28, 1810
	John Pope.....	Virginia.....	Kentucky....	Feb. 23, 1811
12	William H. Crawford.....	Virginia.....	Georgia.....	Mar. 24, 1812
13	Joseph B. Farnum.....	Mass.....	Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1813
	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	Apr. 18, 1814
14	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	(Continued as acting Vice-President and re-elected Dec. 2, 1816.)
15	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	Mar. 31, 1818
	James Barbour.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Feb. 15, 1819
16	James Barbour.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Jan. 25, 1820
	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	Jan. 25, 1820
17	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina..	S. Carolina...	Feb. 1, 1822
18	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	May 21, 1824
19	John Galliard.....	S. Carolina...	S. Carolina...	Mar. 9, 1825
	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. Carolina..	N. Carolina..	May 20, 1826
20	Samuel Smith.....	Penn.....	Maryland....	May 15, 1828
21	Littleton W. Tazewell.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Mar. 1, 1831
22	Littleton W. Tazewell.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	July 9, 1832

Congress.	Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which elected.	Date elected
	Hugh L. White	N. Carolina	Tennessee	Dec. 3, 1832 (Acting Vice-President from Dec. 28, 1832, to Mar. 3, 1833.)
23	Hugh L. White	N. Carolina	Tennessee	Continued.
	George Poindexter	Virginia	Mississippi	June 28, 1834
	John Tyler	Virginia	Virginia	Mar. 3, 1835
24	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	July 1, 1836
25	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	Mar. 7, 1837
26	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	July 20, 1840
27	Samuel S. Southard	New Jersey	New Jersey	May 31, 1841
	Willie P. Mangum	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	May 31, 1842
28	Willie P. Mangum	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
29	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Aug. 8, 1846
30	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Dec. 6, 1847
31	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Mar. 5, 1849
	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	May 6, 1850
32	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Dec. 20, 1852
33	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
	Lewis Cass	N. H'pshire	Michigan	Dec. 4, 1854
	Jesse D. Bright	New York	Indiana	Dec. 5, 1854
34	Jesse D. Bright	New York	Indiana	Jan. 11, 1856
	Charles E. Stuart	New York	Indiana	June 9, 1856
	James M. Mason	New York	Michigan	Jan. 6, 1857
35	James M. Mason	Virginia	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1857
	Thomas J. Rusk	S. Carolina	Texas	Mar. 14, 1857
	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Georgia	Alabama	Dec. 7, 1857
36	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Georgia	Alabama	Mar. 9, 1859
	Jesse D. Bright	New York	Indiana	June 12, 1860
	Solomon Foot	Vermont	Vermont	Feb. 16, 1861
37	Solomon Foot	Vermont	Vermont	July 18, 1861
38	Solomon Foot	Vermont	Vermont	Mar. 4, 1863
	Daniel Clark	N. H'pshire	N. H'pshire	Apr. 26, 1864
39	Lafayette S. Foster	Connecticut	Connecticut	Mar. 7, 1865
	Benjamin F. Wade	Mass.	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1867
40	Benjamin F. Wade	Mass.	Ohio	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
41	Henry B. Anthony	R. Island	R. Island	Mar. 23, 1869
42	Henry B. Anthony	R. Island	R. Island	Mar. 10, 1871
43	Matthew H. Carpenter	Vermont	Wisconsin	Mar. 12 1873
	Henry B. Anthony	R. Island	R. Island	Jan. 25, 1875
44	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	Michigan	Mar. 9, 1875
45	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	Michigan	Mar. 5, 1877
46	Allen G. Thurman	Virginia	Ohio	Apr. 15, 1879
47	David Davis	Maryland	Illinois	Oct. 13, 1881
48	George F. Edmunds	Vermont	Vermont	Dec. 3, 1883
49	John Sherman	Ohio	Ohio	Dec. 7, 1885
	John J. Ingalls	Mass.	Kansas	Feb. 25, 1887
50	John J. Ingalls	Mass.	Kansas	(Continued as acting President of the Senate.)
51	John J. Ingalls	Mass.	Kansas	Mar. 2, 1891
	Charles F. Manderson	Penn.	Nebraska	
52	Charles F. Manderson	Penn.	Nebraska	Aug. 8, 1893
53	Isham G. Harris	Tennessee	Tennessee	Jan. 7, 1895
	Matt W. Ransom	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	Dec. 2, 1895
54	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
55	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
56	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
57	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
58	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
59	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
60	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
61	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Congress.	Name	State or country of birth.	State from which elected.	Period covered by service.
1.....	Fred'k A. C. Muhlenberg..	Penn.....	Penn.....	March 4, 1789-March 3, 1791
2.....	Jonathan Trumbull.....	Conn.....	Conn.....	Oct. 24, 1791-March 2, 1793
3.....	Fred'k A. C. Muhlenberg..	Penn.....	Penn.....	Dec. 2, 1793-March 3, 1795
4, 5...	Jonathan Dayton.....	N. Jersey.	N. Jersey.	Dec. 7, 1795-March 3, 1799
6.....	Theodore Sedgwick.....	Conn.....	Mass.....	Dec. 2, 1799-March 3, 1801
7, 8, 9.	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C.....	N. C.....	Dec. 7, 1801-March 3, 1807
10, 11.	Joseph B. Farnum.....	Mass.....	Mass.....	Oct. 16, 1807-March 3, 1811
12, 13.	Henry Clay.....	Virginia..	Ky.....	Nov. 4, 1811-Jan. 19, 1814
13.....	Langdon Cheves.....	S. C.....	S. C.....	Jan. 19, 1814-March 3, 1815
14, 15, 16...	Henry Clay.....	Virginia..	Ky.....	Dec. 4, 1815-Oct. 28, 1820
16.....	John W. Taylor.....	New York	New York	Nov. 15, 1820-March 3, 1821
17.....	Philip P. Barbour.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 3, 1821-March 3, 1823
18.....	Henry Clay.....	Virginia..	Ky.....	Dec. 1, 1823-March 3, 1825
19.....	John W. Taylor.....	New York	New York	Dec. 5, 1825-March 3, 1827
20, 21, 22, 23	Andrew Stevenson.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 3, 1827-June 2, 1834
23.....	John Bell.....	Tenn.....	Tenn.....	June 2, 1834-March 3, 1835
24, 25.	James K. Polk.....	N. C.....	Tenn.....	Dec. 7, 1835-March 3, 1839
26.....	Robert M. T. Hunter.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 2, 1839-March 3, 1841
27.....	John White.....	Ky.....	Ky.....	May 31, 1841-March 3, 1843
28.....	John W. Jones.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 4, 1843-March 3, 1845
29.....	John W. Davis.....	Penn.....	Indiana..	Dec. 1, 1845-March 3, 1847
30.....	Robert C. Winthrop.....	Mass.....	Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1847-March 3, 1849
31.....	Howell Cobb.....	Georgia..	Georgia..	Dec. 3, 1849-March 3, 1851
32, 33.	Linn Boyd.....	Tenn.....	Ky.....	Dec. 1, 1851-March 3, 1855
34.....	Nathaniel P. Banks.....	Mass.....	Mass.....	Dec. 3, 1855-March 3, 1857
35.....	James F. Orr.....	S. C.....	S. C.....	Dec. 7, 1857-March 3, 1859
36.....	William Pennington.....	N. Jersey.	N. Jersey.	Dec. 5, 1859-March 3, 1861
37.....	Galusha A. Grow.....	Conn.....	Penn.....	July 4, 1861-March 3, 1863
38, 39, 40...	Schuyler Colfax.....	New York	Indiana..	Dec. 7, 1863-March 3, 1869
40.....	Theodore M. Pomeroy.....	New York	New York	March 3, 1869
41, 42, 43...	James G. Blaine.....	Penn.....	Maine....	March 4, 1869-March 3, 1875
44.....	Michael C. Kerr.....	Penn.....	Indiana..	Dec. 6, 1875-Aug. 19, 1876
44.....	Samuel J. Randall.....	Penn.....	Penn.....	Dec. 4, 1876-March 3, 1877
45, 46.	Samuel J. Randall.....	Penn.....	Penn.....	March 4, 1877-March 3, 1881
47.....	J. Warren Keifer.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 5, 1881-March 3, 1883
48, 49, 50...	John G. Carlisle.....	Ky.....	Ky.....	Dec. 3, 1883-March 3, 1889
51.....	Thomas B. Reed.....	Maine....	Maine....	Dec. 2, 1889-March 3, 1891
52, 53.	Charles I. Crisp.....	England..	Georgia...	Dec. 7, 1891-March 3, 1895
54, 55.	Thomas B. Reed.....	Maine....	Maine....	Dec. 2, 1895-March 3, 1899
56, 57.	David B. Henderson.....	Scotland.	Iowa.....	Dec. 4, 1899-March 3, 1903
58, 59, 60, 61	Joseph G. Cannon.....	N. C.....	Illinois...	Nov. 9, 1903

SECRETARIES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

(Elected by the Senate.)

Name.	State from which elected.	Term of service.
Samuel A. Otis.....	Massachusetts.....	March 4, 1789, to Oct. 11, 1814.
Charles Cutts.....	New Hampshire....	Oct. 11, 1814, to Dec. 12, 1825.
Walter Lowrie.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 12, 1825, to Dec. 12, 1836.
Asbury Dickens.....	North Carolina.....	Dec. 12, 1836, to July 15, 1861.
John W. Forney.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 15, 1861, to June 4, 1868.
George C. Gorham.....	California.....	June 4, 1868, to March 18, 1879.
John C. Burch.....	Tennessee.....	March 18, 1879, to Dec. 5, 1881.
Francis E. Shober (acting).....	North Carolina.....	Dec. 5, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883.
Anson G. McCook.....	New York.....	Dec. 3, 1883, to Aug. 7, 1893.
William R. Cox.....	North Carolina.....	Aug. 17, 1893, to Dec. 4, 1899.
Charles G. Bennett.....	New York.....	Dec. 4, 1899, to ———.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Elected by the House.)

Name.	State from which elected.	Term of service.
John Beckley.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1789, to May 15, 1797.
Jonathan W. Condy.....	Pennsylvania.....	May 15, 1797, to Dec. 9, 1800.
John H. Oswald.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 9, 1800, to Dec. 7, 1801.
John Beckley.....	Virginia.....	Dec. 7, 1801, to Oct. 26, 1807.

Name.	State from which elected.	Term of service.
Patrick Magruder	Maryland	Oct. 26, 1807, to Jan. 30, 1815.
Thomas Dougherty	Kentucky	Jan. 30, 1815, to Dec. 3, 1822.
Matthew St. Clair Clarke	Pennsylvania	Dec. 3, 1822, to Dec. 2, 1833.
Walter S. Franklin	Pennsylvania	Dec. 2, 1833, to Dec. 3, 1838.
Hugh A. Garland	Virginia	Dec. 3, 1838, to May 31, 1841.
Matthew St. Clair Clarke	Pennsylvania	May 31, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1843.
Caleb J. McNulty	Ohio	Dec. 6, 1843, to Jan. 18, 1845.
Benjamin B. French	New Hampshire	Jan. 18, 1845 to Dec. 7, 1847.
Thomas J. Campbell	Tennessee	Dec. 7, 1847, to April 17, 1850.
Richard M. Young	Illinois	April 17, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1851.
John W. Forney	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1, 1851, to Feb. 4, 1856.
William Cullom	Tennessee	Feb. 4, 1856, to Dec. 7, 1857.
James C. Allen	Illinois	Dec. 7, 1857, to Feb. 3, 1860.
John W. Forney	Pennsylvania	Feb. 3, 1860, to July 4, 1861.
Emerson Etheridge	Tennessee	July 4, 1861, to Dec. 8, 1863.
Edward McPherson	Pennsylvania	Dec. 8, 1863, to Dec. 6, 1875.
George M. Adams	Kentucky	Dec. 6, 1875, to Dec. 5, 1881.
Edward McPherson	Pennsylvania	Dec. 5, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883.
John B. Clark, jr.	Missouri	Dec. 3, 1883, to Dec. 2, 1889.
Edward McPherson	Pennsylvania	Dec. 2, 1889, to Dec. 8, 1891.
James Kerr	Pennsylvania	Dec. 8, 1891, to Dec. 2, 1895.
Alexander McDowell	Pennsylvania	Dec. 2, 1895, to ——.

IMPEACHMENTS.

The Senate has sat as a Court of Impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated and for the periods named:

William Blount, a Senator of the United States from Tennessee; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, he having previously resigned; Monday, Dec. 17, 1798, to Monday, Jan. 14, 1799.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire; removed from office; Thursday, March 3, 1803, to Monday, March 12, 1804.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; acquitted; Friday, Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District Court for the district of Missouri; acquitted; Monday, April 26, 1830, to Monday, Jan. 31, 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District Court for the middle, eastern and western district of Tennessee; removed from office; Wednesday, May 7, 1862, to Thursday, June 26, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; acquitted; Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1868, to Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War; acquitted; Friday, March 3, 1876, to Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted; Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, to Monday, Feb. 27, 1905.

LIBRARIANS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Names.	State from which appointed	Length of service.	Names.	State from which appointed.	Length of service
The clerks of the House of Representatives, ex officio		1800–1814	John G. Stephenson	Ind	1861–1864
George Watterston	D. C.	1815–1829	Ainsworth R. Spofford	Ohio	1864–1897
John S. Meehan	N. Y.	1829–1861	John Russell Young	Penn	1897–1899
			Herbert Putnam	Mass	1899——

RULE TO FIND THE NUMBER OF ANY CONGRESS.

To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Take, for example, the 35th Congress: Doubling it gives us 70; add 1789, and we have 1859, the year in which, on March 4, the 35th Congress closed.

To find the number of a Congress sitting in any year subtract 1789 from the year. If the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress of which the year in question saw the close. If the result is an odd number, add one, and half the result will give the Congress of which the year in question was the first year. Take again the Congress sitting in 1858. Subtract 1789 from 1858 and the result is 69. Add one, making 70, and divide by two, showing that the 35th Congress was holding its first regular session in that year.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, 1789-1910.

THE CHIEF JUSTICES.

Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which appointed.	Time of service.	Years served.	Born.	Died.
John Jay	N. Y.	N. Y.	1789-1795	6	Dec. 12, 1745	May 7, 1829
[1]John Rutledge	S. C.	S. C.	1795-1796	—	——— 1739	July 23, 1800
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn.	Conn.	1796-1799	3	Apr. 29, 1745	Nov. 26, 1807
John Marshall	Va.	Va.	1801-1835	34	Sept. 24, 1755	July 6, 1835
Roger B. Taney	Md.	Md.	1836-1864	28	Mch. 17, 1777	Oct. 12, 1864
Salmon P. Chase	N. H.	Ohio	1864-1873	9	Jan. 13, 1808	May 7, 1873
Morrison R. Waite	Conn.	Ohio	1874-1888	14	Nov. 29, 1816	Mch. 23, 1887
Melville W. Fuller	Me.	Ill.	1888-1910	22	Feb. 11, 1833	July 4, 1910
Edward D. White	La.	La.	1910-	—	Nov. 3, 1845	———

[1]Served by recess appointment, nomination failed subsequently of confirmation.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

John Rutledge	S. C.	S. C.	1789-1791	2	——— 1739	July 23, 1800
William Cushing	Mass.	Mass.	1789-1810	21	Mch. 1, 1732	Sept. 13, 1810
James Wilson	Scotland.	Penn.	1789-1798	9	Sept. 14, 1742	Aug. 28, 1798
John Blair	Va.	Va.	1789-1796	7	——— 1732	Aug. 31, 1800
Robert H. Harrison	Md.	Md.	1789-1790	1	——— 1745	Apr. 2, 1790
James Iredell	England.	N. C.	1790-1799	9	Oct. 5, 1750	Oct. 20, 1799
Thomas Johnson	Md.	Md.	1791-1793	2	Nov. 4, 1732	Oct. 23, 1819
William Paterson	At sea.	N. J.	1793-1806	13	——— 1745	Sept. 9, 1806
Samuel Chase	Md.	Md.	1796-1811	15	Apr. 17, 1741	June 19, 1811
Bushrod Washington	Va.	Va.	1798-1829	31	June 5, 1762	Nov. 26, 1829
Alfred Moore	N. C.	N. C.	1799-1804	5	May 21, 1755	Oct. 15, 1810
William Johnson	S. C.	S. C.	1804-1834	30	Dec. 27, 1771	Aug. 11, 1834
Henry B. Livingston	N. Y.	N. Y.	1806-1823	17	Nov. 26, 1757	Mch. 19, 1823
Thomas Todd	Va.	Ky.	1807-1826	19	Jan. 23, 1765	Feb. 7, 1826
Gabriel Duval	Md.	Md.	1811-1836	25	Dec. 6, 1752	Mch. 6, 1844
Joseph Story	Mass.	Mass.	1811-1845	34	Sept. 18, 1779	Sept. 10, 1845
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	N. Y.	1823-1843	20	Jan. 17, 1768	Dec. 18, 1843
Robert Trimble	Va.	Ky.	1826-1828	2	——— 1777	Aug. 25, 1828
John McLean	N. J.	Ohio	1829-1861	32	Mch. 11, 1785	Apr. 4, 1861
Henry Baldwin	Conn.	Penn.	1830-1846	16	Jan. 14, 1780	Apr. 21, 1844
James M. Wayne	Ga.	Ga.	1835-1867	32	——— 1790	July 5, 1867
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	Va.	1836-1841	5	May 25, 1783	Feb. 24, 1841
John Catron	Va.	Tenn.	1837-1865	28	——— 1778	May 30, 1865
John McKinley	Va.	Ala.	1837-1852	15	May 1, 1780	July 19, 1852
Peter V. Daniel	Va.	Va.	1841-1860	19	Apr. 24, 1784	June 30, 1860
Samuel Nelson	N. Y.	N. Y.	1845-1872	27	Nov. 10, 1792	Dec. 13, 1873
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	N. H.	1845-1851	6	Dec. 22, 1789	Sept. 4, 1851
Robert C. Grier	Penn.	Penn.	1846-1870	24	Mch. 5, 1794	Sept. 26, 1870
Benjamin R. Curtis	Mass.	Mass.	1851-1857	6	Nov. 4, 1809	Sept. 15, 1874
John A. Campbell	Ga.	Ala.	1853-1861	8	June 24, 1811	Mch. 12, 1889
Nathan Clifford	N. H.	Me.	1858-1881	23	Aug. 18, 1803	July 25, 1881
Noah H. Swayne	Va.	Ohio	1862-1881	20	Dec. 7, 1804	June 8, 1884
Samuel F. Miller	Ky.	Iowa	1862-1890	28	Apr. 5, 1816	Oct. 13, 1890
David Davis	Md.	Ill.	1862-1877	15	Mch. 9, 1815	June. 26, 1886
Stephen J. Field	Conn.	Cal.	1863-1897	34	Nov. 4, 1816	Apr. 9, 1899
William Strong	Conn.	Penn.	1870-1880	10	May 6, 1808	Aug. 19, 1895
Joseph P. Bradley	N. Y.	N. J.	1870-1892	22	Mch. 14, 1813	Jan. 22, 1892
Ward Hunt	N. Y.	N. Y.	1873-1882	9	June 14, 1810	Mch. 24, 1886
John M. Harlan	Ky.	Ky.	1877-	—	June 1, 1833	———
William B. Woods	Ohio	Ga.	1880-1887	7	Aug. 3, 1824	May 14, 1887
Stanley Matthews	Ohio	Ohio	1881-1889	8	July 21, 1824	Mch. 22, 1889
Horace Gray	Mass.	Mass.	1881-1902	21	Mch. 24, 1828	Sept. 15, 1902
Samuel Blatchford	N. Y.	N. Y.	1882-1893	11	Mch. 9, 1820	July 7, 1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Ga.	Miss.	1888-1893	5	Sept. 1, 1825	Jan. 23, 1893
David J. Brewer	Asia M'r	Kan.	1889-1910	21	June 20, 1837	Mch. 28, 1910
Henry B. Brown	Mass.	Mich.	1890-1906	16	Mch. 2, 1836	———
George Shiras, jr.	Penn.	Penn.	1892-1903	11	Jan. 26, 1832	———
Howell E. Jackson	Tenn.	Tenn.	1893-1895	2	Apr. 8, 1832	Aug. 8, 1895
Edward D. White	La.	La.	1894-1910	—	Nov. 3, 1845	———
Rufus W. Peckham	N. Y.	N. Y.	1895-1909	14	Nov. 8, 1838	Oct. 24, 1909
Joseph McKenna	Penn.	Cal.	1898-	—	Aug. 10, 1843	———
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Mass.	Mass.	1902-	—	Mch. 8, 1841	———
William R. Day	Ohio	Ohio	1903-	—	Apr. 17, 1849	———
William H. Moody	Mass.	Mass.	1906-1910	4	Dec. 23, 1853	———
Horace H. Lurton	Ky.	Tenn.	1910-	—	——— 1844	———
Charles E. Hughes	N. Y.	N. Y.	1910-	—	Apr. 11, 1862	———
Joseph R. Lamar	Ga.	Ga.	1910-	—	——— 1857	———
Willis Van Devanter	Ind.	Wyo.	1910-	—	Apr. 17, 1859	———

ENVOYS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1792 TO 1910.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1817	Alexander S. Asboth	Mo.	1866
John Graham	Ky.	1817	H. G. Worthington	Neb.	1868
Theodoric Bland	Va.	1817	Robert C. Kirk	Ohio	1869
Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1823	Dexter E. Clapp	——	1871
John M. Forbes	Fla.	1825	Julius White	Ill.	1872
Francis Baylies	Mass.	1832	Thomas O. Osborn	Ill.	1874
Harvey M. Watterson	Tenn.	1843	Bayliss W. Hanna	Ind.	1885
William Brent, jr.	——	1844	John R. G. Pitkin	La.	1888
William A. Harris	Va.	1846	William J. Buchanan	N. Y.	1894
John S. Pendleton	Va.	1851	William P. Lord	Ore.	1900
Joseph Graham	——	1854	John Barrett	Ore.	1903
Benjamin C. Yancey	Ga.	1858	Arthur M. Beaupre	Ill.	1904
John F. Cushman	——	1859	Spencer F. Eddy	Ill.	1908
Robert M. Palmer	N. J.	1861	Charles H. Sherrill	N. Y.	1909
Robert C. Kirk	Ohio	1862			

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Henry A. Muhlenberg	Penn.	1838	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Henry R. Jackson	Ga.	1853	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
J. Glancy Jones	Penn.	1858	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893
J. Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1861	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	1897
Henry M. Watts	Penn.	1868	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
John Jay	N. Y.	1869	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	**Ambassadors.**		
Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1902
John A. Kasson	Iowa	1877	Charles S. Francis	N. Y.	1906
William W. Phelps	N. J.	1881	Richard C. Kerens	Mo.	1909

BRAZIL.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Thomas Sumpter	S. C.	1809	James R. Partridge	Md.	1871
Condy Raquet	Penn.	1825	Henry W. Hilliard	Ga.	1877
William Tudor	Mass.	1827	Thomas A. Osborn	Kan.	1881
Ethan A. Brown	Conn.	1830	Thomas J. Jarvis	N. C.	1885
William Hunter	R. I.	1834	Robert Adams, jr.	Penn.	1889
Henry Wise	Va.	1844	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	1890
David Tod	Ohio	1847	Thomas L. Thompson	Va.	1893
Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1851	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	1897
William Trousdale	Tenn.	1853	Charles P. Bryan	Ill.	1898
Richard K. Meade	Va.	1857	**Ambassadors.**		
James Watson Webb	N. Y.	1851	David E. Thompson	Neb.	1902
Henry T. Blow	Mo.	1869	Irving B. Dudley	Cal.	1906

CHILI.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Heman Allen	Vt.	1823	Joseph P. Root	Mass.	1870
Samuel Larned	R. I.	1828	Cornelius A. Logan	Md.	1873
John Hamm	Ohio	1830	Thomas A. Osborn	Kan.	1877
Richard Pollard	Va.	1834	Hugh J. Kilpatrick	N. J.	1881
John S. Pendleton	Va.	1841	Cornelius A. Logan	Md.	1882
William Crump	——	1844	William R. Roberts	N. Y.	1885
Seth Barton	Md.	1847	Patrick Egan	N. Y.	1889
Balie Peyton	Tenn.	1849	James D. Porter	Tenn.	1894
D. A. Starkweather	——	1854	Edward H. Strobel	N. Y.	1894
John Bigler	Cal.	1857	Henry L. Wilson	Wash.	1897
Thomas H. Nelson	Ind.	1861	John Hicks	Wis.	1905
Hugh J. Kilpatrick	N. J.	1865	Henry P. Fletcher	Penn.	1909

CHINA.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers**		
Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1843	Frederick F. Low	Cal.	1869
Alexander H. Everett	Miss.	1845	Benjamin P. Avery	N. Y.	1874
John W. Davis	Ind.	1848	George F. Seward	N. Y.	1876
Humphrey Marshall	Ky.	1852	James B. Angell	Mich.	1880
Robert M. McLane	Md.	1853	A. Russell Young	Penn.	1882
William B. Reed	Penn.	1857	Charles Denby	Ind.	1885
John E. Ward	Ga.	1858	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	1898
Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	William W. Rockhill	Md.	1905
J. Ross Browne	Ky.	1868	William J. Calhoun	Ill.	1909

FRANCE.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1785	William R. King	Ala.	1844
Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792	Richard Rush	Penn.	1847
James Monroe	Va.	1794	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
John Marshall	Va.	1797	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn.	1799	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
William Vance Murray	Md.	1799	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
William R. Davie	N. C.	1799	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
James Monroe (additional plenipotentiary)	Va.	1803	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1803	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
John Armstrong	Penn.	1804	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
Joel Barlow	Conn.	1811	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813	**Ambassadors.**		
Albert Gallatin	Penn.	1816	James B. Eustis	La.	1893
James Brown	La.	1823	Horace Porter	N. Y.	1897
William C. Rives	Va.	1829	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1905
Edward Livingston	La.	1833	Henry White	R. I.	1906
Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	Robert Bacon	N. Y.	1909

GERMANY.
(Prior to 1870 to Prussia.)

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1797	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879
Henry Wheaton	R. I.	1837	Aaron A. Sargeant	Cal.	1882
Andrew J. Donelson	Tenn.	1846	John A. Kasson	Iowa	1884
Edward A. Hannegan	Ohio	1849	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
Daniel D. Barnard	Mass.	1850	William W. Phelps	N. J.	1889
Peter D. Vroom	N. J.	1853	**Ambassadors.**		
Joseph H. Wright	Ind.	1857	Theodore Runyon	N. J.	1893
Norman B. Judd	N. Y.	1861	Edwin F. Uhl	Mich.	1896
Joseph A. Wright	Ind.	1865	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1897
George Bancroft	Mass.	1867	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	1902
J. C. Bancroft Davis	N. Y.	1874	David J. Hill	N. Y.	1908
Bayard Taylor	Penn.	1878			

GREAT BRITAIN.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Penn.	1852
John Jay	N. Y.	1794	James Buchanan	Penn.	1853
Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	George M. Dallas	Penn.	1856
James Monroe	Va.	1803	Charles F. Adams	Mass.	1861
William Pinkney	Md.	1806	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
Richard Rush	Penn.	1817	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
Albert Gallatin	Penn.	1826	John Welsh	Penn.	1877
James Barbour	Va.	1828	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1831	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1830	**Ambassadors.**		
Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1893
Louis McLane	Del.	1845	John Hay	D. C.	1897
George Bancroft	Mass.	1846	Joseph H. Choate	N. Y.	1899
Abbott Lawrence	Mass.	1849	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1905

ITALY.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ambassadors.**		
George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	Wayne MacVeagh	Penn.	1893
William W. Astor	N. Y.	1882	William F. Draper	Mass.	1897
John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	George V. L. Meyer	Mass.	1900
Albert G. Porter	Ind.	1889	Henry White	R. I.	1905
William Potter	Penn.	1892	Lloyd G. Griscom	Penn.	1906
			John G. A. Leishman	Penn.	1909

JAPAN.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Matthew C. Perry	R. I.	1852	John F. Swift	——	1889
Townsend Harris	N. Y.	1855	Frank L. Coombs	Cal.	1892
Robert H. Pruyn	N. Y.	1861	Edwin Dun	Ohio	1893
R. B. Van Valkenburg	N. Y.	1866	Alfred F. Buck	Ga.	1897
Charles E. DeLong	Ore.	1869	**Ambassadors.**		
John A. Bingham	Ohio	1873	Lloyd C. Griscom	Penn.	1902
Richard B. Hubbard	Tex.	1885	Thomas J. O'Brien	Mich.	1907

MEXICO.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1825	Edward L. Plumb	N. Y.	1867
Anthony Butler	——	1829	William S. Rosecrans	Cal.	1868
Powhatan Ellis	Miss.	1836	Thomas H. Nelson	Ind.	1869
Waddy Thompson	S. C.	1842	John W. Foster	Ind.	1873
Wilson Shannon	Ohio	1844	Philip H. Morgan	La.	1880
John Slidell	La.	1845	Henry R. Jackson	Ga.	1885
Ambrose H. Sevier	Tenn.	1848	Thomas C. Manning	La.	1886
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1848	Edward S. Bragg	Wis.	1888
Robert P. Letcher	Ky.	1849	Thomas Ryan	Kan.	1889
Alfred Conkling	N. Y.	1852	Isaac P. Gray	Ind.	1893
James Gadsden	S. C.	1853	**Ambassadors.**		
John Forsyth	Ga.	1856	Matthew W. Ransom	N. C.	1896
Robert M. McLane	Md.	1859	Powell Clayton	Ark.	1898
John B. Weller	Cal.	1860	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	1905
Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1861	David E. Thompson	Neb.	1906
W. H. Corwin	Ohio	1864	Henry Lane Wilson	Wash.	1909
Lewis D. Campbell	Ohio	1866			

NETHERLANDS.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
William Short	Va.	1792	Hugh B. Ewing	Kan.	1866
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1794	Charles T. Gorham	Mich.	1870
William Vans Murray	Md.	1797	F. B. Stockbridge	Mich.	1875
William Eustis	Mass.	1814	James Birney	Mich.	1876
Christopher Hughes, jr.	Md.	1825	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1882
William P. Preble	Ore.	1829	Isaac Bell, jr.	R. I.	1885
Harmanus Bleecker	N. Y.	1839	Samuel R. Thayer	Minn.	1889
Christopher Hughes	Md.	1842	William E. Quimby	Mich.	1893
Auguste Davezac	La.	1845	Stanford Newell	Minn.	1897
George Folsom	Mass.	1850	David J. Hill	N. Y.	1905
August Belmont	N. Y.	1853	Arthur M. Beaupre	Ill.	1908
Henry C. Murphy	N. Y.	1857	Charles P. Bryan	Ill.	1909
James S. Pike	Me.	1861			

RUSSIA.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	Andrew G. Curtin	Penn.	1869
William Pinkney	Md.	1816	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1818	Marshall Jewell	Conn.	1873
George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	George H. Boker	Penn.	1875
Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1820	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1877
Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
John Randolph	Va.	1830	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
James Buchanan	Penn.	1832	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
William Wilkins	Penn.	1834	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
George M. Dallas	Penn.	1837	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840	Charles Emory Smith	Penn.	1890
Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892

RUSSIA—(Continued).

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ralph J. Ingersoll	Conn.	1846	Clifton R. Breckenridge	Ark.	1894
Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	**Ambassadors.**		
Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Mo.	1897
Thomas H. Seymour	Conn.	1853	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	1899
Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1902
John Appleton	Me.	1860	George V. L. Meyer	Mass.	1905
Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	John W. Riddle	Minn.	1906
Simon Cameron	Penn.	1862	William W. Rockhill	Md.	1909
Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863			

SPAIN.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
William Short	Va.	1794	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
David Humphreys	Conn.	1796	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1877
George W. Ewing	Mass.	1814	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	John W. Foster	Ind.	1883
Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	J. L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
Washington Irving	N. Y.	1842	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
R. M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	A. Loudon Snowden	Penn.	1892
Daniel M. Barringer	N. C.	1849	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
Pierre Soulé	La.	1853	Stoward L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Augustus C. Dodge	Iowa	1855	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
William Preston	Ky.	1858	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1905
Gustavous Koerner	Ill.	1862	Henry C. Ide	Vt.	1909

TURKEY.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
David Porter	Mass.	1831	Samuel S. Cox	N. Y.	1885
Dabney S. Carr	——	1843	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1887
George P. Marsh	Vt.	1849	Solomon Hirsch	Ore.	1889
Carroll Spencer	Md.	1853	David P. Thompson	Neb.	1892
James Williams	Tenn.	1858	Alex W. Terrell	Tex.	1893
Edward Joy Morris	Penn.	1861	James Burrill Angell	Mich.	1897
Wayne MacVeagh	Penn.	1870	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1898
George H. Boker	Penn.	1871	**Ambassadors.**		
Horace Maynard	Tenn.	1875	John G. A. Leishman	Penn.	1901
James Longstreet	Ga.	1880	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1909
Lewis Wallace	Ind.	1882			

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1853-1910.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of ap'ointment.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of ap'ointment.
Ambrose D. Mann	Ohio	1853	James D. Porter	Tenn.	1885
John A. Thomas	New York	1855	George L. Rives	New York	1887
John Appleton	Maine	1857	William F. Wharton	Mass.	1889
William H. Trescot	S. Carolina.	1860	Josiah Quincy	Mass.	1893
Fred'k W. Seward.	New York	1861	Edwin F. Uhl	Michigan	1893
J. C. Bancroft Davis	New York	1869	William W. Rockhill	Maryland	1896
Charles Hale	Mass.	1872	William R. Day	Ohio	1897
J. C. Bancroft Davis	New York	1873	John B. Moore	New York	1898
John L. Cadwalader.	New York	1874	David J. Hill	New York	1898
Fred'k W. Seward.	New York	1877	Francis B. Loomis	Ohio	1903
John Hay	Ohio	1879	Robert Bacon	New York	1905
Robert R. Hitt	Illinois	1881	John C. O'Laughlin	D. of Col.	1909
J. C. Bancroft Davis	New York	1881	Huntington Wilson.	Illinois	1909
John Davis	D. of Col.	1882			

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1866-1910.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of ap'ointment.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of ap'ointment.
William Hunter	R'de Island	1866	Alvey A. Adee	D. of Col.	1886

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1875-1910.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of ap'ointment.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of ap'ointment.
John A. Campbell...	Wyoming ..	1875	William W. Rockhill	Maryland ..	1894
Charles Payson.....	New York..	1878	William W. Baldwin	New York..	1896
Walker Blaine.....	Maine	1881	Thomas W. Cridler..	W. Virginia	1897
Alvey A. Adee.....	D. of Col...	1882	Herbert H. D. Peirce	Mass.	1901
John B. Moore.....	Delaware ..	1886	Huntington Wilson..	Illinois	1906
William M. Grinnell	New York..	1892	William Phillips....	Mass.	1909
Edward H. Strobel..	New York..	1893	Chandler Hale.....	Maine	1909

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Tench Coxe.....	Penn.	*1789	Charles S. Fairchild.....	N. Y.	1885
Charles B. Penrose.....	Penn.	1849	Isaac H. Maynard.....	N. Y.	1887
Allen A. Hall.....	Tenn.	1849	George C. Tichenor.....	Ill.	1889
William L. Hodge.....	Penn.	1850	Oliver L. Spaulding.....	Mich.	1890
Peter G. Washington....	D. C.	1853	Alfred B. Nettleton.....	Minn.	1890
Philip Clayton.....	Ga.	1857	Lorenzo Crounse.....	Neb.	1891
George Harrington.....	D. C.	1861	G. M. Lambertson.....	Neb.	1892
Maunsell B. Field.....	N. Y.	1864	John H. Gear.....	Iowa	1892
William Eaton Chandler.	N. H.	1865	William E. Curtis.....	N. Y.	1893
John H. Hartley.....	Me.	1865	Scott Wike.....	Ill.	1893
Edmund Cooper.....	Penn.	1867	Oliver L. Spaulding.....	Mich.	1897
William A. Richardson..	Mass.	1869	Horace A. Taylor.....	Wis.	1899
Frederick A. Sawyer.....	S. C.	1873	John H. Edwards.....	Ohio	1906
Charles F. Conant.....	N. H.	1874	Frank A. Vanderlip.....	Ill.	1897
Curtis F. Burnam.....	Ky.	1875	Robert B. Armstrong....	Ill.	1903
Henry F. French.....	Mass.	1876	Milton E. Ailes.....	Ohio	1901
Richard C. McCormick..	Ariz.	1877	Charles H. Keep.....	N. Y.	1903
John B. Hawley.....	Ill.	1877	James B. Reynolds.....	Mass.	1905
J. Kendrick Upton.....	N. H.	1880	Arthur F. Statter.....	Wash.	1907
John C. New.....	Ind.	1882	Beekman Winthrop.....	N. Y.	1907
Charles E. Coon.....	N. Y.	1884	Louis A. Coolidge.....	Mass.	1908
William E. Smith.....	N. Y.	1885	Charles D. Norton.....	Ill.	1909
Hugh S. Thompson.....	S. C.	1886	Charles D. Hilles.....	N. Y.	1909
George S. Batcheller.....	N. Y.	1889	James F. Curtis.....	Mass.	1909
Charles S. Hamlin.....	Mass.	1893	A. Piatt Andrew.....	Mass.	1910
William B. Howell.....	N. J.	1897			

*Office abolished, act May 8, 1792; re-established, act March, 1849.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Thomas A. Scott.....	Penn.	1861	*Lewis A. Grant.....	Minn.	1890
Peter H. Watson.....	D. C.	1862	Joseph B. Doe.....	Wis.	1893
John Tucker.....	Penn.	1862	George D. Meiklejohn....	Neb.	1897
Christopher P. Wolcott..	Ohio	1862	William Cary Sanger....	N. Y.	1901
Charles A. Dana.....	N. Y.	1864	Robert Shaw Oliver.....	N. Y.	1903
Thomas T. Eckert.....	N. Y.	1866			

*Office discontinued between 1866 and 1890.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
James Bryson.....	—	1782	James W. Marshall.....	N. J.	1874
Jonathan Burrall.....	—	1789	James N. Tyner.....	Ind.	1877
Charles Burrall.....	—	1791	Frank Hatton.....	Iowa.	1881
Abraham Bradley, jr.....	Conn.	1800	John Schuyler Crosby....	N. Y.	1884
Selah R. Hobbie.....	N. Y.	1829	Malcolm Hay.....	Penn.	1885
S. D. Jacobs.....	Tenn.	1851	A. E. Stevenson.....	Ill.	1885
Selah R. Hobbie.....	N. Y.	1853	James S. Clarkson.....	Iowa.	1889
Horatio King.....	Me.	1854	S. A. Whitfield.....	Ohio	1890
St. John B. L. Skinner...	N. Y.	1861	H. Clay Evans.....	Tenn.	1893
John A. Kasson.....	Iowa.	1861	Frank H. Jones.....	Ill.	1893
Alex. W. Randall.....	Wis.	1863	Perry S. Heath.....	Ind.	1897
St. John B. L. Skinner...	N. Y.	1866	William M. Johnson.....	N. J.	1900
George Earle.....	Md.	1869	Robert J. Wynne.....	Penn.	1902
James W. Marshall.....	N. J.	1869	Frank H. Hitchcock.....	Mass.	1905
James H. Marr.....	Md.	1874	C. P. Grandfield.....	Mo.	1909

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Seth Pease	Conn.	1810	John L. Routt	Ill.	1871
Phineas Bradley	Conn.	1818	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1875
Charles K. Gardner	N. J.	1829	Thomas J. Brady	Ind.	1876
Robert Johnstone	—	1839	Richard A. Elmer	N. Y.	1881
Philo C. Fuller	N. Y.	1841	Henry D. Lyman	N. Y.	1884
J. W. Tyson	—	1843	W. B. Thompson	Mich.	1884
N. M. Miller	Va.	1845	A. Leo Knott	Md.	1885
William Medill	Ohio	1845	S. A. Whitfield	Ohio.	1889
William J. Brown	Ind.	1845	J. Lowrie Bell	Penn.	1890
Fitz Henry Warren	Iowa	1849	Charles Neilson	Md.	1894
William H. Dundas	Va.	1852	William S. Shallenberger.	Penn.	1897
George W. McLellan	Miss.	1861	James T. McCleary	Minn.	1907
Giles A. Smith	Ill.	1869	Joseph Stewart	Mo.	1909

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Daniel Coleman	N. C.	1836	Henry R. Harris	Ga.	1887
John S. Skinner	Md.	1842	Abraham D. Hazen	Penn.	1889
N. M. Miller	Va.	1845	Kerr Craige	N. C.	1893
John Marron	Ga.	1846	John A. Merritt	N. Y.	1897
A. N. Zevely	N. C.	1859	Edwin C. Madden	Mich.	1899
W. H. H. Terrell	Ind.	1869	Abraham L. Lawshe	Ind.	1907
E. W. Barber	Mich.	1873	James J. Britt	N. C.	1910
Abraham D. Hazen	Penn.	1877			

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
E. G. Rathbone	Ohio.	1891	Joseph L. Bristow	Kan.	1897
R. A. Maxwell	N. Y.	1893	P. V. De Graw	Penn.	1905

ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
William A. Day	D. C.	1903	Wade H. Ellis	Ohio	1908
Milton D. Purdy	Minn.	1905			

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Alfred B. McCalmont	Penn.	1851	Robert A. Howard	Ark.	1885
Titian J. Coffey	Penn.	1861	Zach. Montgomery	Cal.	1885
J. Hubley Ashton	Penn.	1864	Edwin E. Bryant	Vt.	1885
John M. Binckley	D. C.	1867	John B. Cotton	Maine	1889
J. Hubley Ashton	Penn.	1868	George H. Shields	Mo.	1889
T. Lyle Dickey	Ill.	1868	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1889
Walbridge A. Field	Mass.	1869	A. X. Parker	N. Y.	1890
Thomas H. Talbot	Maine	1869	Leonard W. Colby	Neb.	1891
Clement Hugh Hill	Mass.	1870	Edward B. Whitney	N. Y.	1893
Walter H. Smith	Ohio	1871	Holmes Conrad	Va.	1893
William McMichael	Penn.	1871	Charles B. Howry	Miss.	1893
John Goforth	Penn.	1873	Joshua E. Dodge	Wis.	1893
Thomas A. Spence	Penn.	1873	John I. Hall	Ga.	1896
Thomas Simons	N. Y.	1875	John L. Thomas	Mo.	1893
Edwin B. Smith	Maine	1875	J. M. Dickinson	Tenn.	1895
Augustine S. Gaylord	Mich.	1875	William A. Little	Ga.	1896
Edgar M. Marble	Mich.	1877	Isaac H. Lionberger	Mo.	1896
A. A. Freeman	Tenn.	1877	Willis Van Devanter	Wyo.	1897
Joseph K. McCammon	Penn.	1880	James Edmund Boyd	N. C.	1897
William A. Maury	Va.	1882	Henry M. Hoyt	Penn.	1897

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
John G. Thompson.....	Ill.	1897	Charles W. Russell.....	W. Va.	1905
Louis A. Pradt.....	Wis.	1897	Josiah A. Van Orsdel...	Wyo.	1906
James N. Tyner.....	Ind.	1897	Alford W. Cooley.....	N. Y.	1906
James M. Beck.....	Penn.	1900	Edward T. Sanford.....	Tenn.	1907
William E. Fuller.....	Iowa.	1901	George W. Woodruff.....	Penn.	1907
Frank L. Campbell.....	Ohio	1903	John Q. Thompson.....	Kan.	1907
Milton D. Purdy.....	Minn.	1903	William W. Brown.....	Penn.	1907
Charles H. Robb.....	Vt.	1903	James A. Fowler.....	Tenn.	1908
James C. McReynolds..	Tenn.	1903	Oscar Lawler.....	Cal.	1909
Charles H. Robb.....	Vt.	1904	William R. Harr.....	D. C.	1909
Russell P. Goodwin.....	Ill.	1904			

SOLICITORS GENERAL, 1870 TO 1910.

Name.	Date appointed.	State from which appointed.	Name.	Date appointed.	State from which appointed.
Benjamin H. Bristow....	Oct. 11, 1870	Kentucky.	Lawrence Maxwell, jr..	April 6, 1893	Ohio.
Samuel F. Phillips.....	Nov. 15, 1872	N. Carolina.	Holmes Conrad.....	Feb. 6, 1895	Virginia.
John Goode...	May 1, 1885	Virginia.	John K. Richards...	July 1, 1897	Ohio.
George. H. Jenks.....	July 30, 1886	Penn.	Henry M. Hoyt.....	Feb. 25, 1903	Penn.
Orlow W. Chapman...	May 29, 1889	New York.	Lloyd W. Bowers.....	April 1, 1909	Illinois.
William H. Taft.....	Feb. 4, 1890	Ohio.	Frederick W Lehmann....	Dec. 3, 1910	Mo.
Charles H. Aldrich.....	Mch. 21, 1892	Illinois.			

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Gustavus V. Fox.....	Mass.	1861	Frank W. Hackett.....	N. H.	1900
William Faxon.....	Conn.	1866	Charles H. Darling.....	Vt.	1901
*James R. Soley.....	Mass.	1890	Truman H. Newberry....	Mich.	1905
William McAdoo.....	N. J.	1893	Herbert L. Satterlee.....	N. Y.	1908
Theodore Roosevelt.....	N. Y.	1897	Beekman Winthrop.....	N. Y.	1909
Charles H. Allen.....	Mass.	1898			

*Office discontinued between 1866 and 1890.

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Henry L. Muldrow.....	Miss.	1885	Thomas Ryan	Kan.	1897
George Chandler	Kan.	1889	Frank Pierce.....	Utah	1907
William H. Sims.....	Miss.	1893			

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
John P. Usher.....	Ind.	1862	David L. Hawkins.....	Mo.	1886
William T. Otto.....	Ind.	1863	Cyrus Bussey.....	N. Y.	1889
Benjamin R. Cowen.....	Ohio	1871	John M. Reynolds.....	Penn.	1893
Charles T. Gorham.....	Mich.	1876	Webster Davis.....	Mo.	1897
Alonzo Bell.....	N. Y.	1877	Frank L. Campbell.....	Ohio	1900
Merritt L. Joslyn.....	Ill.	1882	Melville W. Miller.....	Ind.	1903
Henry L. Muldrow.....	Miss.	1885	Jesse E. Wilson.....	Ind.	1905
George A. Jenks.....	Penn.	1885			

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Walter H. Smith.....	Ohio	1871	John I. Hall.....	Ga.	1893
Augustine S. Gaylord....	Mich.	1875	William A. Little.....	Ga.	1896
Edgar M. Marble.....	Mich.	1877	Isaac H. Lionberger.....	Mo.	1896
Joseph K. McCammon...	Penn.	1880	Willis Van Devanter....	Wyo.	1897
Zachariah Montgomery...	Cal.	1885	Frank L. Campbell.....	Ohio	1903
George H. Shields.....	Mo.	1889			

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Edwin Willetts.....	Mich.	1889	Joseph H. Brigham.....	Ohio	1897
Charles W. Dabney, jr..	Tenn.	1895	Willet M. Hays.....	Minn.	1904

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Lawrence O. Murray.....	N. Y.	1904	Ormsby McHarg.....	N. D.	1909
William R. Wheeler.....	Cal.	1908	Benjamin S. Cable.....	Ill.	1909

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT, 1792 TO 1910.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
David Rittenhouse.	Penn.	1792	H'y R. Linderman.	Penn.	1867
H'y W. Dessaussure	S. C.....	1795	James Pollock.....	Penn.	1869
Elias Boudinot.....	N. J.....	1795	H'y R. Linderman.	Penn.	1873
Robert Patterson...	Penn.	1806	Horatio C. Burchard	Illinois ...	1879
Samuel Moore.....	Penn.	1824	James P. Kimball..	Penn.	1885
Robert M. Patterson	Penn.	1835	Edward O. Leech..	D. C.....	1889
George N. Eckert..	——	1851	Robert E. Preston..	D. C.....	1893
Thomas M. Pettit..	Penn.	1853	George E. Roberts.	Iowa	1898
James R. Snowden.	Penn.	1853	Frank A. Leach....	California	1909
James Pollock.....	Penn.	1861	A. Piatt Andrew, Jr.	Mass.	1909

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS, 1833 TO 1910.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
James L. Edwards.	Virginia ...	1833	William W. Dudley.	Indiana ..	1881
James E. Heath....	Virginia ..	1850	Otis P. G. Clarke...	R. Island.	1884
Loren P. Waldo....	Conn.	1853	John C. Black.....	Illinois ...	1885
Josiah Minot.....	N. H.....	1855	James Tanner.....	N. Y.....	1889
George C. Whiting....	Virginia ..	1857	Green P. Raum....	Illinois ...	1889
Joseph H. Barrett..	Ohio	1861	William Lochren...	Minn.	1893
Christopher C. Cox.	Maryland	1868	Dominie I. Murphy.	Penn.	1896
H. Van Aernam....	N. Y.....	1869	Henry C. Evans...	Tenn	1897
James H. Baker....	Minn.	1871	Eugene F. Ware...	Kansas ..	1902
H. M. Atkinson....	Nebraska.	1875	Vespasian Warner..	Illinois ...	1905
Charles R. Gill.....	Wisconsin	1876	James L. Davenport	N. H.....	1909
John A. Bentley....	Wisconsin	1876			

COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Henry Barnard.....	Maryland	March 14, 1867, to March 15, 1870.
John Eaton.....	District of Columbia.	March 16, 1870, to Aug. 5, 1886.
Nathaniel H. R. Dawson	Alabama	Aug. 6, 1886, to Sept. 3, 1889.
William T. Harris.....	Massachusetts	Sept. 12, 1889, to June 30, 1906.
Elmer E. Brown.....	California	July 1, 1906, to ———

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS, 1836 TO 1910.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Henry L. Ellsworth	Conn.	1836	Rudolphus H. Duell	N. Y.	1875
Edmund Burke	N. H.	1845	Ellis Spear	Maine	1877
Thomas Ewbank	N. Y.	1849	Halbert E. Paine	Wisconsin	1878
Silas H. Hodges	Vermont	1852	Edgar M. Marble	Michigan.	1880
Charles Mason	N. Y.	1853	Benj. Butterworth	Ohio	1883
Joseph Holt	Kentucky	1857	M. V. Montgomery	Michigan.	1885
William D. Bishop	Conn.	1859	Benton J. Hall	Iowa	1887
Philip F. Thomas	Maryland	1860	Charles E. Mitchell	Conn.	1889
David P. Holloway	Ohio	1861	William E. Simonds	Conn.	1891
Thomas C. Theaker	Ohio	1865	John S. Seymour	N. Y.	1893
Elisha Foote	N. Y.	1868	Benj. Butterworth	Ohio	1897
Samuel S. Fisher	Ohio	1869	Charles H. Duell	N. Y.	1898
Mortimer D. Leggett	Ohio	1871	Frederick I. Allen	N. Y.	1901
John M. Thacher	Vermont	1874	Edward B. Moore	Maine	1907

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Edward Tiffin	Ohio	1812	James M. Edmunds	Mich.	1861
Josiah Meigs	Ga.	1814	Joseph S. Wilson	D. C.	1866
John McLean	Ohio	1822	Willis Drummond	Iowa	1871
George Graham	D. C.	1823	Samuel S. Burdett	Mo.	1874
Elijah Haywood	Ohio	1830	James A. Williamson	Iowa	1876
Ethan A. Brown	Ohio	1835	Noah C. McFarland	Kan.	1881
James Whitcomb	Ind.	1836	William A. J. Sparks	Ill.	1885
Elisha M. Huntington	Ind.	1841	Strother M. Stockslager	Ind.	1888
Thomas H. Blake	Ind.	1842	Lewis A. Groff	Neb.	1889
James Shields	Ill.	1845	Thomas H. Carter	Mont.	1891
Richard M. Young	Ill.	1847	William M. Stone	Iowa	1892
Justin Butterfield	Ill.	1849	Silas W. Lamoreux	Wis.	1893
John Wilson	D. C.	1852	Binger Herrmann	Oreg.	1897
Thomas A. Hendricks	Ind.	1855	William A. Richards	Wyo.	1903
Samuel A. Smith	Tenn.	1859	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1907
Joseph S. Wilson	D. C.	1860	Frederick Dennett	N. D.	1908

COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Elbert Herring	N. Y.	1832	Ely S. Parker	D. C.	1869
Carey A. Harris	Tenn.	1836	Francis A. Walker	Mass.	1871
T. Hartley Crawford	Penn.	1838	Edward P. Smith	N. Y.	1873
William Medill	Ohio.	1845	John Q. Smith	Ohio.	1875
Orlando Brown	Ky.	1849	Ezra A. Hoyt	N. Y.	1877
Luke Lea	Miss.	1850	Rowland E. Trowbridge	Mich.	1880
George W. Manypenny	Ohio.	1853	Hiram Price	Iowa.	1881
James W. Denver	Cal.	1857	John D. C. Atkins	Tenn.	1885
Charles E. Mix	D. C.	1858	John H. Oberly	Ill.	1888
James W. Denver	Cal.	1858	Thomas J. Morgan	R. I.	1889
Alfred B. Greenwood	Ark.	1859	Daniel M. Browning	Ill.	1893
William P. Dole	Ill.	1861	William A. Jones	Wis.	1897
Dennis N. Cooley	Iowa.	1865	Francis E. Leupp	D. C.	1904
Lewis V. Bogy	Mo.	1866	Robert G. Valentine	Mass.	1909
Nathaniel G. Taylor	Tenn.	1867			

DIRECTORS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Clarence King	N. Y.	1879	Charles D. Walcott	N. Y.	1894
John W. Powell	Ill.	1881	George Otis Smith	Me.	1907

CHURCH STATISTICS.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE CENSUS OF 1906.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States is taken from the special report of the Federal Census Bureau on the results of the religious census of 1906. It shows the number of religious bodies in each denomination, the number of organizations, the number of members and the increase in membership between 1890 and 1906:

Denominations.	No. of bodies, 1906.	No. of Organizations.		No. of Members.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.
		1906.	1890.	1906.	1890.	
All denominations	186	212,230	[1]165,151	32,936,445	[2]20,597,954	[3]12,367,530
Protestant bodies	164	195,618	153,054	20,287,742	14,007,187	6,280,555
Adventist bodies	7	2,551	1,757	92,735	60,491	32,244
Baptist bodies	14	54,880	42,909	5,662,234	3,712,468	1,949,766
Christians (Christian Connection)	1	1,379	1,424	110,117	103,722	6,395
Church of Christ, Scientist	1	638	221	85,717	8,724	76,993
Congregationalists	1	5,713	4,868	700,480	512,771	187,709
Disciples or Christians	2	10,942	7,246	1,142,359	641,051	501,308
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	4	1,097	989	97,144	73,795	23,349
Evangelical bodies	2	2,738	2,310	174,780	133,313	41,467
Friends	4	1,147	1,056	113,772	107,208	6,564
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1	1,205	870	293,137	187,432	105,705
Independent Churches	1	1,079	155	73,673	13,360	60,313
Lutheran bodies	24	12,703	8,595	2,112,494	1,231,072	881,422
Mennonite bodies	14	604	550	54,798	41,541	13,257
Methodist bodies	15	64,701	51,489	5,749,838	4,589,284	1,160,554
Presbyterian bodies	12	15,506	13,471	1,830,555	1,277,851	552,704
Protestant Epis. Church	1	6,845	5,018	886,942	532,048	354,894
Reformed bodies	4	2,585	2,181	449,514	309,458	140,056
Unitarians	1	461	421	70,542	67,749	2,793
United Brethren bodies	2	4,304	4,526	296,050	225,281	70,769
Universalists	1	846	956	64,158	49,194	14,964
Other Protestant bodies	52	3,694	2,042	226,703	129,374	97,329
Roman Catholic Church	1	12,482	10,239	12,079,142	6,241,708	5,837,434
Jewish congregations	1	1,769	533	[4]101,457	[4]130 496	([5])
Latter-Day Saints	2	1,184	856	256,647	166,125	90,522
East'n Orthodox Churches	4	411	2	129,606	600	129,006
All other bodies	14	766	467	81,851	51,838	30,013

[1]Exclusive of 26 organizations in Alaska. [2]Exclusive of 14,852 communicants or members reported for 26 organizations in Alaska. [3]Exclusive of Jewish congregations. [4]In 1906, heads of families only; in 1890, members as well as heads of families included. [5]As the figures for the two censuses are not comparable, the increase cannot be shown.

DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—1909.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1909, was compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., and is reproduced by courtesy of "The Christian Advocate."

Denominations.	Summary for 1909.			Net Gains for 1909.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,154	2,479	91,951	*413	*126	*1,572
Baptists (15 bodies)	40,455	55,304	5,510,590	1,451	197	91,933
Brethren (Dunkards; 4 bodies)	3,412	1,188	122,847	75	13	515
Brethren (Pimouth; 4 bodies)	—	403	10,566	—	89	3,905
Brethren (River; 3 bodies)	220	102	4,847	19	4	433
Buddhists (2 bodies)	15	74	3,165	15	18	3,165
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24	4,927	*62	14	3,436
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox; 7 bodies)	179	195	355,000	35	16	80,000
Catholics (Western; 3 bodies)	16,470	13,264	12,372,069	338	293	227,286
Christadelphians	—	70	1,412	—	7	135
Christians	1,011	1,379	85,717	*77	80	*6,615
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,865	*69	*93	*34,135
Christian Scientists	1,336	668	85,096	—	—	—

Denominations.	Summary for 1909.			Net Gains for 1909.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants...	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants...
Christian Union	295	217	13,905	41	*58	*12,078
Church of God (Winerennarian)	509	595	41,475	10	5	—
Church of the Living God (col'd); 3 bodies)	101	68	4,286	101	68	4,286
Church of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies)	131	148	7,243	*1	1	34
Communistic Societies (6 bodies)	—	22	2,272	—	—	*812
Congregationalists	6,026	6,035	732,500	20	111	13,305
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)	8,560	13,631	1,430,015	1,471	2,024	134,592
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,517	2,678	180,315	21	20	2,899
Faith Associations (9 bodies)	241	146	9,572	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835	20	15	1,835
Friends (4 bodies)	1,494	1,097	119,601	107	*6	425
Friends of the Temple	3	3	376	*1	*1	36
German Evangelical Protestant	59	60	34,704	*6	*26	19,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,002	1,290	249,137	17	21	10,332
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000	783	1,199	—
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	2,483	1,350	400,650	55	10	1,150
Lutherans (24 bodies)	8,421	13,533	2,173,047	204	224	81,311
Swedish Evangelical (2 bodies)	516	411	51,000	159	50	4,000
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,008	606	55,007	*232	*95	*6,683
Methodists (19 bodies)	42,029	60,737	6,477,224	*918	*179	54,927
Moravians (2 bodies)	137	142	18,343	4	23	900
Non-sectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396	50	204	6,396
Pentecostal (2 bodies)	815	380	16,420	240	150	4,420
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,935	16,224	1,848,046	*75	*294	16,192
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,366	7,674	921,713	79	*54	25,891
Reformed (4 bodies)	2,110	2,614	442,569	81	4	10,321
Salvationists (2 bodies)	3,385	909	27,286	59	20	436
Schwenkfeldians	6	8	850	—	—	23
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262	*2	*3	349
Society for Ethical Culture	8	5	2,342	—	—	114
Spiritualists	—	748	150,000	—	—	—
Theosophical Society	—	99	3,000	—	14	400
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,177	4,311	311,656	*43	*81	4,38[illegible]
Unitarians	588	482	70,542	9	9	*658
Universalists	730	890	54,836	6	*20	1,824
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673	213	723	34,547
Grand totals for 1909	168,378	215,160	34,677,000	4,023	4,726	791,713
Grand totals for 1908	164,355	210,434	33,885,287	—	—	—

*Decrease.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS BY PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS.

The following table gives the number and per cent distribution, by principal families and separate denominations, of the total church membership reported for the different states and territories in 1906:

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies.					
	Total.	Baptist bodies.	Disciples or Christians.	Lutheran bodies.	Methodist bodies.	Presbyterian bodies.
Continental United States	20,287,742	5,662,234	1,142,359	2,112,494	5,749,838	1,830,555
North Atlantic Division	4,296,706	571,346	39,771	522,606	958,008	617,944
Maine	96,341	32,854	397	1,045	20,112	364
New Hampshire	64,264	15,974	4	1,070	12,529	842
Vermont	63,895	9,951	316	408	17,671	1,636
Massachusetts	449,358	80,894	1,527	13,063	65,498	8,559
Rhode Island	64 141	19,878	79	2,873	7,892	1,741
Connecticut	196,248	27,872	866	19,713	34,663	2,425
New York	1,237,992	176,981	9,168	124,644	313,689	199,923
New Jersey	407,430	65,248	227	24,147	122,511	79,912
Pennsylvania	1,717,037	141,694	27,187	335,643	363,443	322,542
South Atlantic Division	4,142,451	1,984,710	77,820	91,951	1,464,023	213,488
Delaware	46,779	2,921	75	731	32,402	5,200
Maryland	302,393	30,928	3,343	32,246	137,156	17,895
District of Columbia	91,474	37,024	2,170	3,104	20,077	8,636

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies.					
	Total.	Baptist bodies.	Disciples or Christians.	Lutheran bodies.	Methodist bodies.	Presbyterian bodies.
Virginia	761,996	415,987	26,248	15,010	200,771	39,628
West Virginia	259,804	67,044	13,323	6,506	115,825	19,668
North Carolina	819,099	401,043	13,637	17,740	277,282	55,837
South Carolina	653,843	341,456	2,021	12,652	249,169	35,533
Georgia	1,007,205	596,319	13,749	3,233	349,079	24,040
Florida	199,858	91,988	3,254	729	82,262	7,051
North Central Division	6,632,820	771,329	616,578	1,405,788	1,676,275	609,739
Ohio	1,171,084	92,112	88,787	132,439	355,444	138,768
Indiana	757,843	92,705	118,447	55,768	233,443	58,633
Illinois	1,109,764	152,870	105,068	202,566	263,344	115,602
Michigan	481,996	50,136	10,629	105,803	128,675	37,900
Wisconsin	490,871	21,716	1,715	284,286	57,473	21,243
Minnesota	450,434	24,309	3,560	267,322	47,637	27,569
Iowa	569,734	44,096	57,425	117,668	164,329	60,081
Missouri	802,116	218,353	166,137	46,868	214,004	71,599
North Dakota	97,361	4,596	147	49,923	10,223	6,727
South Dakota	100,625	6,198	1,478	45,018	16,143	6,990
Nebraska	240,516	17,939	19,613	59,485	64,352	23,862
Kansas	360,476	46,299	43,572	28,642	121,208	40,765
South Central Division	4,595,464	2,262,933	349,944	49,586	1,479,745	287,949
Kentucky	689,326	311,583	136,110	4,940	156,007	47,822
Tennessee	677,947	277,170	56,315	3,225	241,396	79,337
Alabama	777,125	452,559	17,970	1,111	254,373	30,722
Mississippi	626,845	371,518	9,864	970	212,105	22,471
Louisiana	298,946	185,554	2,548	5,793	79,464	8,350
Arkansas	392,571	193,244	21,275	2,080	142,569	21,156
Oklahoma	218,787	69,585	32,306	4,030	76,336	16,001
Texas	913,917	401,720	73,556	27,437	317,495	62,090
Western Division	620,301	71,916	58,246	42,563	171,787	101,435
Montana	24,156	2,029	2,008	3,059	7,022	4,096
Idaho	22,796	2,374	3,252	1,968	5,884	3,770
Wyoming	7,502	838	292	908	1,657	984
Colorado	98,878	13,011	8,635	5,053	27,867	18,957
New Mexico	14,593	2,403	1,092	100	6,560	2,935
Arizona	9,052	1,034	536	.....	2,667	2,884
Utah	8,193	987	250	453	1,567	1,902
Nevada	3,199	316	100	148	618	520
Washington	114,070	12,807	10,628	13,464	31,700	16,758
Oregon	81,855	11,316	10,429	6,039	21,717	10,947
California	236,007	24,801	21,033	11,371	64,528	37,682

Distribution of Members by Principal Denominations.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies—Continued.				Roman Catholic Church.
	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Reformed bodies.	United Brethren bodies.	Protest't Other bodies	
Continental United States	886,942	449,514	296,050	1,164,139	12,079,142
North Atlantic division	467,067	290,131	57,081	399,891	5,833,658
Maine	5,520	———	———	14,956	113,419
New Hampshire	4,892	———	———	9,883	119,863
Vermont	5,278	———	———	6,526	82,272
Massachusetts	51,636	393	———	108,592	1,080,706
Rhode Island	15,443	———	———	6,377	195,951
Connecticut	37,466	1,262	———	6,427	299,513
New York	193,890	69,828	1,507	64,828	2,285,768
New Jersey	53,921	37,298	———	13,401	441,432
Pennsylvania	99,021	181,350	55,574	168,901	1,214,734
South Atlantic division	126,982	22,273	34,377	101,560	354,736
Delaware	3,796	———	———	1,654	24,228
Maryland	34,965	13,461	6,541	16,662	166,941
District of Columbia	13,692	580	260	2,597	43,778
Virginia	28,487	2,488	7,021	25,554	28,700

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies—Continued.				Roman Catholic Church.
	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Reformed bodies.	United Brethren bodies.	Other Protest't bodies.	
West Virginia	5,230	886	19,993	11,006	40,011
North Carolina	13,890	4,718	—	32,253	3,981
South Carolina	8,557	140	—	3,859	10,317
Georgia	9,790	—	521	4,704	19,273
Florida	8,575	—	41	3,271	17,507
North Central division	183,107	132,643	191,777	546,807	3,946,752
Ohio	32,399	51,328	71,338	129,776	557,650
Indiana	7,653	9,216	52,700	102,249	174,849
Illinois	36,364	9,946	19,701	89,455	932,084
Michigan	26,439	28,345	7,383	33,697	492,135
Minnesota	18,763	2,255	1,282	26,290	378,288
Wisconsin	16,527	11,459	2,180	28,248	505,264
Iowa	8,990	11,517	11,236	45,650	207,607
Missouri	13,328	1,284	3,616	23,166	382,642
North Dakota	2,227	1,059	—	5,514	61,261
South Dakota	7,055	2,711	257	5,851	61,014
Nebraska	6,903	2,108	6,086	19,657	100,763
Kansas	6,459	1,415	15,998	37,254	93,195
South Central division	60,285	3,142	7,233	52,708	1,109,096
Kentucky	8,091	2,101	993	8,494	165,908
Tennessee	7,874	234	2,875	7,095	17,252
Alabama	8,961	—	30	5,294	42,285
Mississippi	5,704	—	—	3,618	28,576
Louisiana	9,070	—	361	1,680	477,774
Arkansas	4,315	60	—	7,278	32,397
Oklahoma	2,024	747	2,974	11,477	36,548
Texas	14,246	—	—	7,772	308,356
Western division	49,501	1,325	5,582	63,173	834,900
Montana	3,290	135	—	1,563	72,359
Idaho	1,846	—	310	1,905	18,057
Wyoming	1,741	—	—	124	10,264
Colorado	6,832	111	720	7,908	99,820
New Mexico	869	70	—	294	121,558
Arizona	1,059	—	—	467	29,810
Utah	977	—	—	833	8,356
Nevada	1,210	—	—	107	9,970
Washington	6,780	379	1,079	10,450	74,981
Oregon	3,580	512	2,129	10,620	35,317
California	21,317	118	1,344	28,902	354,408

NUMBER OF MINISTERS BY DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows, by principal families and separate denominations, the number of ministers as reported for 1890 and 1906, together with the actual and relative increase since 1890:

Denomination.	Number of ministers.		Denomination.	Number of ministers.	
	1906.	1890.		1906.	1890.
All denominations	164,830	*111,036	Independent churches	—	*54
Protestant bodies	146,451	99,605	Lutheran bodies	7,841	4,591
Adventist bodies	1,152	1,364	Mennonite bodies	1,006	905
Baptist bodies	43,790	25,646	Methodist bodies	39,737	30,000
Christians (Christian connection)	1,011	1,435	Presbyterian bodies	12,456	*10,448
Church of Christ, Scientist	1,276	26	Protestant Episcopal Church	5,368	*4,146
Congregationalists	5,802	5,058	Reformed bodies	2,039	1,506
Disciples or Christians	8,741	3,773	Unitarians	541	515
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	2,255	2,088	United Brethren bodies	2,435	2,798
Evangelical bodies	1,495	1,235	Universalists	724	708
Friends	1,479	1,277	Other Protestant bodies	6,331	1,352
German Evangelical Synod of North America	972	680	Roman Catholic Church	15,177	*9,166
			Jewish congregations	1,084	200
			Latter-day Saints	1,774	2,043
			Eastern Orthodox Churches	108	*14
			All other bodies	236	8

*Includes figures for Alaska, not returned separately.

ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN 1906.

Denomination.	Number.	Value of church property reported. Amount. 1906.	Amount. 1890.	Increase from 1890 to 1906. Amount.
All denominations	186,132	$1,257,575,867	$679,426,489	$578,149,378
Protestant bodies	173,902	935,942,578	549,695,707	386,246,871
Adventist bodies	1,492	2,425,209	1,236,345	1,188,864
Baptist bodies	49,339	139,842,656	82,328,123	57,514,533
Christians (Christian connection)	1,239	2,740,322	1,775,202	965,120
Church of Christ, Scientist	401	8,806,441	40,666	8,765,775
Congregationalists	5,366	63,240,305	43,335,437	19,904,868
Disciples or Christians	8,906	29,995,316	12,206,038	17,789,278
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	974	2,802,532	1,362,631	1,439,901
Evangelical bodies	2,515	8,999,979	4,785,680	4,214,299
Friends	1,097	3,857,451	4,541,334	683,883
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,137	9,376,402	4,614,490	4,761,912
Independent churches	806	3,934,267	1,486,000	2,448,267
Lutheran bodies	10,779	74,826,389	35,060,354	39,766,035
Mennonite bodies	497	1,237,134	643,800	593,334
Methodist bodies	59,083	229,450,996	132,140,179	97,310,817
Presbyterian bodies	14,161	150,189,446	94,861,347	55,328,099
Protestant Episcopal Church	6,057	125,040,498	81,219,117	43,821,381
Reformed bodies	2,477	30,648,247	18,744,242	11,904,005
Unitarians	406	14,263,277	10,335,100	3,928,177
United Brethren bodies	3,839	9,073,791	4,937,583	4,136,208
Universalists	779	10,575,656	8,054,333	2,521,323
Other Protestant bodies	2,552	14,616,264	5,987,706	8,628,558
Roman Catholic Church	10,293	292,638,787	118,123,346	174,515,441
Jewish congregations	747	23,198,925	9,754,275	13,444,650
Latter-day Saints	909	3,168,548	1,051,791	2,116,757
Eastern Orthodox Churches	89	964,791	45,000	919,791
All other bodies	192	1,662,238	756,370	905,868

CHURCH OFFICERS AND AGENCIES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Church has sixty-five dioceses and twenty-six missionary jurisdictions in the United States and nine foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same Liturgy and yielding obedience to the constitution of the canons enacted in General Convention.

Bishops of the United States.

See.	Consecrated.
Alabama—Charles H. Beckwith	1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.)	1895
Arizona—Julius W. Attwood (miss.)	—
Arkansas—William M. Brown	1898
California—William F. Nichols	1890
California, Sacramento—William H. Moreland (missionary)	1899
California, Los Angeles—J. H. Johnson	1896
California, San Joaquin—Louis Sanford (missionary)	—
Colorado—Charles S. Olmsted	1902
Colorado, Western—Benjamin Brewster	1909
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster	1897
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman	1908
District of Columbia, Washington—Alfred Harding	1909
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886
Florida, Southern—W. C. Gray (miss.)	1892
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese	1908
Georgia, Atlanta—C. Kinloch Nelson	1892
Idaho—J. B. Funsten (missionary)	1899
Illinois, Chicago—Chas. P. Anderson	1900
Illinois, Quincy—M. Edward Fawcett	1904
Illinois, Springfield—Edward William Osborne	1904
Indiana, Indianapolis—Joseph M. Francis	1899
Indiana, Michigan City—John Hazen White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison	1899
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh	1895
Kansas, Salina—Sheldon M. Griswold (missionary)	1903
Kentucky—Charles E. Woodcock	1905
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums	1891
Maine—Robert Codman	1900
Maryland—William Paret	1885
Maryland, J. G. Murray, coadjutor	1909
Maryland—Easton—Wm. F. Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence	1893
Massachusetts, Western—Alexander H. Vinton	1902
Michigan—Charles D. Williams	1906
Michigan, Marquette—G. Mott Williams	1896
Michigan, Western—J. N. McCormick	1906
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall	1899
Minnesota, Duluth—J. D. Morrison	1897
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton	1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
Missouri, Kansas City—Edward R. Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer	1880

See.	Consecrated.
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams	1899
Nebraska, Kearney—George A. Beecher	—
Nevada—Henry D. Robinson	1908
New Hampshire—William W. Niles	1870
E. M. Parker, coadjutor	1906
New Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
New Jersey, Newark—Edwin S. Lines	1903
New Mexico—John Mills Kendrick (missionary)	1889
New York—David H. Greer	1904
New York, Central—Charles T. Olmsted	1902
New York, Western—Wm. D. Walker	1883
New York, Long Island—Frederick Burgess	1902
New York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane	1869
Richard Henry Nelson, coadjutor	1904
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire	1893
North Carolina, East—Robert Strange	1904
North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner (missionary)	1898
North Dakota—Cameron Mann (miss.)	1901
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1889
Ohio, Southern—Boyd Vincent	1889
Oklahoma—F. K. Brooke (missionary)	1893
Oklahoma, East—Theodore P. Thurston (missionary)	—
Oregon—Charles Scadding	1906
Oregon, Eastern—Robert L. Paddock (missionary)	1907
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker	1869
Alexander Mackay-Smith, coadjutor	1902
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg—C. Whitehead	1882
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry	1907
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg—James H. Darlington	1905
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem—Ethelbert Talbot	1887
Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, jr.	—
South Dakota—Frederick F. Johnson (missionary in charge)	1905
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor	1893
Texas—George H. Kinsolving	1892
Texas, Dallas—A. C. Garrett	1874
Texas, Northern—Edward A. Temple (missionary)	—
Texas, West—J. S. Johnston	1883
Utah—F. S. Spalding (missionary)	1888
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall	1894
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson	1897
Arthur S. Lloyd, coadjutor	1909
Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph	1883
Beverly D Tucker, coadjutor	1906
West Virginia—George W. Peterkin	1878
William L. Gravatt, coadjutor	1899
Wisconsin, Milwaukee—W. W. Webb	1906
Wisconsin, Fond du Lac—C. C. Grafton	1889
R. H. Weller, jr., coadjutor	1900
Washington, Olympia—Frederic W. Keator (missionary)	1902
Washington, Spokane—Lemuel H. Wells (missionary)	1892
Wyoming—N. S. Thomas	1909
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson (missionary)	1885
Brazil—L. L. Kinsolving (misionary)	1899
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves (missionary)	1893
Hankow, China—Logan H. Roots (missionary)	1904
Wu-hu, China—Francis L. H. Potts (missionary)	—
Honolulu—H. B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
Tokio, Japan—John McKim (miss.)	1893
Kioto, Japan—Sidney C. Partridge (missionary	1900
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent (missionary)	1902
Porto Rico—James H. Van Buren (missionary)	1902
Cuba—Albion W. Knight (miss.)	1904
Mexico—Henry D. Aves (miss.)	1904
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of Yeddo, resigned	1866
Thomas A. Jagger, late Bishop of Southern Ohio, in charge of European congregations	1875
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned	1877

Suffragan Bishops.

The 1910 convention of the Church, held at Cincinnati in October, authorized the election of suffragan bishops without the right of succession in the dioceses in which they are chosen. The first bishop elected under this authoriation was Charles Sumner Burch, of Richmond, Staten Island, who was chosen on November 10 suffragen bishop of the Diocese of New York.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishops.

Consecrated.	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Y'r.	Residence.
1872	*Thomas Bowman	July 15, 1817	Baltimore	1839	Orange, N. J.
1880	Henry W. Warren	Jan. 4, 1831	New England	1855	Denver.
1884	*John M. Walden	Feb. 11, 1831	Cincinnati	1858	Cincinnati.
1884	*Willard F. Mallalieu	Dec. 11, 1828	New England	1858	Auburndale, Mass.
1888	*John H. Vincent	Feb. 23, 1832	New Jersey	1853	Chicago.
1900	David H. Moore	June 27, 1840	Ohio	1867	Cincinnati.
1896	Earl Cranston	Sept. 4, 1838	Ohio	1860	Washington.
1900	John W. Hamilton	Mar. 18, 1846	Pittsburg	1866	Boston.
1904	Joseph F. Berry	May 13, 1856	Detroit	1874	Buffalo.
1904	William F. McDowell	Feb. 4, 1858	North Ohio	1882	Chicago.
1904	James W. Bashford	May 27, 1849	New England	1880	Pekin, China.
1904	William Burt	Oct. 23, 1852	New York East	1881	Zurich, Switzerland.
1904	Luther B. Wilson	Nov. 14, 1856	Baltimore	1878	Philadelphia.
1904	Thomas B. Neely	June 12, 1841	Philadelphia	1865	New Orleans.
1908	William F. Anderson	Apr. 22, 1860	New York	1887	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1908	John L. Nuelsen	Jan. 19, 1867	West German	1889	Omaha, Neb.
1908	William A. Quayle	June 25, 1860	Kansas	1885	Oklahoma City, Okla.

*Retired.

Cons.	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Y'r.	Residence.
1908	Charles W. Smith.....	Jan. 30, 1840	Pittsburg.....	1859	Portland, Ore.
1908	Wilson S. Lewis.....	July 17, 1857	Upper Iowa.....	1885	Foochow, China.
1908	Edwin H. Hughes.....	Dec. 7, 1866	Iowa.....	1886	San Francisco, Cal.
1908	Robert McIntyre.....	Nov. 20, 1851	Illinois.....	1878	St. Paul, Minn.
1908	Frank M. Bristol.....	Jan. 4, 1851	Rock River.....	1877	Buenos Ayres.
	Missionary Bishops.				
1888	*James M. Thoburn....	Mar. 7, 1836	Pittsburg.....	1858	Meadville, Pa.
1896	Joseph C. Hartzell.....	June 1, 1842	Cent. Illinois...	1868	Funchal, Madeira Isl.
1900	Frank W. Warne.....	Dec. 31, 1854	Ontario, Can. ..	1874	Lucknow, India.
1904	Isaiah B. Scott.....	Sept. 30, 1854	Tennessee	1880	Monrovia, Liberia.
1904	William F. Oldham....	Dec. 15, 1854	Michigan.....	1883	Singapore, S. S.
1904	John E. Robinson.....	Feb. 12, 1849	Cent. Illinois...	1874	Bombay, India.
1904	Merriman C. Harris...	July 9, 1846	Pittsburg.....	1869	Seoul, Korea.

*Retired.

Agents of Book Concern.—Homer Eaton, George P. Mains, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York; H. C. Jennings, Edwin R. Graham, No. 220 West 4th, Cincinnati.

Official Editors.—"Methodist Review," W. V. Kelley, editor; "The Christian Advocate," J. M. Buckley, editor; James R. Joy, assistant editor; Sunday school publications, J. T. McFarland; "Northern Christian Advocate," Liston H. Pearce, Syracuse; "Pittsburg Christian Advocate," J. J. Wallace, Pittsburg; "Western Christian Advocate," Levi Gilbert; "Der Christliche Apologete," A. J. Nast; "Haus und Herd," Frederick Munz, all at Cincinnati; "Northwestern Christian Advocate," C. M. Stuart, Chicago; "Central Christian Advocate," Claudius B. Spencer, Kansas City, Mo.; "California Christian Advocate," F. D. Bovard, San Francisco; "Southwestern Christian Advocate," Robert E. Jones, New Orleans; "Pacific Christian Advocate," D. L. Rader, Portland, Ore.; "Epworth Herald," S. J. Herben, Chicago; "World Wide Missions," C. H. Fahs, managing editor, New York; "Christian Republic," Robert Forbes, Philadelphia; "Sandebudet," William Henschen, Chicago.

Board of Foreign Missions.—President, J. M. Buckley; corresponding secretary, A. B. Leonard; assistant corresponding secretary, Homer C. Stuntz; recording secretary, S. O. Benton; treasurer, Homer Eaton; assistant treasurer, H. C. Jennings, Cincinnati, Ohio. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.—Corresponding secretary, Robert Forbes; assistant corresponding secretary, Ward Platt; treasurer, Samuel Shaw. Offices, No. 1,026 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Board of Education.—Corresponding secretary, Thomas Nicholson; treasurer, J. E. Leaycraft. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Freedman's Aid Society.—Corresponding secretaries, M. C. B. Mason, P. J. Maveety; treasurer, H. C. Jennings. Offices, No. 220 West 4th street, Cincinnati.

Board of Sunday Schools.—Corresponding secretary, David G. Downey; treasurer, Edwin R. Graham. Offices, No. 57 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Board of Conference Claimants.—Corresponding secretary, Joseph B. Hingeley; treasurer, Marvin Campbell. Offices, No. 57 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Methodist Brotherhood.—General secretary, Fayette L. Thompson. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was adopted in 1788, and the first General Assembly met in 1789. The General Assembly embraces the 37 synods and 293 presbyteries of the Church, which has a total membership of 1,339,000, total contributions last year for missionary and educational work and congregational expenses, $22,958,968. The next meeting will be on the third Thursday of May, 1910, at Atlantic City, N. J. Its officers are: Moderator and chairman of the executive commission, Charles Little, D. D., Wabash, Ind.; vice-moderator, Charles T. Thompson, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn.; stated clerk, William H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Wilberforce Building, Philadelphia, Penn.; assistant clerk, James M. Hubbert, D. D., No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia; permanent clerk, William B. Noble, D. D., LL. D., No. 1323 Linwood avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Trustees—Pres., George Stevenson, Philadelphia; sec., Benjamin L. Agnew, D. D., LL. D. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Board of Home Missions.—Pres., Dr. D. Stuart Dodge, New York; sec., Dr. Charles L. Thompson, LL. D.; associate secs., Dr. John Dixon and Joseph Ernest McAfee; treas., Harvey C. Olin; supt. of school work, the Rev. David R. Boyd, Ph.D.; supt. church and labor dept. and of the immigration dept., the Rev. Charles Stelzle; asst. supt., Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D. Woman's Board—Pres., Mrs. F. S. Bennett; sec., Miss Julia Frazer; treas., Miss V. May White; young people's sec., Miss M. Josephine Petrie. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Board of Foreign Missions.—Pres., Dr. George Alexander, New York; cor. secs., Dr. Robert E. Speer, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey and Dr. Stanley White; asst. secs., home dept., Eastern Section, David McConaughy; Central Section, the Rev. Charles E. Bradt, Ph. D.; Southern Section, J. M. Patterson; Western Section, the Rev. Ernest F. Hall; educational sec., T. H. P. Sailer, Ph. D.; Sunday school sec., the Rev. George H. Trull; treas., Dwight H. Day. Office, No. 156 Fifth

avenue, New York. Women's Foreign Board—Pres., Mrs. W. Packer Prentice; treas., Miss Henrietta W. Hubbard.

Board of Education.—Pres., Dr. Charles Wadsworth, jr., Philadelphia; cor. sec., Dr. Joseph W. Cochran; asst. sec., Dr. W. J. Darby; treas., Jacob Wilson. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Educational Society—Pres., W. H. Halbert, Nashville, Tenn.; cor. sec. and treas., Dr. W. J. Darby, Evansville, Ind.

Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.—Pres., the Hon. Robert N. Willson, Philadelphia; sec., Dr. Alexander Henry; supt. young people's work, the Rev. Willis L. Gelston; business supt. and treas., Frank M. Braselmann; supt. of Sabbath school training, Dr. James A. Worden; editorial supt., Dr. James R. Miller; supt. of depositories, John H. Scribner. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Cumberland Board of Publication.—Pres., Hamilton Parks; sec., John H. De Witt. Office and publication house, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Board of Church Erection.—Pres., Dr. David Magie; cor. sec., Dr. Erskine N. White; treas., Adam Campbell. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Board of Missions and Church Erection.—Pres., T. H. Perrin, Alton, Ill.; sec., J. M. Patterson. Office, 1318 Wright Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Board of Ministerial Relief.—Pres., A. Charles Barclay, Philadelphia; cor. sec., Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew, LL. D.; treas. and rec. sec., Dr. W. W. Heberton. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia

Cumberland Board of Relief.—Pres., J. E. Williamson; cor. sec., L. D. Sansom, Evansville, Ind.

Board of Missions for Freedmen.—Pres., Dr. Samuel J. Fisher, Pittsburg; cor. sec. and treas., Dr. Edward P. Cowan, Pittsburg. Office, 513 Bessemer Building.

College Board.—Pres., John H. MacCracken, Ph. D., New York; sec., Dr. Robert Mackenzie; office sec. and asst. treas., the Rev. George R. Brauer, New York. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Committee on Temperance.—Chairman, Dr. E. Trumbull Lee, Wilkinsburg, Penn.; cor. sec. and treas., Dr. John F. Hill, Conestoga Building, Pittsburg.

Ministerial Sustentation Fund.—Chairman, Dr. Robert Hunter; cor. sec., Dr. John R. Sutherland, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

Brotherhood.—Pres., Charles S. Holt; sec., ————; office, No. 153 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Christian Life and Work.—Chairman, Dr. Charles Little, Wabash, Ind.; sec., Dr. William H. Roberts, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

"Assembly Herald" Managing Committee.—Chairman, Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, New York; manager, Horace P. Camden. Office of publication, No. 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Presbyterian Historical Society.—Pres., Dr. Henry C. McCook; cor. sec., Charles R. Watson; rec. sec., Dr. Walter A. Brooks; hon. librarian, Dr. Louis F. Benson; treas., Dr. De Benneville K. Ludwig; Library and Museum, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SOUTH).

The general officers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (South) are: Stated clerk and treasurer, the Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; permanent clerk, the Rev. J. D. Leslie, Ballinger, Tex.; secretaries of foreign missions, the Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D.; the Rev. J. O. Reavis, D. D., Nashville, Tenn. Secretaries of home missions, the Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Nashville, Tenn; the Rev. Homer McMillan, Atlanta, Ga., and of department of colored evangelization, the Rev. J. G. Snedecor, LL. D., Tuscaloosa, Ala., and of the department of evangelistic work, the Rev. J. E. Thacker, D. D., Norfolk, Va. Secretary of ministerial education and relief, the Rev. H. H. Sweets, D. D., Louisville, and secretary department of schools and colleges, the Rev. W. E. Boggs, D. D., Atlanta; secretary publication and Sunday school work, R. E. Magill, Richmond, Va.; general superintendent Sabbath schools and young people's societies, the Rev. A. L. Phillips, D. D., Richmond, Va.; Moderator of last Assembly, the Rev. J. W. Bachman, D. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.; president board of trustees, General Assembly, George E. Wilson, Charlotte, N. C.

The next Assembly meets in Louisville, Ky. (Second Church), on May 18, 1911. The Presbyterian Church (South) is composed of 14 synods and 87 presbyteries. It maintains 3,324 churches and has 1,694 ministers. The number of communicants in 1910 was 281,920, and the attendance at its Sunday schools was 202,129.

CUMBERLAND PRRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A portion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church united several years ago with the Presbyterian Church, but union was resisted by another portion. The officers and boards of the portion which retained its independent organization are: Moderator, Judge Joseph H. Fussell, Columbia, Tenn.; stated clerk, Rev. J. L. Goodknight, D. D., LL. D., Lincoln, Ill.; treasurer, Rev. J. L. Gooodknight, D. D., LL. D., Lincoln, Ill. Board of trustees of the General Assembly—Dr. T. W. Stone, president; E. W. Beck, vice president; H. H. Denhart, secretary; C. W. Stone, treasurer; J. W. Goodrum, Dr. J. F. Hendricks, W. J. Denhart, Judge Charles Drake, M. R. Graham, L. J. Miller, Thomas F. Lewis and J. D. Smith, all of Bowling Green, Ky.

The Assembly's Commission.—Rev. J. H. Milholland, moderator, Charleston, Ill.; Rev. E. M. Johnson, secretary, Mattoon, Ill.; Rev. W. E. Davis, Omaha, Ill.; Rev. J. A. Hill, Gorevilie, Ill.; Rev. J. L Goodknight, Lincoln, Ill.; Rev. W. M.

Freeze, Greenville, Ill.; Rev. J. N. Sheiton, Springfield, Ill.; Rev. G. W. May, Owensville, Ind.; Rev. W. L. Collins, Pleasant Grove, Iowa; Rev. J. T. Barbee, Dawson Springs, Ky.; Rev. A. C. Biddle, Madisonville, Ky.; Eli McLeane, Dongola, Ill.; I. C. Lafferty, DeWitt, Ill.; A. Fulkerson, Fancy Prairie, Ill.; M. E. Vannice, Russell, Iowa; J. W. Taylor, Glasgow, Ky.; George W. Aves, Greenville, Ky.; A. E. Boyd, Decatur, Ill.; Hugh Logan, Decatur, Ill.; F. E. Bennett, Martinsville, Ill.

Board of Missions and Church Erection.—Rev. A. M. Buchanan, president, Moberly, Mo.; Rev. J. W. Duvall, secretary and treasurer, Salisbury, Mo.; Rev. J. E. Cortner, Marshall, Mo.; Rev. T. C. Newman, Marionville, Mo.; G. P. Grimes, Madison, Mo.; F. E. Allen, Richardson, Tex.; Rev. J. L. Joyner, Foss, Okla.

Board of Publication.—J. H. Zarecor, president, Nashville, Tenn.; R. L. Baskette, secretary and treasurer, Nashville, Tenn.; F. M. Seagle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. A. N. Eshman, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Fussell, Columbia, Tenn.; Rev. A. C. Biddle, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Rev. J. H. Zwingle, Fulton, Ky.; W. L. Danley, Nashville, Tenn.; S. A. Cunningham, Nashville, Tenn.; W. E. Dunaway, Jackson, Tenn

Advisory Board.—Rev. A. N. Eshman, president, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Fussell, Columbia, Tenn.; J. B. Tailey, Scottsboro, Ala.; W. B. Young, Clarksville, Tenn.; W. E. Dunaway, Jackson, Tenn.; J. H. Zarecor, Nashville, Tenn.

Legal Board.—Joseph H. Fussell, Columbia, Tenn., chairman; J. J. McClellan, West Point, Miss., treasurer; C. W. Allen, Paris, Tex.; William Reister, Evansville, Ind.; W. L. Welcker, Knoxville, Tenn.; Cornelius Hardy, Tishomingo, Okla.; F. H. Prendergast, Marshall, Tex.; J. B. Talley, Scottsboro, Ala.; W. W. Haralson, Fort Payne, Ala.; J. H. Zarecor, Nashville, Tenn.; J. N. Parker, Dyersburg, Tenn.; James Armitage, Greeneville, Tenn.; A. P. Haggard, Dayton, Tenn.; W. B. Young, Clarksville, Tenn.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OFFICERS.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston. New York office, Charities Building, Fourth ave. and 22d st. Pres., Samuel B. Capen, LL. D.; secs. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton and Dr. James L. Barton; treas., Frank H. Wiggin; editorial sec., Dr. William E. Strong; asst. secs., Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Rev. Brewer Eddy; district secs., Rev. Willard L. Beard, Charities Building, New York; Dr. A. N. Hitchcock, No. 153 La Salle st., Chicago, and Rev. H. Melville Tenney, Mechanics' Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

Congregational Home Missionary Society.—Fourth avenue and 22d st., New York. Pres., Dr. Charles S. Mills; treas., Dr. Washington Choate; gen. sec., Dr. Hubert C. Herring; asso. sec., Willis E. Lougee.

American Missionary Association.—Charities Building, New York. Pres., Dr. Cyrus Northrop; treas., H. W. Hubbard; hon. sec. and ed., Dr. A. F. Beard; cor. secs., Dr. C. J. Snyder and Dr. H. Paul Douglass; rec. sec., Dr. Asher Anderson, Boston; sec. Woman's Bureau, Miss D. E. Emerson; district secs., Dr. Lucius O. Baird, Chicago; Rev. George H. Gutterson, Boston, and Rev. G. W. Hinman. San Francisco, Cal.

Congregational Church Building Society.—Charities Building, New York. Pres., Dr. L. C. Warner; treas., Charles E. Hope; sec., Dr. C. H. Richards; field secs., Rev. Roy B. Guild, Boston; Rev. W. W. Newell, Chicago, and Rev. H. H. Wikoff, San Francisco.

Congregational Education Society.—Congregational House, Boston. Pres., William R. Campbell, D. D.; treas., S. F. Wilkins; sec., Rev. Edward S. Tead; Western field sec., Theodore Clifton, D. D., Chicago, No. 153 La Salle st.

Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society.—Congregational House, Boston. Pres., Dr. Henry C. King, Oberlin, Ohio; missionary sec., Dr. Wm. Ewing; editor, Rev. B. S. Winchester; bus. manager, Luther H. Cary; dist. sec., Dr. William F. McMillen, Chicago, and Rev. J. P. O'Brien, Kansas City, Mo.

National Council of Congregational Churches.—Congregational House, Boston. Moderator, Hon. T. C. Macmillan; sec., Dr. Asher Anderson; treas., Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Conn.

National Council's Ministerial Relief Fund.—Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York City. Trustees—Pres., Dr. Henry A. Stimson; sec., Dr. William A. Rice; treas., Rev. B. H. Fancher, 287 Fourth ave., New York City.

American Congregational Association.—Congregational House, Boston. Pres., William O. Blaney; cor. sec., Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning; treas., Augustus S. Lovett; librarian, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Cobb.

Congregational Board of Pastoral Supply.—No. 610 Congregational House, Boston. Chairman of directors, Rev. Arthur J. Covell; sec., Dr. Chas. B. Rice.

BAPTIST CHURCH OFFICERS.

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.—Rooms, Ford Memorial Building, Boston. Pres., E. B. Bryan, LL. D.; rec. sec., Rev. C. A. Walker; home sec., F. P. Haggard, D. D.; foreign sec., Thomas E. Barbour, D D.; treas., Charles W. Perkins.

American Baptist Publication Society.—Chestnut and Seventeenth streets, Philadelphia. Pres., Samuel A. Crozer; gen'l secretary, Adoniram J. Rowland, D. D.; miss. and Bible sec., R. G. Seymour, D. D.; rec. sec., J. G. Walker, D. D.; treas., Harry S. Hopper. Branch houses—Boston, No. 16 Ashburton Place; Chicago, Nos. 168–170 Wabash ave.; St. Louis, No. 514 N. Grand ave.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.—No. 23 East 26th st., New York. Pres., Fred A. Wells; rec. sec., W. M. Walker, D. D.; treas., Frank T. Moulton; cor.

sec., Henry L. Morehouse, D. D.; associate sec., Charles L. White, D. D.; field sec., L. C. Barnes, D. D.

Southern Baptist Convention.—Pres., Joshua Levering, Baltimore, Md.; secs., Lansing Burrows, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., and Oliver Fuller Gregory, D. D., Staunton, Va.; treas., George W. Norton, Louisville. Foreign Mission Board—Mission rooms, Richmond, Va. Pres., J. B. Hutson; cor. sec., R. J. Willingham, D. D.; treas., R. R. Gwathmey. Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.—Pres., John F. Purser; cor. sec., B. D. Gray, D. D.; treas., W. Dunson. Sunday School Board—Offices, Nashville, Tenn. Pres., E. E. Folk, D. D., Nashville; cor. sec. and treas., J. M. Frost, D. D.

American Baptist Education Society.—No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York. Pres., ——— ———; cor. sec., H. L. Morehouse, D. D., New York.

Baptist Young People's Union of America.—Pres., W. J. Williamson, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; rec. sec., H. W. Reed, Ph. D., Rock Island, Ill.; treas., H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. Pres., Miss Sarah C. Durfee; clerk, Miss Helen W. Munroe; cor. sec., Mrs. H. G. Stafford, foreign dept.; treas., Miss Alice E. Stedman.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West.—Pres., Mrs. A. McLeisch; rec. sec., Mrs. H. T. Crane; treas., Mrs. Kempster Miller.

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.—Pres., Mrs. A. G. Lester; rec. sec., Mrs. W. H. Baker; treas., Mrs. Emma C. Marshall.

The National Baptist Convention of the United States (Colored).—Pres., E. C. Morris, D. D., Helena, Ark.; rec. sec., W. L. Cansler, Nashville, Tenn.; treas., Rev. J. H. A. Cyrus, Port Royal, Va.

American Baptist Historical Society.—Office and library, No. 1630 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Pres., B. MacMackin, D. D.; sec., Rev. G. H. Charles; cor. sec., Rev. A. L. Vail; treas., A. W. Lyell, D. D.

Baptist Congress.—Pres., Professor A. H. Bickmore, New York City; sec., T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., Landing, N. J.; treas., W. B. Mattison, D. D., Red Bank, N. J.

The German Baptist Publication Society.—Nos. 957-959 Payne ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Editor of "Sendbote," Rev. Gottlob Fetzer, Cleveland, Ohio; manager, Carl Bickel, Cleveland, Ohio.

According to the last Year Book the regular Baptists of the United States numbered 5,266,369.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America consists of the following officers: Pres., the Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D. D., Lehanon, Penn.; English rec. sec., the Rev. William K. Frick, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis.; German rec. sec., the Rev. Gottlieb C. Berkemeier, D. D., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Swedish rec. sec., Rev. Lawrence A. Johnston, D. D., Moline, Ill.; English cor. sec., Rev. F. A. Kaehler, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; German cor. sec., the Rev. John Nicum, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Swedish cor. sec., the Rev. Alfred Appell, Rockford, Ill.; treas., Hon. Charles A. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.

Board of English Home Missions.—Rev. John E. Whitteker, D. D., Pres., Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. Jacob C. Kunzmann, D. D., sec., Philadelphia; E. Aug. Miller, treas., Twelfth and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

Board of German Home Missions.—Rev. C. Reinhold Tappert, pres., Meriden, Conn.; Rev. Gustave A. Benze, sec., Erie, Penn.; Rev. H. D. E. Siebott, treas., No. 2826 W. Lehigh ave., Philadelphia.

Board of Swedish Home Missions.—Rev. E. Norelius, D. D., pres., Vasa, Minn.; Professor C. W. Foss, Ph. D., sec., Rock Island, Ill.; Rev. Elof K. Jonson, treas., Chicago.

Board of Foreign Missions.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Horn, pres., Reading, Penn.; Rev. George Drach, English sec., Philadelphia; Conrad Itter, German sec., Philadelphia; Rev. George Drach, gen. sec., Philadelphia; Jas. M. Snyder, treas., 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

Board of Porto Rico Missions.—Rev. Dr. Edmund Belfour, pres., Pittsburg Penn.; Rev. Dr. J. L. Smith, sec., Pittsburg, Penn.; Charles W. Fuhr, treas., care Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.

Board of Publication.—Prof. S. P. Sadtler, Ph. D., LL. D., pres., Philadelphia; Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, D. D., sec., No. 1522 Arch st., Philadelphia; Geo. E. Schlegelmilch, treas., 12th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; Charles B. Opp, manager, No. 1522 Arch st., Philadelphia

Board of Immigrant Missions.—Pres., Rev. Geo. C. F. Haas, D. D., No. 254 W. 136th st., New York; sec., Martin Wulff, No. 301 E. 78th st., New York; treas., Frederick Kracke, New York; immigrant missionary, Rev. G. Doering, Advisory Member and Missionary, Emigrant House, No. 4 State st., New York.

Board of Slav Missions.—Pres., Rev. J. O. Schlenker, No. 30 N. Church st., Hazleton, Penn.; vice-pres., Rev. Ernest A. Trahert, No. 331 Collins ave., Pittsburg, Penn.; rec. sec., Rev. J. C. Rausch, No. 17 N. 3d st., Allentown, Penn.; cor. sec., Rev. Gustave A. Benze, No. 118 W. 23d st., Erie, Penn.; treas., Rev. H. E. Young, No. 576 N. Church st., Hazleton, Penn.

Trustees of the General Council.—Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D. D.,

pres., Lebanon, Penn; E. Aug. Miller, sec., Philadelphia; Wm. H. Staake, treas., Philadelphia.

General Bodies in the Lutheran Church.

	Synods.	Ministers.	Congre-gations.	Communic't members.
General Council	13	1,565	2,393	471,563
General Synod	23	1,320	1,746	284,808
Synodical Conference	8	2,620	3,278	735,866
United Synod	8	240	451	49,374
Independent synods	14	2,604	5,510	657,494
Grand totals	66	8,349	13,378	2,199,095

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church are:

Name.	Jurisdiction.	Address.
Samuel Fallows	Missionary, Northwest and West and Synod of Canada	No. 2344 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
William T. Sabine	Synod of New York and Philadelphia	No. 960 Madison avenue, New York City.
Robert L. Rudolph	Assistant—Synod of New York and Philadelphia	No. 231 West Fifty-first street, New York City.
C. E. Cheney	Synod of Chicago	No. 2409 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Cridge	Missionary, the Pacific	No. 238 Government street, Victoria, B. C.
H. S. Hoffman	Retired	No. 1317 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Penn.

The officers of the General Council of the Reformed Church are: Bishop Samuel Fallows, president and presiding bishop, No. 2344 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, the Rev. C. F. Hendricks, No. 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, T. L. Berry, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore, Md. Next general council meets in May, 1912.

Trustees of the Sustentation Fund—Frederick O. Foxcroft, president, No. 13 Carteret street, Newark, N. J.; Thomas L. Berry, vice-president, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.; William Gibson, treasurer, No. 632 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Charles F. Hendricks, B.D., secretary, No. 2630 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. Lorentz Malmros, No. 35 Wall street, New York City.

Committee on Doctrine and Worship—Bishop W. T. Sabine, D.D., No. 960 Madison avenue, New York City; Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, D.D., No. 4317 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Duane Wevill, No. 1214 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.; William W. Lathrope, No. 229 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.; William A. Staunton, No. 5210 Morris street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas J. Richards, Provident Building, Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Constitution and Canons—Rev. William D. Stevens, D.D., No. 1911 North 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop H. S. Hoffman, D.D., No. 1317 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Thomas J. Mason, No. 1849 East 86th street, Cleveland, O.; H. H. Sinnamon, No. 2067 East Cumberland street, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. J. Johnston, No. 26 Broadway, New York City; Edward Botterell, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Committee on Finance—Richard A. Harris, No. 2248 Bolton avenue, Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Fuller, No. 2913 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Hervy Herman, No. 680 North 34th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Sunday Schools—Rev. F. E. Dager, D.D., No. 3618 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William Tracy, D.D., 43d and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William A. Freemantle, D.D., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph C. Noblit, No. 1521 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; George F. Brown, Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Education and Publication—Bishop R. L. Rudolph, D.D., No. 231 West 51st street, New York City; Rev. W. Russell Collins, D.D., No. 242 East 238th street, Woodlawn Heights, N. Y.; Rev. A. M. Hubly, Belleville, Ontario, Canada; Joseph Barton, No. 2035 Oxford street, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Spence, No. 1231 Tasker street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trustees of the Theological Seminary—For life, Bishop H. S. Hoffman, D.D., and Charles M. Morton. To Council, 1915, Bishop William T. Sabine, D.D. Revs. William Tracy, D.D.; Forrest E. Dager, D.D., and Mr. George F. Brown. To Council, 1912, Revs. W. D. Stevens, D.D.; Charles F. Hendricks, B.D., and Mr. William Spence.

Trustees of the Special Church Extension Trust—For life, Charles M. Morton; Bishop Samuel Fallows, D.D., LL.D. (ex-officio); Bishop H. S. Hoffman, D.D., and Rev. William Tracy, D.D.

Trustees of the Reformed Episcopal Publication Society—Revs. Joseph D. Wilson, D.D.; William Tracy, D.D.; Forrest E. Dager, D.D.; Thomas J. Mason, Samuel M. Gibson and William V. Edwards.

Board of Foreign Missions—Bishops H. S. Hoffman, D.D., (president); Samuel Fallows, D.D., LL.D.; P. F. Stevens, D.D.; Charles Edward Cheney, D.D.; Robert L. Rudolph, M.A., D.D.; Revs. William Tracy, D.D.; Ralph G. Finley, William D. Stevens, D.D.; W. T. Way, A.M.; Frank V. C. Cloak, Walter E. Oakford, H. W. Behney, M.A.; Alexander S. Taylor, Walter Witten, Ph.D.; W. A. Freemantle, D.D.; Charles F. Hendricks, B.D. (treasurer); Messrs. Henry H. Sinnamon (secretary), George W. Wagner, Joseph Barton, Charles M. Morton, Samuel B. Ray, Thomas J. Richards, Joseph C. Noblit (vice-president), Frank L. Kelm, Henry Rankin.

Home Missionary Board—Bishop Samuel Fallows, Bishop Robert L. Rudolph (president), Re . William Tracy, Rev. W. D. Stevens (treasurer), Rev. F. E. Dager, Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, Rev. W. A. Freemantle, A. M. Hubly, Thomas J. Mason, Duane Wevill (secretary), Charles F. Hendricks and F. H. Reynolds.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The bishops of the United Brethren in Christ Church are:

Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Bishop N. Castle, D. D. (Emeritus)	Philomath, Ore.	1877
Bishop G. M. Mathews, D. D.	Chicago, Ill.	1901
Bishop W. M. Weekley, D. D.	Kansas City, Mo.	1905
Bishop W. M. Bell, D. D.	Los Angeles, Cal.	1905
Bishop T. C. Carter, D. D.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1905

Bishop Carter is also president of the Southern Bureau. The United Brethren sustains a Board of Education, Home Mission Board, Foreign Mission Board, Church Erection Society, Sunday School Board and the Woman's Missionary Association.

THE UNIVERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

The officers of the Universalist General Convention are: Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill., president; O. E. Butterfield, Detroit, Mich., vice president; Eugene F. Endicott, Boston, Mass., treasurer; Rev. Isaac M. Atwood, D. D., Rochester, N. Y., secretary. Board of Trustees—Rev. John Coleman Adams, D. D., Hartford, Conn., chairman; Rev. Frederick W. Betts, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. L. Sweet, Attleboro, Mass.; Rev. Lee S. McCollester, D. D., Detroit, Mich.; Frederick A. Winkelman, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Annin Ames, New York, N. Y.; Rev. F. W. Perkins, D. D., Lynn, Mass.; Henry E. Williams, Washington, D. C., and Rev. I. M. Atwood, D. D,. Rochester, N. Y., secretary.

The General Convention holds its sessions biennially. The session for 1911 will be held in Springfield, Mass., October 20–24.

The Universalist Church has organizations in thirty-one states, and in Canada, Cuba and Japan. It holds permanent funds to the amount of $1,231,852.25. The denomination has founded and maintains four academies, four colleges and three divinity schools; has a membership of 64,158, and has 912 parishes and 765 ministers.

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the American Unitarian Association are: President, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D.; vice-presidents, Charles W. Ames, St. Paul, Minn.; Horace Davis, LL. D., San Francisco; Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, Mass.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; Paris Gibson, Great Falls, Mont.; Wallace Hackett, Portsmouth, N. H.; Miss Emma C. Low, Brooklyn; G. W. Stephens, Montreal, Can.; sec., Rev. Lewis G. Wilson; asst. sec. emeritus, George W. Fox; asst. sec., F. Stanley Howe; treas., Francis H. Lincoln; directors, Rev. Wilson M. Backus, Chicago; Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, Boston; Mrs. Prescott Keyes, Concord, Mass.; Henry B. Little, Newburyport, Mass.; Hon. John D. Long, Hingham, Mass.; Franklin C. Southworth, Meadville, Penn.; Percy A. Atherton, Boston; Clarence E. Carr, Andover, N. H.; Hon. George Hutchinson, West Newton, Mass.; Mrs. John W. Loud, Montreal, Can.; William P. Coolidge, jr., Boston; Leslie C. Cornish, Augusta, Me.; Eleazer B. Homer, Providence, R. I.; Charles A. Murdock, San Francisco; Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Washington, D. C.; Henry M. Williams, Cambridge, Mass. The headquarters of the association are at No. 25 Beacon st., Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF UNITARIAN LAYMEN.

The officers of the National League of Unitarian Laymen are: Honorary president, Hon. William H. Taft; president, Professor William H. Carruth, Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan.; first vice-president, Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, Mass.; second vice-president, Milton T. Garvin, Lancaster, Penn.; secretary and treasurer, Cyril H. Burdett, No. 135 Broadway, New York City; executive committee, Courtenay Guild, Boston, Mass.; Delbert H. Decker, Washington, D. C.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; Morton D. Hull, Chicago, Ill.; Ralph W. Wilbur, Portland, Ore., and Charles W. Ames, St. Paul, Minn.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegation.

His Excellency the Most Rev. Diomede Falconio (Archbishop of Larissa), Apostolic Delegate, No. 1811 Baltimore street, Washington, D. C.

Auditor of the Delegation, the Very Rev. Mgr. Bonaventure Cerretti, D. D., J. V. D.; Secretary of the Delegation, Rev. Daniel A. Dever, D. D.

Archbishops.

See.	Consecrated.
Baltimore	J. Gibbons, Card. 1868
Boston	W. H. O'Connell 1901
Chicago	J. Edward Quigley 1897
Cincinnati	Henry Moeller 1904
Dubuque	John J. Keane 1878
Milwaukee	S. G. Messmer 1892
New Orleans	James H. Blenk 1899
New York	J. M. Farley 1895
Oregon City	Alexander Christie 1898
Philadelphia	Patrick J. Ryan 1872
St. Louis	J. N. Glennon 1896
St. Paul	John Ireland 1875
San Francisco	P. W. Riordan 1883
Santa Fé	John B. Pitaval 1902

Bishops.

Albany, N. Y.	T. M. A. Burke 1892
Alton, Ill	James Ryan 1888
Altoona	E. A. Garvey 1901
Baker City	C. J. O'Reilly 1903
Baltimore	O. B. Corrigan, aux. 1909
Belleville, Ill	J. Janssen 1888
Bismarck, N. D.	Vincent Wehrle 1910
Boise City	A. J. Glorieux 1885
Boston	J. G. Anderson, aux. 1909
Brooklyn	C. E. McDonnell 1892
	G. W. Mundelein, aux 1909
Buffalo	Charles H. Colton 1903
Burlington, Vt.	J. J. Rice 1910
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop 1882
Cheyenne	John J. Keane 1902
Chicago	A. J. McGavick, aux. 1899
	Paul C. Rhode, aux. 1908
Cleveland	J. P. Farrelly 1909
	Jos. M. Koudelka, aux 1909
Columbus, Ohio	James J. Hartley 1903
Concordia	J. F. Cunningham 1898
Covington, Ky.	C. P. Maes 1885
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett 1910
Dallas, Tex.	
Davenport, Iowa	Jas. Davis 1904
Denver	Nicholas Matz 1887
Detroit	John S. Foley 1888
Duluth	James McGolrick 1889
Erie	J. E. Fitzmaurice 1898
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan 1907
Fargo, N. D.	James O'Reilly 1910
Fort Wayne	H. J. Alerding 1900
Galveston	N. A. Gallagher 1882
Grand Rapids	H. J. Richter 1883
Great Falls, Mont.	Matthias Lenihan 1904
Green Bay, Wis.	Joseph J. Fox 1904
Harrisburg	John W. Shanahan 1899
Hartford, Conn.	John J. Nilan 1910
Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll 1904
Indianapolis	F. S. Chatard 1878
	Joseph Chartland, coadjutor 1910
Kansas City, Mo.	John J. Hogan 1868
	Thomas F. Lillis, coad. 1910
La Crosse, Wis.	Jacob Schwebach 1910
Lead City, S. D.	Joseph F. Busch 1910
Leavenworth	—— ——
Lincoln, Neb.	Thos. Bonacum 1887
Little Rock	J. B. Morris 1906
Los Angeles	Thomas J. Conaty 1901
Louisville	Denis O'Donaghue 1910
Manchester, N. H.	George A. Guertin 1907
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis 1899
Mobile	Edward P. Allen 1897
Nashville	Thomas S. Byrne 1894
Natchez	Thomas Heslin 1889
Natchitoches	C. Van de Ven 1904
Newark	J. J. O'Connor 1901
New York	T. F. Cusack, aux. 1904
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	H. Gabriels 1892
Oklahoma	T. Meerschaert 1891
Omaha	Richard Scannell 1887
Peoria	E. M. Dunne 1909
	P. J. O'Reilly, aux. 1900
Pittsburg	Regis Canevin 1903
Philadelphia	E. F. Prendergast, aux 1897
Portland, Me.	L. S. Walsh 1906
Providence, R. I.	M. J. Harkins 1887
Richmond	A. Van de Vyver 1899
Rochester	T. F. Hickey 1905
Rockford	P. J. Muldoon 1901
Sacramento	Thomas Grace 1896
St. Augustine	W. J. Kenny 1902
St. Cloud, Minn.	James Trobec 1897
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke 1887
St. Paul	J. J. Lawlor, aux. 1910
Salt Lake City	Lawrence Scanlan 1887
San Antonio, Tex.	J. A. Forest 1895
	T. W. Shaw, coad. —
Savannah	B. J. Keiley 1900
Seattle, Wash.	Edwin O'Dea 1896
Scranton	M. J. Hoban 1896
Sioux City, Iowa	P. J. Garrigan 1902
Sioux Falls	Thomas O'Gorman 1896
Springfield, Mass.	T. D. Beaven 1892
Superior, Wis.	A. F. Schinner 1905
Syracuse	P. A. Ludden 1887
Trenton	J. A. McFaul 1894
Tucson	Henry Granjon 1900
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue 1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy 1888
Wilmington, Del.	J. J. Monaghan 1897
Winona, Minn.	P. R. Heffron 1910

Archbishops and Bishops in the Insular Possessions.

Archbishops.

Manila—G. Harty, 1903.

Bishops.

Cebu	John P. Gorardo 1910
Jaro	Denis J. Dougherty 1903
Liva	Giuseppe Potrelli 1910
Nueva Caceres	John B. McGinley 1910
Nueva Segovia	J. J. Carroll 1908
Samar	Pablo Singzon 1910
Tuguegaro	M. P. Foley 1910
Zamboango	—— ——
Porto Rico	William A. Jones 1907

Vicariates-Apostolic—Peter Verdaguer, Brownsville, Tex.; Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1888; Libert Hubert Boeynaema, 1903, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, St. Benedict's Convent, Erie, Penn.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, O. S. B. Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Edmund

M. Obrecht, O. C. R., Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, O. S. B., Collegeville, Minn.; Right Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, O. S. B., St. Meinrad's Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, O. S. B., Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, O. S. B., Atchison, Kan.; Leo Hald, O. S. B., Belmont, N. C.; Bernard Menges, O. S. B., Cullman, Ala.; Ingatius Conrad, O. S. B., Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, O. S. B., Chicago, Ill.; Paul Schauble, O. S. B., Covington, La.; Thomas Meinhofer, O. S. B., Mt. Angel, Ore.; Alberic Dunlea, O. C. R., Dubuque, Iowa; Charles H. Mohr, O. S. B., St. Leo, Fla.; M. Bernard Murphy, O. S. B., Sacred Heart, Oklahoma.

Prefecture—Apostolic of Alaska—Joseph R. Crimont, S. J.

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Jewish Year Book.)

Alliance Israelite Universelle.—The Alliance was organized in May, 1860. There are branches in Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass., 2; Elmira, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; New York City; Philadelphia, Penn.; Worcester, Mass. Office in New York, No. 150 Nassau street.

The American Jewish Committee.—Organized April, 1906. Executive committee: Chairman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, No. 516 West End avenue, New York; Daniel Guggenheim and Herman Rosenthal, New York; Solomon Solis Cohen and Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Penn. Branches: Baltimore, Md.; New York City and Philadelphia, Penn.

American Jewish Historical Society.—Organized 1892. Office, No 531 W. 123d street, New York City; membership, 286. Officers: Pres., Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Penn.; vice-pres., Simon W. Rosenthal, Albany, N. Y.; treas., N. Taylor Phillips, New York City; curator, Leon Huhner, New York City; cor. sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park row, New York City; rec. sec., Herbert Friedenwald, 356 Second avenue, New York City.

Baron de Hirsch Fund.—Incorporated 1890. Office, No. 43 Exchange place, New York City. The activities of the Fund fall under the following heads: (1) Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J., offers to Jewish young men a course in agriculture, consisting of two years; (2) Baron de Hirsch Trade School, No. 22 E. 64th street, New York City, offers instruction in day classes in the following trades: Machinist, plumbing, electrical, house, fresco and sign painting; (3) controls the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company; (4) English education to immigrants; (5) relief work. Branches: Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and St. Louis. Officers: Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin; vice-pres., Jacob H. Schiff; treas., Murry Guggenheim; hon. sec., Max J. Kohler, No. 30 Broad street, all of New York City.

Central Conference of American Rabbis.—Organized July 9, 1889. Membership, 209. Officers (1909-10): Hon. pres., Kaufman Kohler, Cincinnati, Ohio; pres., Max Heller, No. 1828 Marengo street, New Orleans, La.; vice-pres., Samuel Schulman, New York City; treas., Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, Ohio; rec. sec., Julian Morgenstern, Cincinnati, Ohio; cor. sec., David Marx, No. 354 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga.

Council of Jewish Women.—Organized September, 1893. Office, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City. The work of the Council is conducted under the following committees: Religion, religious schools, philanthropy, Jewish juniors, reciprocity, peace, education, purity of the press, immigrant aid. The national body supports a committee on immigrant aid and the sections (65) engage in philanthropic, educational and religious work. Officers: Pres., Marion L. Misch (Mrs. Caesar), No. 400 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; first vice-pres., Belle Lowenstein (Mrs. Ben), Cincinnati, Ohio; rec. sec., Melida Pappe (Mrs. Julius), Sioux City, Iowa; auditor, Janet S. Harris (Mrs. Nathaniel), Danora, Penn.; executive sec., Sadie American, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City; sec. of immigrant aid committee, Julia Schoenfeld, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City.

Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.—Incorporated May 20, 1907. Office: York street, near Broad, Philadelphia, Penn. Officers: Pres., Cyrus Adler, No. 2041 N. Broad street; vice-pres., Mayer Sulzberger; treas., Oscar B. Teller; sec., Ephraim Lederer, all of Philadelphia, Penn.

Educational League for the Higher Education of Orphans.—Organized 1896. Office: Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio. Membership, 1,645. Officers: Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-presidents, Nathan Cohn, for Tennessee; Adolf Freund, for Michigan; Milton R. Hart, for Illinois; Louis S. Levi, for Southern Ohio; Ernest Morris, for Colorado; treas., Dr. S. Wolfenstein, Cleveland, Ohio; sec., Alfred A. Benesch, Room 620, Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Federation of American Zionists.—Organized 1897. Office, No. 200 East Broadway, New York City. Number of shekel-payers, 14,000; societies, 215. Camps of Order Bnai Zion (affiliated), 50. Circles of Young Judaea (affiliated), 60. Officers: Hon. pres., Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md., chairman of executive committee, Israel Friedlander; treas., Herman Conheim; hon. sec., Henrietta Szold, all of New York City. Executive committee: Joseph Barondess, Gedaliah Bublik, Morris Chase, David H. Lieberman, A. E. Lubarsky, J. L. Magnus and Michael Salit, all of New York City.

Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.—Organized January 23, 1900. Office: No. 174 Second avenue, New York City. Officers: Pres., Alfred Jaretzki; vice-pres., Percy S. Strauss; treasurer, Eugene Meyer, jr.; sec., Morris Loeb; gen. man., Leonard G. Robinson, all of New York City.

The Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America.—Organized October 28, 1888. Incorporated January 24, 1900. Offices, No. 507 S. Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. Membership, 396. Jewish farmers settled since the society began operations, 433.

Officers: Pres., Morris Weil; vice-pres., Maurice W. Kozminski; treas., Edward Rose; sec., Hugo Pam; cor. sec., A. R. Levy, No. 507 S. Marshfield avenue, all of Chicago Ill.; gen. man., Nathan D. Kaplan, 1614 Ashland blk.

Jewish Chautauqua Society.—Organized April 29, 1893. Office, Room 643, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn. Members, 3,000. Officers: Chancellor, Henry Berkowitz, No. 1823 N. 33d street, Philadelphia, Penn.; pres., Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; vice-pres., Perry Frankel; treas., Frank Newburger; sec. and direc., Charles Edwin Fox, Room 988, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.—Organized January 2, 1904; Incorporated June 25, 1904. Office, No. 1421 Court place, Denver, Col. Members, 15,000; capacity, 110 beds. Officers: Pres., Phillip Hillkowitz, No. 1427 Stout street; vice-pres., O. M. Shere; treas., A. Judlowitz; sec., C. D. Spivak, No. 1421 Court place, all of Denver, Col. This society has support of Federated Charities in Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Nashville, Tenn.; Perth Amboy, N. J., and Toledo, Ohio.

The National Farm School.—Incorporated April 10, 1896. School and farms, Farm School, Bucks County, Penn. Business office, Room 334, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn. Membership, 1,459. Officers: President, Joseph Krauskopf, No. 4715 Pulaski avenue, Germantown, Penn.; vice-pres., Harry B. Hirsch; treas., Isaac H. Silverman; sec., Isaac Landman, Room 334, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn; director, J. H. Washburn.

The North Carolina Branch of the National Farm School.—Organized March 28, 1910, at Asheville, N. C. Object: To promote the settling of graduates of the National Farm School, on Hellmen Farms and in other parts of North Carolina. Officers: Chairman, Judge J. C. Pritchard; sec., F. W. Cone, Asheville, N. C.

National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States.—Organized 1899. Office, No. 411 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md. Members, 117 societies. Officers (1910-12): Pres., Lee K. Frankel, New York City; vice-pres., Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; sec., Louis H. Levin, No. 411 W. Fayette, Baltimore, Md.; treas., Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.

National Union of Jewish Immimgrant Aid Societies.—Organized January 23, 1910. Office, No. 229 E. Broadway, New York City. Officers: Pres., Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia, Penn.; treas., Leon Sanders; sec., Miss Carrie Wise, No. 229 E. Broadway, New York City. Constituent societies: New York Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Philadelphia Association for Protection of Jewish Immigrants, Baltimore Hebrew Immigrant Protective Association, Boston Hebrew Immigrant Society.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations.—Organized 1873. Office, Cincinnati, Ohio. Members, 187 congregations. There are three departments. (1) Hebrew Union College, pres. board of governors, Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; (2) Board of Delegates on Civil Rights, chairman, Simon Wolf, No. 700 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; (3) Board of Synagogue and School Extension, chairman, Sol Fox; director, Rabbi George Zepin, both of Cincinnati, Ohio. Officers: Pres., Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-pres., Harry Hart, Chicago, Ill.; treas., Louis Krohn, Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Lipman Levy, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. The twenty-second Council, to meet January 17-19, 1911, New York City, will be attended by delegates from all the Reform congregations of the United States.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada.—Organized June 8, 1898. Office, No. 99 Central Park West, New York City. Officers: Pres., H. Pereira Mendez, No. 99 Central Park West, New York City; vice-pres., Meldola de Sola, Montreal, Can.; treas., Jacob Hecht; sec., Albert Lucas, No. 56 W. 105th street, New York City.

United Orthodox Rabbis.—Organized 1902; members, 110. Officers: Hon. pres., Bernard L. Levinthal, No. 716 Pine street, Philadelphia, Penn.; pres., S. E. Jaffe, New York City; vice-pres., I. Rosenberg, Burlington, Vt.; treas., B. Abramovitz, St. Louis, Mo.; sec., P. Tuchman, Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large dry goods house. There are 8,000 Associations in the world, with a total membership of 890,000. The first Association in America was established in Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston later in the same year, and the New York City Association in 1852. The North American work is conducted along the following general departments: Office, field, city and town, county work, railroad, student, army and navy, colored and Indian, and sub-departments of religious work and Bible study, educational, physical, social and boys' work.

The membership of the 2,000 North American Associations is 500,000 and the net value of their property is $60,000,000; 567 report libraries containing 425,000 volumes; 700 occupy buildings of their own. There are 52,000 young men as students in educational classes. 270 in their physical departments and 98,000 different students in Bible classes. They employ 3,000 general secretaries and other paid officials and expended last year for current expenses—local, state and international—$7,800,000.

Officers of the International Committee.—Office, 124 E. 28th street, New York City. Chairman, Lucien C. Warner, M. D.; treas., Frederick B. Schenck; gen. sec., Richard C. Morse. Board of trustees, treas., William Sloane.

Officers of World's Committee.—Headquarters, 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva.

Switzerland. Chairman, R. Sarasin-Warnery; sec., Louis Perrot; treas., Paul Des Gouttes; gen. secs., Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius.

Officers of New York State Committee.—Office, 215 W. 23d street, New York City. Chairman, William M. Kingsley; treas., Samuel Woolverton, gen. sec., Frank W. Persall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York State April 14, 1896, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the state is divided as follows: General, 33,521; railroad, 10,678; students, 3,187; boys, 10,927; county, 716; colored, 552; total, 59,581.

Officers of New York City Association.—General office, 215 W. 23d street. Pres., William Fellowes Morgan; treas., Samuel Sloan; gen. sec., Henry M. Orne.

The New York City Association has a membership of 17,000 and is organized in 14 branches, which carry on work at 33 different points. There are 4,900 different students in its educational classes.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

One hundred and eighty-nine city associations, 639 student and 9 industrial and rural associations are members of the national organization, with a total membership of 216,556 young women. There are fifteen territorial and state organizations. The National Training School to prepare young women for executive positions is located at No. 3 Gramercy Park, New York. The officers are Miss Grace H. Dodge, president; Mrs. James S. Cushman, first vice-president; Mrs. R. C. Jenkinson, second vice-president; Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell, treasurer; Mrs. William W. Rossiter, secretary; Miss Mabel Cratty general secretary. The headquarters are at No. 125 East 27th street, New York City.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; no letter, "Colleges." *Indicates for both sexes.

Table I.—Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Adelphi	Brooklyn, N. Y.	C. H. Levermore	30	450	$700,000
*Adrian	Adrian, Mich.	B. W. Anthony	26	210	250,000
*Albany	Albany, Ore.	H. M. Crooks	12	150	125,000
*Albion	Albion, Mich.	Samuel Dickie	25	450	500,000
*Albright	Myerstown, Penn.	John F. Dunlap	21	188	200,000
*Alfred U.	Alfred, N. Y.	Boothe C. Davis	30	400	550,000
*Allegheny	Meadville, Penn.	Wm. H. Crawford	18	350	1,200,000
*Allen	Columbia, S. C.	Wm. D. Chapelle	18	691	150,000
*Alma	Alma, Mich.	August F. Bruske	25	280	550,000
American	Washington, D. C.	Franklin Hamilton	—	—	2,000,000
*Am. International	Springfield, Mass.	R. De Witt Mallory	12	93	125,000
*Am. U. of Harr'n	Harriman, Tenn.	James A. Tate	11	285	50,000
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	George Harris	48	502	3,000,000
*Amity	College Springs, Ia.	Robt. A. McConagha	11	200	70,000
*Antioch	Yellow Springs, Ohio	S. D. Foss	16	253	300,000
*Ark. Cumberland	Clarksville, Ark.	G. D. Crawford	9	218	100,000
*Arkansas College	Batesville, Ark.	Eugene R. Long	10	140	105,000
*Ashland U.	Ashland, Ohio	Edwin E. Jacobs	14	225	150,000
Atlanta Baptist	Atlanta, Ga.	John Hope	18	223	135,000
*Atlanta U.	Atlanta, Ga.	Edward T. Ware	30	395	351,600
Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn.	Sven Oftedal	12	170	100,000
*Augustana C & T S.	Rock Island, Ill.	Gustav A. Andreen	27	515	447,000
Austin	Sherman, Tex.	Thomas S. Clyce	10	200	400,000
*Baker	Baldwin, Kan.	Lemuel H. Murlin	30	681	532,000
*Baldwin U.	Berea, Ohio	R. L. Waggoner	18	370	375,000
Bacone	Bacone, Okla.	J. Harvey Randall	14	104	100,000
*Bates	Lewiston, Me.	George C. Chase	21	460	1,700,000
*Baylor U.	Waco, Tex.	Samuel P. Brooks	75	1,329	824,000
*Beaver C. & M. I.	Beaver, Penn.	Arthur Staples	17	200	150,000
*Bellevue	Bellevue, Neb.	Stephen W. Stookey	17	134	200,000
*Beloit	Beloit, Wis.	Edward D. Eaton	31	410	1,730,000
Benedict	Columbia, S. C.	A. C. Osborn	24	672	325,000
*Berea	Berea, Ky.	William G. Frost	75	1,305	1,319,000
*Bethany	Bethany, W. Va.	Thomas E. Cramblet	18	340	555,000
*Bethany	Lindsborg, Kan.	Ernest F. Pihlblad	45	898	264,500
*Bethel	McKenzie, Tenn.	Newton J. Finney	9	162	72,000

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Bethel	Russelville, Ky.	Florian D. Perkins.	9	110	200,000
Biddle U.	Charlotte, N. C.	H. L. McCrorey.	15	212	300,000
*Blackburn	Carlinville, Ill.	Walter H. Bradley.	11	160	175,000
Boston College	Boston, Mass.	Thomas I. Ganon.	25	850	500,000
*Boston U.	Boston, Mass.	Guy Potter Benton.	158	1,655	3,144,900
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	Wm. De Witt Hyde.	64	398	3,310,000
*Bowdon	Bowdon, Ga.	Vachel D. Whatley.	9	440	25,000
*Bridgewater	Bridgewater, Va.	John S. Flory.	17	205	130,000
*Brigham Young	Logan, Utah	James H. Linford.	30	600	250,000
Brooklyn	Brooklyn, N. Y.	J. F. X. O'Connor.	15	390	4,500,000
Brown U.	Providence, R. I.	W. H. B. Faunce.	82	930	5,000,000
Buchtei	Akron, Ohio	Augustus B. Church	20	294	354,000
*Bucknell U.	Lewisburg, Penn.	John H. Harris.	48	727	1,165,000
*Buena Vista	Storm Lake, Iowa.	Edward Campbell.	14	174	90,000
*Burleson	Greenville, Tex.	Edward L. Compore.	12	170	35,000
*Burritt	Spencer, Tenn.	Wm. N. Billingsley.	10	235	30,000
*Butler	Indianapolis, Ind.	Thomas C. Howe.	24	507	573,000
*Campbell	Holton, Kan.	Thos. D. Crites.	16	445	175,000
Canislus	Buffalo, N. Y.	Aug. A. Miller.	30	470	26,500
Capital U.	Columbus, Ohio.	Lewis H. Schuh.	11	150	200,000
*Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	Donald J. Cowling.	26	350	860,000
*Carleton	Farmington, Mo.	Edgar M. Smith.	10	120	25,000
*Carroll	Waukesha, Wis.	Wilbur O. Carrier.	18	285	520,000
*Carson and Newman	Jefferson City, Tenn.	Millard D. Jeffries.	25	454	160,000
*Carthage	Carthage, Ill.	H. D. Hoover, Ph.D.	15	150	814,000
Catholic U. of Am.	Washington, D. C.	Thos. J. Shahan.	45	350	2,021,000
*Cedarville	Cedarville, Ohio.	David McKinney	15	80	125,000
*Centenary C. of La.	Jackson, La.	William L. Weber.	7	125	150,000
*Central	Fayette, Mo.	William A. Webb.	11	195	450,000
*Central	Pella, Iowa	John L. Beyl.	15	250	250,000
Central Miss. Inst.	French Camp, Miss.	J. A. Sanderson.	6	80	10,000
Central H. S. of P.	Philadelphia	Robert E. Thompson	85	1,932	1,587,000
*Central Wesleyan	Warrenton, Mo.	Otto E. Kriege.	17	329	240,000
Central U. of Ky.	Danville, Ky.	Fred W. Huntt.	50	400	800,000
*Charles City	Charles City, Iowa.	Frank E. Hirsch.	15	225	238,000
Charleston	Charleston, S. C.	Harrison Randolph.	10	74	500,000
Christian Brothers	St. Louis, Mo.	Brother Justin.	30	460	480,000
Christian Brothers	Memphis, Tenn.	Brother Edward.	20	310	120,000
*Christian U.	Canton, Mo.	Carl Johann	14	173	190,000
Citadel, The	Mil. Col. of S. C.	Oliver J. Bond.	13	255	250,000
*Claflin U.	Orangeburg, S. C.	L. M. Dunton.	40	750	300,000
*Clark U.	Atlanta, Ga.	S. E. Idleman.	26	550	300,000
*Clark U.	Worcester, Mass.	G. Stanley Hall.	50	292	4,032,500
*Clarksburg	Clarksburg, Mo.	Benj. M. Shacklette.	6	75	10,000
*Coe	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	John A. Marquis.	31	410	850,000
*Colby	Waterville, Me.	Arthur J. Roberts.	23	350	750,000
*Colgate U.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Elmer B. Bryan.	40	530	2,500,000
*Colorado	Colorado Sprgs., Col.	William F. Slocum.	54	685	2,250,000
Columbia U.	New York City.	Nicholas M. Butler.	648	7,463	42,871,747
Columbia U.	Portland, Ore.	Joseph Gallagher.	22	220	—
Conception	Conception, Mo.	Frowin Conrad	17	100	400,000
Concordia	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Martin Luecke	11	234	250,000
Concordia	Milwaukee	Max J. F. Albrecht.	8	195	150,000
*Cooper	Sterling, Kan.	Ross T. Campbell.	15	192	112,000
Cottier U.	Bethany, Md.	William Oeschger.	27	387	150,000
*Cornell	Mount Vernon, Iowa	James E. Harlan.	41	741	938,000
*Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Jacob G. Schurman.	636	5,194	15,178,000
*Creighton U.	Omaha	Eugene A. Magevney	141	850	5,000,000
*Cumberland U.	Lebanon, Tenn.	Winsted P. Bowe.	17	300	325,000
*Dak. Wesleyan U.	Mitchell, S. D.	Samuel F. Kerfoot.	37	568	411,000
*Dallas	Dallas, Ore.	Abraham A. Winter	10	150	60,000
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	Ernest F. Nichols.	98	1,208	4,215,000
Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	Henry L. Smith.	14	333	430,000
Davis and Elkins	Elkins, W. Va.	Marshall C. Allaben	6	50	160,000
*Defiance	Defiance, Ohio.	P. W. McReynoids.	23	375	450,000
Delaware	Newark, Del.	George A. Harter.	24	170	300,000
*Denison U.	Granville, Ohio.	Emory W. Hunt.	45	625	1,250,000
*De Pauw U.	Greencastle, Ind.	F. J. McConnell.	61	1,053	1,200,000
*Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa.	L. D. Osborn.	20	300	240,000
Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Richard D. Slevin.	20	286	175,000
*Dickinson	Carlisle, Penn.	George E. Reid.	33	580	870,600
*Doane	Crete, Neb.	David B. Perry.	24	247	408,000
Drake U.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Hill McC. Bell.	145	1,843	1,300,000
*Drury	Springfield, Mo.	Joseph H. George.	25	500	930,000
*Earlham	Richmond, Ind.	Robert L. Kelly.	30	600	700,000

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Eastern	Elon College, N. C.	E. L. Moffett	24	205	200,000
*Elon	Oxford, Ga.	James E. Dickey	14	197	145,000
Emory	Emory, Va.	Charles C. Weaver	15	313	500,000
Emory and Henry	Emporia, Kan.	H. C. Culbertson	12	233	150,000
*Emporia	Oklahoma City, Okla	George H. Bondford	19	276	280,000
*Epworth U.	Due West, S. C.	J. Strong Moffatt	41	635	780,000
*Erskine	Eureka, Ill.	Alexander C. Gray	9	153	200,000
*Eureka	Elmhurst, Ill.	D. Irion	23	200	235,000
Evang. Proseminar	Ewing, Ill.	J. A. Leavitt	8	148	80,000
*Ewing	Wichita, Kan.	Henry E. Thayer	15	160	100,000
*Fairmount	Fargo, N. D.	Chas. C. Creegan	20	341	300,000
*Fargo	Findlay, Ohio	C. I. Brown	24	376	350,000
*Findlay	Nashville, Tenn.	George A. Gates	17	400	150,000
*Fisk U.	New York City	Daniel J. Quinn	35	470	418,000
Fordham	Manassas, Va.	Hervin U. Roop	157	720	———
*Fort Worth U.	Fort Worth, Tex.	William Fielder	62	1,190	———
*Frank Hughes	Clifton, Tenn.	W. E. Johnston	5	200	25,000
*Franklin	New Athens, Ohio	Allen M. Campbell	10	85	35,000
*Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	Melvin E. Crowell	14	275	500,000
†Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Penn.	Henry H. Apple	28	450	858,000
*Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg, Va.	J. B. Rosenhro	11	100	160,000
*Friends' U.	Wichita, Kan.	Edmund Stanley	17	400	450,000
Furman U.	Greenville, S. C.	Edwin McN. Poteat	15	300	400,000
*Gale	Galesville, Wis.	Lars M. Gimmestad	6	75	30,000
*Gallaudet	Kendall Green, D. C.	Percival Hall	19	86	700,000
*Geneva	Beaver Falls, Penn.	W. H. George	17	350	375,000
*German Wallace	Berea, Ohio	Arthur L. Bresilch	17	255	363,000
*Georgetown	Georgetown, Ky.	Arthur Yeager	19	264	512,000
Georgetown U.	Washington, D. C.	Joseph Himmel	143	1,165	1,973,000
*Geo. Washington U.	Washington, D. C.	Charles H. Stockton	189	1,387	1,158,000
Gonzaga	Washington, D. C.	Charles G. Lyons	12	156	600,000
Gonzaga	Spokane, Wash.	Louis Taelman	28	445	500,000
*Graceland	Lamoni, Iowa	J. A. Gunsolley	13	160	60,000
*Grand Island	Grand Island, Neb.	George Sutherland	20	242	189,000
*Greenville	Greenville, Ill.	Eldon G. Burritt	17	300	110,000
*Grinnell	Grinnell, Iowa	John H. T. Main	50	620	1,505,000
*Grove City	Grove City, Penn.	Isaac C. Ketler	28	330	375,000
*Guilford	Guilford College, N.C.	Lewis L. Hobbs	13	260	300,000
*Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn.	Peter A. Mattson	26	407	177,000
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	M. Woolsey Stryker	19	186	1,400,000
*Hamline U. of M.	St. Paul, Minn.	Geo. H. Bridgman	16	300	750,000
Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va	Henry T. Graham	9	110	400,000
Hanover	Hanover, Ind.	Wm. Alfred Mills	16	210	405,000
Harvard U.	Cambridge, Mass.	Abbott L. Lowell	618	5,100	22,000,000
*Hastings	Hastings, Neb.	A. E. Turner	13	200	210,700
Haverford	Haverford, Penn.	Isaac Sharpless	22	150	3,000,000
*Heidelberg U.	Tiffin, Ohio	Charles E. Miller	25	300	550,000
*Henderson	Arkadelphia, Ark.	J. H. Hinemon	16	275	125,000
Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	Alex. C. Miller	10	166	375,000
*Henry Kendall	Tulsa, Okla.	Seth R. Gordon	12	200	200,000
*Highland	Highland, Kan.	Wm. C. T. Adams	16	150	104,000
*Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich.	Joseph Wm. Mauck	22	418	417,000
*Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	Miner L. Bates	23	312	375,000
*Hiawassee	Sweetwater, Tenn.	Eugene Blake	7	128	25,000
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	L. C. Stewardson	22	89	1,205,000
Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass.	Thomas E. Murphy	30	516	———
Holy Ghost, C. of	Pittsburg, Penn.	Martin A. Hehir	29	390	———
*Hope	Holland, Mich.	Gerrit J. Kollen	21	350	500,000
Howard	Birmingham, Ala.	Andrew P. Montague	10	162	250,000
*Howard U.	Washington, D. C.	Wilbur P. Thirkield	109	1,350	1,350,000
*Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex.	John S. Humphreys	18	418	160,000
*Huron	Huron, S. D.	Calvin H. French	22	436	315,000
*Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho	William J. Boone	12	170	200,000
*Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	C. H. Rammelkamp	21	300	535,000
*Illinois Western U.	Bloomington, Ill.	Theodore Kemp	50	756	462,000
Immaculate Con.	New Orleans, La.	Emile M. Mattern	18	345	———
*Indian U.	Bacone, Okla.	Ewing N. Collette	11	120	100,000
*Indiana U.	Bloomington, Ind.	Wm. Lowe Bryan	83	2,103	1,042,000
*Iowa Wesleyan U.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Elmer E. Lymer	27	366	210,000
*James Millikin U.	Decatur, Ill.	A. R. Taylor	60	1,110	604,000
Jefferson	Convent, La.	R. H. Smith	20	175	175,000
*John B. Stetson U.	De Land, Fla.	Lincoln Hulley	48	500	700,000
*Johns Hopkins U.	Baltimore, Md.	Ira Remsen	198	785	6,480,000
*Juniata	Huntingdon, Penn.	I. H. Brumbaugh	25	423	319,000
*Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Arthur G. Slocum	13	172	584,000

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Kansas Christian	Lincoln, Kan	George R. Stoner	5	120	30,000
*Kansas City U	Kansas City, Kan	David S. Stephens	61	445	500,000
Kentucky Mil. Inst	Lyndon, Ky	Charles W. Fowler	12	120	125,000
*Kentucky U	Lexington, Ky	James K. Patterson	65	1,107	1,000,000
*Kentucky Wesleyan	Winchester, Ky	John J. Tigert	9	155	250,000
Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	Wm. Foster Pierce	14	115	436,000
King	Bristol, Tenn	B. R. Smith	5	86	50,000
*Kingfisher	Kingfisher, Okla	Calvin B. Moody	12	140	200,000
*Knox	Galesburg, Ill	Thomas McClelland	31	651	650,000
*Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn	R. W. McGranahan	32	468	175,000
Lafayette	Easton, Penn	E. D. Warfield	43	500	1,905,000
*La Fayette	La Fayette, Ala	Flavius T. Appleby	10	225	50,000
*La Grange	La Grange, Mo	Charles A. Deppe	10	160	100,000
*Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill	John S. Nollen	20	205	1,647,000
La Salle	Philadelphia	Brother Abdas	14	153	150,000
Leander Clark	Toledo, Iowa	Franklin E. Brooke	18	302	279,000
*Lane	Jackson, Tenn	Jas. Franklin Lane	16	375	75,500
*Lawrence	Appleton, Wis	Samuel Plautz	41	633	1,161,000
*Lebanon Valley	Annville, Penn	Lawrence Keister	21	227	280,000
Lehigh U	So. Bethlehem, Penn	Henry S. Drinker	66	616	2,225,000
*Leland U	New Orleans, La	R. W. Perkins	53	1,577	440,000
*L'ld Stanford Jr. U	Palo Alto, Cal	David S. Jordan	155	1,670	30,000,000
*Lenoir	Hickory, N. C	Robert L. Fritz	14	215	100,000
*Lenox	Hopkinton, Iowa	E. E. Reed	13	441	190,000
*Lewis Institute	Chicago, Ill	Geo. Noble Carman	100	3,000	1,867,000
*Lincoln	Lincoln, Ill	Jas. H. McMurray	16	301	250,000
*Lincoln Inst. Col	Jefferson City, Mo	Benj. F. Allen	30	400	250,000
Lincoln Mem. U	CumberlandGap,Tenn	Geo. Allen Hubbell	18	546	280,000
Lincoln U	Lincoln Univ., Penn.	John B. Rendall	14	196	750,000
*Lineville	Lineville, Ala	John H. Sams	6	140	18,000
*Livingstone	Salisbury, N. C	Wm. Harvey Goler	21	306	180,000
*Lombard	Galesburg, Ill	Lewis Beals Fisher	13	108	425,000
Loyola	Baltimore, Md	F. X. Brady	25	329	320,000
Loyola U	Pilsen Station, Ill	Alex J. Burrows	183	1,054	515,000
*Macalester	St. Paul, Minn	T. Morey Hodgman	28	310	640,000
Manhattan	New York City	Brother Jerome	26	350	614,000
*Marietta	Marietta, Ohio	Alfred Tyler Perry	29	411	613,000
*Maryville	Maryville, Tenn	Samuel T. Wilson	32	600	744,000
*McKendree	Lebanon, Ill	John F. Harmon	12	235	300,000
*McMinnville	McMinnville, Ore	Leonard W. Riley	16	216	125,000
*McPherson	McPherson, Kan	Edward Frantz	30	400	200,000
*Me. Wesleyan Sem.	Kent's Hill, Me	John O. Newton	13	200	380,000
Mercer U	Macon, Ga	S. F. Jameson	27	385	600,000
Meridian Male	Meridian, Miss	M. A. Bunne	14	260	100,000
*Miami U	Oxford, Ohio	Guy P. Benton	55	1,178	825,000
*Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt	John M. Thomas	20	275	821,000
Midland	Atchison, Kan.	M. F. Froxell	14	185	150,000
*Milligan	Milligan, Tenn	Fred'k D. Kershner	14	230	800,000
Millsaps	Jackson, Miss	David C. Hull	10	240	500,000
*Milton	Milton, Wis	Wm. Clifton Daland	14	147	208,000
*Mission House of the Reformed Church	Plymouth, Wis	E. G. Kramfe	18	112	100,000
Mississippi	Clinton, Miss	William T. Lowrey	13	354	250,000
*Missouri Valley	Marshall, Mo	William H. Black	16	205	418,000
*Missouri Wesleyan	Cameron, Mo	Harvey R. Debra	22	300	125,000
*Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill	Thos. H. McMichael	25	435	496,000
*Moores Hill	Moores Hill, Ind	H. A. King	15	269	150,000
Moravian	Bethlehem, Penn	Augustus Schultze	6	60	200,000
*Morningside	Sioux City, Iowa	Luther Freeman	36	645	675,000
*Morris Brown	Atlanta, Ga	E. W. Lee	31	783	150,000
*Morris Harvey	Barboursville, W. Va	R. H. Alderman	11	207	112,000
Mount St. Joseph's	Baltimore, Md	Brother Narbert	20	150	200,000
Mount St. Mary's	Emmitsburg, Md	Denis J. Flynn	40	352	300,000
*Mount Union	Alliance, Ohio	Wm. H. McMaster	31	478	700,000
Muhlenberg	Allentown, Penn	John A. W. Hass	14	122	621,000
*Muskingum	New Concord, Ohio.	J. K. Montgomery	28	500	175,000
*Nebraska Ch'n U	Bethany, Neb	Wm. P. Aylesworth	50	385	200,000
*Nebraska Wesleyan	University Place,Neb	Clark A. Fulmer	45	811	482,000
*New Windsor	New Windsor, Md	James Fraser	6	45	65,000
*New York U	New York, N. Y	H. M. MacCracken	328	4,039	4,785,000
New York City	New York, N. Y	John H. Finley	232	3,736	6,500,000
Newberry	Newberry, S. C	John H. Harms	18	262	400,000
Niagara U	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Edward J. Walsh	30	325	550,000
Northern Illinois	Fulton, Ill	J. E. Bittinger	6	180	70,000
Northwest Mo	Albany, Mo	James Ralph Clay	8	151	50,000

Name of Institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Northwestern	Naperville, Ill.	H. J. Kickhofer	23	450	425,000
*Northwestern U.	Evanston, Ill.	Abram W. Harris	395	4,106	9,000,000
Northwestern U.	Watertown, Wis.	August F. Ernst	12	241	250,000
Norweglan Lutheran	Decorah, Iowa	Christian Keyser	14	167	145,000
Norwich U.	Northfield, Vt.	Charles H. Spooner	15	182	300,000
*Oakland City	Oakland City, Ind.	W. P. Dearing	13	325	100,000
Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	Henry C. King	133	2,025	3,584,225
*Occidental	Los Angeles, Cal.	John Willis Baer	26	366	500,000
Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky.	W. R. Binkley	5	100	200,000
*Ohio State U.	Columbus, Ohio	Wm. O. Thompson	218	3,181	4,912,000
*Ohio U.	Athens, Ohio	Alston Ellis	67	1,597	1,100,000
*Ohio Northern	Ada, O.	Albert E. Smith	35	1,900	150,000
*Ohio Wesleyan U.	Delaware, Ohio	Herbert Welch	57	1,234	800,000
*Olivet	Olivet, Mich.	E. G. Lancaster	26	250	500,000
*Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Edward D. Kizer	12	160	140,000
*Ottawa U.	Ottawa, Kan.	Silas Eber Price	20	450	350,000
*Otterbein U.	Westerville, Ohio	Walter G. Clippinger	30	500	413,000
*Ouachita	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Henry S. Hartzog	30	400	160,000
*Pacific	Newberg, Ore.	W. Irving Kelsey	9	138	50,000
*Pacific U.	Forest Grove, Ore.	William N. Ferrin	23	231	475,000
*Palmer	Le Grand, Iowa	S. Kerr	7	70	100,000
*Park	Parkville, Mo.	Lowell M. McAfee	23	346	921,000
*Parker	Winnebago City, Minn	Marshall Lewis	8	60	94,000
*Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	Willis E. Parsons	21	376	400,000
*Paul Quinn	Waco, Tex.	Daniel H. Butler	14	250	115,000
Peabody, Teachers	Nashville, Tenn.	Charles E. Little	28	555	1,750,000
*Penn	Oskaloosa, Iowa	David M. Edwards	30	406	375,000
*Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Penn.	Wm. A. Granville	21	312	562,000
Pennsylvania Military	Chester, Penn.	Charles E. Hyatt	16	126	——
*Pennsylvania State	State College, Penn.	Edwin E. Sparks	163	1,557	1,961,000
*Philander Smith	Little Rock, Ark.	James M. Cox	24	528	75,000
*Philomath	Philomath, Ore.	Marion R. Drury	10	140	43,000
*Pike	Bowling Green, Mo.	L. M. Collins	7	130	15,000
*Piedmont	Demorest, Ga.	Frank E. Jenkins	22	450	100,000
Pittsburg	Pittsburg, Penn.	M. A. Hehr	30	385	600,000
*Polytechnic	Fort Worth, Tex.	Hiram A. Boaz	35	680	386,000
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	Brooklyn, N. Y.	F. W. Atkinson	39	556	1,000,000
*Pomona	Claremont, Cal.	James A. Blaisdell	37	331	823,580
Presbyterian of Fla.	Eustis, Fla.	Austin H. Jolly	—	——	10,000
*Presbyterian of S. C.	Clinton, S. C.	Almon E. Spencer	7	82	125,000
Princeton U.	Princeton, N. J.	John A. Stewart	169	1,400	4,169,000
*Pritchett	Glasgow, Mo.	Uriel Seebree Hall	10	110	120,000
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	Robert E. Blackwell	15	150	420,000
*Redfield	Redfield, S. D.	Noah C. Hirschy	12	200	75,000
*Richmond	Richmond, Ohio	Geo. W. Macmillan	6	100	40,000
Richmond	Richmond, Va.	Fred. W. Boatwright	27	346	1,300,000
*Rio Grande	Rio Grande, Ohio	John M. Davis	10	154	120,000
*Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	Silas Evans	24	258	559,000
Roanoke	Salem, Va.	John A. Morehead	20	200	150,000
Rock Hill	Ellicott City, Md.	BroMaurice-Josephus	15	167	200,000
*Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.	Wm. F. Blackman	20	200	350,000
*Rust U.	Holly Springs, Miss.	James T. Docking	25	446	125,000
Rutgers	New Brunswick, N.J.	Wm. H. S. Demarest	46	420	1,500,000
Sacred H., Col. of	Denver, Col.	John Joseph Brown	16	170	250,000
*Scarritt-Morrisville	Morrisville, Mo.	Louis C. Perry	14	200	60,000
St. Anselm's	Manchester, N. H.	*Vincent Amberg	20	150	150,000
St. Bede	Peru, Ill.	Vincent Huber	16	130	200,000
St. Benedict's	Atchison, Kan.	Innocent Wolf	20	250	250,000
St. Benedict's	Newark, N. J.	P. Cornelius	12	130	100,000
St. Bernard	St. Bernard, Ala.	Bernard Menges	25	150	130,000
St. Bonaventure	Allegany, N. Y.	Joseph F. Butler	20	250	400,000
St. Charles	Ellicott City, Md.	F. X. McKenny	18	210	150,000
St. Edwards	Austin, Tex.	John T. Boland	15	175	250,000
St. Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brother Stanislaus	16	405	15,000
St. Francis Solanus	Quincy, Ill.	Fortunatus Hauser	17	225	300,000
St. Francis Xavier	New York City	Thos. J. McCluskey	47	552	1,625,000
St. Ignatius	Cleveland, Ohio	John B. Turay	22	392	250,000
St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	Thomas Fell	14	210	500,000
St. John's	Washington, D. C.	Brother F. Andrew	14	225	150,000
St. John's	New York City	John J. Collins	37	440	1,000,000
*St. John's Lutheran	Winfield, Kan.	Adolphus W. Meyer	9	110	50,000
St. John's	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John W. Moore	30	700	——
St. John's U.	Collegeville, Minn.	Peter Engel	36	350	300,000
St. John's U.	Toledo, Ohio	Francis Helermann	41	300	——

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
St. Joseph's	Dubuque, Iowa	Daniel M. Gorman	21	295	620,000
St. Joseph's	Rensselaer, Ind.	Augustine Seifert	19	284	300,000
*St. Lawrence U.	Canton, N. Y.	Aimon Gunnison	30	625	1,200,000
St. Leo	St. Leo, Fla.	Charles H. Mohr	7	70	75,000
St. Louis	San Antonio, Tex.	Louis A. Trogesser	15	110	300,000
St. Louis U.	St. Louis, Mo.	John P. Frieden	216	1,268	1,585,000
St. Mary's	St. Mary, Ky.	Michael Jaglowicz	12	130	100,000
St. Mary's	Belmont, N. C.	Leo Haid	20	160	——
St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan.	Aloysius J. Breen	37	464	350,000
St. Mary's U.	Galveston, Tex.	Alphonso E. Otis	11	124	150,000
St. Meinrad	St. Meinrad, Ind.	Athanasius Schmidt	23	250	——
*St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn.	John N. Kildahl	30	475	217,000
St. Peter's	Jersey City, N. J.	Edw. J. Magrath	18	320	200,000
St. Stanislaus	Chicago, Ill.	L. Kwiatkowski	14	178	75,000
St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y.	W. C. Rodgers	10	65	300,000
St. Victor	Kankakee, Ill.	J. P. Mahoney	40	400	800,000
St. Vincent	Beatty, Penn.	Walter Stehle	38	385	——
St. Vincent's	Los Angeles, Cal.	Joseph G. Glass	27	350	1,000,000
St. Xavier	Cincinnati, Ohio	Joseph Grimmelsman	19	348	420,000
Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal.	James P. Morrissey	32	264	120,000
*Scio	Scio, Ohio	Robert E. Beetham	18	352	75,000
Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J.	James F. Mooney	22	190	500,000
Shaw U.	Raleigh, N. C.	Charles F. Meserve	36	500	224,000
*Shurtleff	Upper Alton, Ill.	David S. Ray	12	145	261,000
*Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	F. L. Strickland	22	172	320,000
So. Carolina Mil. A.	Charleston, S. C.	Col. O. G. Bond, Supt	13	231	125,000
*Southern U.	Greensboro, Ala.	Andrew Shedd	11	130	270,000
Southwestern Pres. U	Clarksville, Tenn.	William Dinwiddie	11	120	362,000
Southwestern	Winfield, Kan.	Frank E. Moseman	32	500	275,000
Southwestern U.	Georgetown, Tex.	Robert S. Hyer	35	1,102	1,089,000
Spring Hill	Mobile, Ala.	F. X Twellmeyer	25	200	300,000
*Stanford Graded	Stanford, Ky.	J. W. Ireland	14	350	50,000
*State C. for Col. S.	Dover, Del.	William C. Jason	10	130	35,000
*Straight U.	New Orleans, La.	Elbert M. Stevens	27	662	125,000
*Susquehanna	Selinsgrove, Penn.	Charles T. Aikens	22	315	300,000
*Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Penn.	Joseph Swain	33	370	1,925,000
*Syracuse U.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Jas. Roscoe Day	250	3,300	4,851,000
*Tabor	Tabor, Iowa	Frederick W. Long	15	237	350,000
*Tarkio	Tarkio, Mo.	Jos. A. Thompson	24	230	226,515
*Taylor U.	Upland, Ind.	Monroe Vayhinger	15	200	95,000
*Temple	Philadelphia, Penn.	Rus. H. Cromwell	230	3,620	630,000
Tennessee Milit'y Inst	Sweetwater, Tenn.	Otey C. Hulvey	9	150	100,000
*Texas Christian U.	Fort Worth, Tex.	Clinton Lockhart	30	400	300,000
*Thiel	Greenville, Penn.	C. Theodore Benze	11	103	90,000
Transylvania U.	Lexington, Ky.	Rich'd H. Cronfield	56	560	700,000
Trinity	Hartford, Conn.	Flavel S. Luther	22	227	2,500,000
*Trinity	Durham, N. C.	Wm. Preston Few	43	576	1,321,000
*Trinity U.	Waxahachie, Tex.	Samuel L. Hornbeak	18	300	175,000
Tufts	Medford, Mass.	Fred'k W. Hamilton	172	1,141	2,478,000
Tulane University of Louisiana	New Orleans, La.	E. B. Craighead	216	2,491	7,317,187
*Union	Barbourville, Ky.	James D. Black	9	170	320,000
*Union	College View, Neb.	Frederick Griggs	31	394	175,000
Union U.	Schenectady and Albany, N. Y.	Chas. A. Richmond	31	336	2,000,000
Union Christian	Merom, Ind.	O. B. Whitaker	14	197	200,000
*U. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	J. W. Abercrombie	61	850	1,500,000
*U. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Kendric C. Babcock	40	200	325,000
*U. of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	John N. Tillman	110	1,275	1,000,000
*U. of Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.	Matthew D. Mann	95	216	244,000
*U. of California	Berkeley, Cal.	Benj. Ide Wheeler	297	3,858	12,391,000
*U. of Chattanooga	Chattanooga, Tenn.	John H. Race	29	454	750,000
U of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Harry P. Judson	280	6,007	26,390,824
*U. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Charles W. Dabney	182	1,423	3,859,000
*U. of Colorado	Boulder, Col.	James H. Baker	140	1,300	1,075,000
*U. of Denver	Denver, Col.	H. Augustus Buchtel	110	1,324	900,000
U. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	Albert A. Murphree	22	220	410,000
U. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	David C. Barrow	52	955	1,404,000
*U. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	George E. McLean	50	560	1,087,000
*U. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	Edmund J. James	538	5,118	4,125,000
*U. of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	George E. McLean	165	1,748	2,275,000
*U. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	Frank Strong	148	2,234	1,500,000
*U. of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	Henry S. Barker	86	721	800,000
*U. of Louisville	Louisville, Ky.	John L. Patterson	147	850	250,000
*U. of Maine	Orono, Me.	Robert J. Aley	90	840	847,000

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*U. of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor, Mich....	Harry B. Hutchins..	292	5,383	3,277,000
*U. of Minnesota....	Minneapolis, Minn..	Cyrus Northrop.....	400	5,369	7,000,000
*U. of Mississippi....	University, Miss....	A. A. Kincannon...	46	492	1,575,000
*U. of Missouri.....	Columbia, Mo.....	Albert Ross Hill....	207	2,993	3,500,000
*U. of Montana.....	Missoula, Mont.....	Clyde A. Duniway..	25	176	1,200,000
*U. of Nebraska.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	Samuel Avery	264	2,992	3,000,000
*U. of Nevada.....	Reno, Nev.....	Joseph E. Stubbs...	40	281	480,000
*U. of New Mexico...	Albuquerque, N. M..	Edw. McQ. Gray....	17	104	140,000
*U. of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C...	Francis P. Venable..	75	775	1,000,000
*U. of North Dakota.	Grand Forks, N. D..	F. Le R. McVey....	84	989	2,600,000
U. of Notre Dame...	Notre Dame, Ind....	John Cavanaugh	75	950	2,500,000
*U. of Oklahoma....	Norman, Okla.....	A. Grant Evans.....	98	750	3,500,000
*U. of Oregon.....	Eugene, Ore.....	Prince L. Campbell.	120	1,200	790,000
*U. of the Pacific....	San José, Cal.....	William W. Guth...	35	400	300,000
*U. of Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Penn..	Edgar F. Smith.....	485	5,188	8,872,500
*U. of Pittsburg.....	Pittsburg, Penn.....	Sam'l B. McCormick	205	1,327	1,888,000
*U. of Porto Rico....	Rio Piedras, P. R..	Edwin G. Dexter....	36	972	125,000
*U. of Puget Sound..	Tacoma, Wash.....	Julius C. Zeller.....	40	470	150,000
*U. of Redlands.....	Redlands, Cal.....	Jasper N. Field.....	10	47	328,671
*U. of Rochester.....	Rochester, N. Y....	Rush Rhees	29	430	1,707,000
U. of the South.....	Sewanee, Tenn.....	William B. Hall....	38	291	850,000
*U. of South Cal....	Los Angeles, ...	George F. Bavard...	183	1,639	650,000
*U. of South Carolina	Columbia, S. C.....	S. C. Mitchell.....	30	391	800,000
*U. of South Dakota.	Vermillion, S. D....	Franklin B. Gault...	50	445	450,000
*U. of Tennessee.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	Brown Ayres	157	1,577	1,226,000
*U. of Texas.....	Austin, Tex.....	Sidney E. Mezes....	103	3,043	4,000,000
*U. of Utah.....	Salt Lake City, Utah	J. T. Kingsbury....	67	812	856,365
*U. of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	M. H. Buckham.....	84	500	1,787,000
U. of Virginia.....	Charlottesville, Va..	Edwin A. Alderman.	75	688	3,400,000
*U. of Washington...	Seattle, Wash.....	Thomas T. Kane....	113	2,156	5,281,000
*U. of Wisconsin....	Madison, Wis.....	Chas. R. Van Hise..	454	4,947	5,685,386
*U. of Wooster.....	Wooster, Ohio.....	Louis Edw. Holden..	30	626	1,858,000
*U. of Wyoming.....	Laramie, Wyo.....	Charles O. Merica...	42	300	560,000
*Upper Iowa U.....	Fayette, Iowa	Richard W. Cooper..	22	376	425,000
*Upsala	Kenilworth, N. J....	A. Reynold Wallin..	13	107	74,000
*Urbana U.....	Urbana, Ohio.....	Paul H. Seymour....	7	40	250,000
*Ursinus	Collegeville, Penn...	Albert E. Keigwin..	19	235	406,000
*Valparaiso U.....	Valparaiso, Ind.....	A. B. Brown.....	187	5,437	———
*Vanderbilt U.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	J. H. Kirkland.....	125	1,007	2,800,000
Villanova	Villanova, Penn....	Edward G. Dohan...	39	360	1,500,000
Virginia Christian....	Lynchburg, Va.....	Josephus Hopwood...	16	201	250,000
Vincennes U.....	Vincennes, Ind.....	Horace Ellis	20	410	600,000
Virginia Mil. Inst....	Lexington, Va.....	Edward W. Nichols.	22	365	500,000
Virginia Union U....	Richmond, Va.....	Geo. Rice Hovey....	3	47	15,000
*Volant	Volant, Penn.....	Charles F. Ball.....	16	230	350,000
Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind..	Geo. L. Mackintosh.	25	350	1,016,000
Wake Forest.....	Wake Forest, N. C..	Wm. L. Poteat.....	34	381	532,000
*Walden	Nashville, Tenn.....	John A. Kumler.....	70	801	184,000
Wartburg	Clinton, Iowa.....	John Fritschel	7	80	95,000
*Warthen	Wrightsville, Ga....	Alex. F. Ware.....	12	350	60,000
*Washburn	Topeka, Kan.....	Frank K. Sanders..	111	811	646,000
*Washington U.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	David F. Houston..	145	1,024	6,406,000
*Washington	Chestertown, Md....	James W. Cain.....	8	130	125,000
*Washington	Wash'gton Col., Tenn	Jas. T. Cootes.....	9	135	115,000
*Wash. Christian....	Washington, D. C..	Daniel E. Motley..	9	40	55,000
Wash. and Jefferson.	Washington, Penn..	James D. Moffat....	28	407	1,117,000
Wash. and Lee U....	Lexington, Va... .	George H. Denny. .	42	615	1,400,000
*Washington and Tusculum	Greenville, Tenn .	Charles O. Gray....	23	252	200,000
*Waynesburg	Waynesburg, Penn. .	Wm. M. Hudson. .	13	290	257,000
*Weaverville	Weaverville, N. C...	L. B. Abernethy.. .	7	225	30,000
*Wesley	Grand Falls, N. D..	Edw'd P. Robertson.	7	242	260,000
*Wesleyan U.....	Middletown, Conn...	Wm. A. Shanklin...	35	385	2,745,000
*West Lafayette.....	West Lafayette, Ohio	Charles H. Beck....	8	138	35,000
*West Virginia U....	Morgantown, W. Va.	Daniel B. Purinton..	78	1,422	1,131,000
*West Virginia Wesleyan	Buckhannon, W. Va.	Carl G. Doney.....	28	423	327,000
*Western Maryland..	Westminster, Md....	T. H. Lewis.....	20	242	400,000
Western Reserve U..	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Chas. F. Thwing....	198	1,083	4,000,000
*Westfield	Westfield, Ill.....	Benj. F. Daugherty.	9	150	100,000
Westminster	Fulton, Mo.....	David R. Kerr.....	12	145	431,000
*Westminster	N. Wilmington, Pa.	Robt. McW. Russell.	24	274	450,000
*Westminster	Westminster, Col....	Salem G. Pattison..	9	60	300,000
*Westminster	Tehuacana, Tex.....	Harry H. Price.....	12	95	85,000
*Wheaton	Wheaton, Ill.....	Chas. A. Blanchard.	18	271	277,000

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Whitworth	Tacoma, Wash	Donald D. McKay	22	191	149,000
*Whitman	Walla Walla, Wash.	S. B. L. Penrose	42	450	1,014,000
*Wilberforce U	Wilberforce, Ohio	W. S. Scarborough	32	340	263,000
*Wiley U	Marshall, Tex	M. W. Dogan	35	670	100,000
*Willamette U	Salem, Ore	Fletcher Homan	50	400	315,000
William and Mary	Williamsburg, Va	Lyon G. Tyler	21	241	400,000
William Jewell	Liberty, Mo	John P. Greene	40	600	750,000
Williams	Williamstown, Mass.	Harry A. Garfield	57	535	2,900,000
*Wilmington	Wilmington, Ohio	Albert J. Brown	13	150	250,000
*Wittenberg	Springfield, Ohio	Charles G. Heckert	45	703	725,000
Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C	Henry N. Snyder	13	269	408,000
Yale U	New Haven, Conn	Arthur T. Hadley	406	3,287	9,497,102
*Yankton	Yankton, S. D	Henry K. Warren	24	351	367,494
*York	York, Neb.	William E. Schell	17	479	130,000
*Young Harris	Young Harris, Ga	Joseph A. Shory	10	475	60,000

Table II—Statistics of Colleges for Women.

Agnes Scott	Decatur, Ga	F. H. Gaines	17	146	357,000
Alabama Brenan	Eufaula, Ala	Thos. G. Wilkinson	12	110	50,000
Alabama Con. Fem	Tuskegee, Ala	John Massey	17	146	357,000
Alabama Synodical	Talladega, Ala	T. Peyton Walton	9	30	20,000
Albert Lea	Albert Lea, Minn	Anna B. Kiermeier	14	100	235,000
Allentown	Allentown, Penn	William F. Curtis	20	229	50,000
Andrew Female	Cuthbert, Ga	J. W. Malone	13	150	100,000
Asgard	South Houston, Tex.	John L. Dickens	8	80	75,000
Athens	Athens, Ala	Mary N. Moore	25	203	135,000
Barnard	New York	Wm. T. Brewster	77	719	3,000,000
Baylor Female	Belton, Tex.	William A. Wilson	34	454	250,000
Beaumont	Harrodsburg, Ky	Th. Smith	10	95	50,000
Beaver	Beaver, Penn	Leroy Weller	16	165	152,000
Belhaven (Y'g Ladies)	Jackson, Miss	James R. Preston	15	127	50,000
Belmont	Nashville, Tenn	Miss S. L. Heron	33	365	400,000
Bessie Tift	Forsyth, Ga	C. H. S. Jackson	30	300	202,000
Bethel Female	Hopkinsville, Ky	Harry G. Brownell	8	100	50,000
Blairsville	Blairsville, Penn	Newell L. Fiscus	10	75	75,000
Blue Mountain	Blue Mountain, Miss	B. G. Lowrey	29	526	150,000
Boscobel (Y'g Ladies)	Nashville, Tenn	Mrs. J. O. Rust	14	125	75,000
Brenan	Gainesville, Ga	H. J. Pearce	38	400	250,000
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Penn	M. Carey Thomas	60	425	2,745,000
Caldwell (Y'g Wom.)	Danville, Ky	John Carey Acheson	23	215	110,000
Central Baptist	Conway, Ark	William W. Rivers	11	150	75,000
Central	Lexington, Mo	George W. Gibson	16	142	200,000
Chappell Hill Fem	Chappell Hill, Tex.	H. Lee Vincent	7	41	20,000
Chickasaw Female	Pontotoc, Miss	John Goff	8	125	50,000
Claremont	Hickory, N. C	Joseph L. Murphy	10	70	50,000
Clifford Seminary	Union, S. C	B. G. Clifford	9	60	30,000
Coker	Hartsville, S. C	S. W. Garrett	12	98	270,000
Columbia Female	Columbia, S. C	William W. Daniel	21	285	225,000
College for Women	Columbia, S. C	Miss E. E. McClintock	23	280	125,000
Converse	Spartanburg, S. C	Robert Paine Pell	22	310	450,000
Cottey	Nevada, Mo	Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard	20	200	100,000
Cox	Cox Pk. (Atlanta)	John W. Gaines	27	200	200,000
Due West Female	Due West, S. C	James Boyce	12	145	60,000
Elizabeth	Charlotte, N. C	Charles B. King	18	206	255,000
Florida Female	Tallahassee, Fla	Edward Conradi	25	300	225,000
Gaston	Dallas, N. C	S. A. Wolff	7	149	10,000
Glendale	Glendale, Ohio	Rebecca J. De Vore	12	65	40,000
Elmira	Elmira, N. Y	Alex. C. Mackenzie	16	287	350,000
Goucher	Baltimore, Md	Eugene A. Noble	29	358	1,400,000
Greensboro Female	Greensboro, N. C	Lucy H. Robertson	18	225	300,000
Greenville	Greenville, Ill	Edward C. James	21	351	100,000
Hamilton	Lexington, Ky	Hubert G. Shearin	26	299	600,000
Hardin	Mexico, Mo	John W. Million	22	224	225,000
Hillman (Y'g Ladies)	Clinton, Miss	W. T. Lowrey	14	150	31,000
Hollins Institute	Hollins, Va	Matty L. Cocke	35	250	200,000
Howard Female	Gallatin, Tenn	Amos L. Edwards	10	110	35,000
Howard Payne	Fayette, Mo	Henry Elbert Stout	8	175	125,000
Illinois Woman's	Jacksonville, Ill	Joseph R. Harker	34	350	450,000
Irving	Mechanicsburg, Penn	Edmond E. Campbell	18	150	100,000
Isbell	Talladega, Ala	Frank Bell Webb	6	75	10,000
Jessamine Institute	Nicholasville, Ky	J. B. Stears and L. M. Phillips	7	75	75,000
Judson	Marion, Ala.	Robert G. Patrick	40	300	280,000
Kee Mar	Hagerstown, Md	S. M. Newman	15	100	100,000
La Grange Female	La Grange, Ga	Rufus W. Smith	22	199	190,000

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Lake Erie	Painesville, Ohio	Vivian B. Small	25	170	500,000
Lander	Greenwood, S. C.	John O. Wilson	15	205	77,000
Lassell S.	Auburndale, Mass.	Guy M. Winslow	33	195	——
Lexington	Lexington, Mo.	Edward W. White	14	140	50,000
Liberty	Glasgow, Ky.	Robert E. Hatton	20	225	70,000
Limestone	Gaffney, S. C.	Lee Davis Lodge	15	207	150,000
Lindenwood	St. Charles, Mo.	George E. Ayres	16	126	186,000
Logan Female	Russellville, Ky.	J. W. Repass	10	100	60,000
Louisburg	Louisburg, N. C.	Mary D. Allen	12	85	20,000
Louisiana Female	Keatchie, La.	Oscar J. Peterson	4	43	20,000
Lucy Cobb Institute	Athens, Ga.	Susan G. Gerdine & A. W. Beverly	13	200	——
Mansfield	Mansfield, La.	George L. Harrees	10	109	50,000
Margaret	Versailles, Ky.	James M. Maxon	12	83	80,000
Marion S.	Marion, Ala.	Junius M. Batte	7	60	40,000
Marion Female	Marion, Va.	J. J. Scherer	7	85	20,000
Martha Washington	Abingdon, Va.	S. D. Long	17	180	84,000
Martin	Pulaski, Tenn.	William T. Wynn	15	170	86,000
Maryland for Women.	Lutherville, Md.	Chas. W. Gallagher.	18	120	150,000
Memphis Con. F. Ins.	Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Jones	18	258	50,000
Meridian	Meridian, Miss.	J. W. Beeson	35	500	200,000
Meredith	Raleigh, N. C.	Richard T. Vann	26	393	332,000
Millersburg Female	Millersburg, Ky.	Charles G. Fisher	13	165	60,000
Mills	Oakland, Cal.	Luella C. Carson	40	135	900,000
Milwaukee-Downer	Milwaukee, Wis.	Ellen C. Sabin	18	258	622,576
Miss. Ind. Inst. & C.	Columbus, Miss.	Henry L. Whitfield.	85	700	1,244,000
Moravian Seminary	Bethlehem, Penn.	John H. Clewell	26	130	200,000
Mount Holyoke	South Hadley, Mass.	Mary E. Woolley	83	755	1,893,000
New Rochelle	New Rochelle, N. Y.	M. C. O'Farrell	27	140	634,000
Notre Dame	San José, Cal.	Sister M. Bernardine	30	118	240,000
Ogontz Sch. for Girls.	Ogontz, Penn.	Misses S. J. Eastman & A. A. Sutherland	32	142	——
*Owensboro Female	Owensboro, Ky.	J. Byron La Rue	15	300	30,000
Oxford	Oxford, N. C.	F. R. Holgood	11	145	40,000
Oxford	Oxford, Ohio	Jane Sherzer	24	174	150,000
Packer Col. Ins.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Edward J. Goodwin.	60	700	400,000
Pennsylv'a for Wom'n	Pittsburg, Penn.	Henry D. Lindsay	24	247	650,000
Port Gibson	Port Gibson, Miss.	Henry G. Hawkins	15	145	40,000
Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	See Harvard U.	116	485	1,700,000
Randolph-Macon	Lynchburg, Va.	William W. Smith	42	516	635,000
Roanoke Female	Danville, Va.	J. B. Brewer	11	91	20,000
Rockford	Rockford, Ill.	Julia H. Gulliver	23	175	385,000
Rogersville Synodical.	Rogersville, Tenn.	Lawrence Rolfe	10	118	40,000
St. Elizabeth	Convent Station, N.J.	Sister Mary Pauline.	40	375	300,000
St. Mary's C. A.	Notre Dame, Ind.	Sisters of Holy Cross	40	350	——
St. Mary's School	Knoxville, Ill.	C. W. Leffingwell	27	100	200,000
St. Sophie, New. Mem	New Orleans, La.	Brandt V. B. Dixon.	40	500	4,000,000
Salem Acad. and C.	Winston-Salem, N.C.	H. E. Randthaler	40	408	275,000
Salem Academy	Winston-Salem, N.C.	H. E. Randthaler	42	525	500,000
San Antonio Female	San Antonio, Tex.	J. E. Harrison	20	200	125,000
Sayre Female Inst.	Lexington, Ky.	J. Morton Spencer	19	150	200,000
Shorter	Rome, Ga.	A. W. Van Horn	24	209	350,000
Stillman Col. Inst.	Clinton, La.	H. H. Brownlee	8	100	75,000
Simmons	Boston, Mass.	Henry Lefavour	79	777	2,926,000
Sisters of Bethany	Topeka, Kan.	Frank R. Millspaugh	15	142	340,000
Smith	Northampton, Mass.	M. Le Roy Burton	124	1,618	3,000,000
Soule	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Martha A. Hopkins.	14	150	25,000
So. Female	La Grange, Ga.	W. F. Brown	15	150	50,000
So. Presbyterian	Red Springs, Mo.	Chas. G. Wardell	34	315	165,000
Statesville	Statesville, N. C.	John A. Scott	10	120	75,000
Stanton	Natchez, Miss.	Hiram P. Todd	16	175	10,000
Stephens	Columbia, Mo.	——	27	253	400,000
Stonewall Jackson	Abingdon, Va.	May Moore Davis	16	124	60,000
Stuart Hall	Staunton, Va.	Maria P. Duvall	23	130	75,000
Sullins	Bristol, Va.	W. S. Neighbors	23	225	125,000
Synodical Female	Fulton, Mo.	C. A. McPheeters	12	100	60,000
Tennessee Female	Franklin, Tenn.	T. E. Allen	14	160	20,000
Tennessee Female	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	George J. Burnett	24	247	125,000
Tuscaloosa Female	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Barney Thompson	15	135	20,000
Vassar	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	James M. Taylor	105	1,050	3,500,000
Valley Female	Luray, Va.	Susie C. McKim	5	24	——
Virginia Institute	Bristol, Va.	John T. Henderson	15	150	200,000
Ward Seminary	Nashville, Tenn.	John D. Blanton	35	475	250,000
Wellesley	Wellesley, Mass.	Ellen F. Pendleton	123	1,375	3,390,000
Wells	Aurora, N. Y.	George M. Ward	30	180	783,500

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Wesleyan Female....	Macon, Ga.....	Wm. N. Ainsworth..	29	406	400,000
*Westbrook Seminary	Portland, Me.....	Arthur C. Yeaton...	9	100	250,000
Western for Women..	Oxford, Ohio	John G. Newman....	35	240	690,000
Whitworth Female...	Brookhaven, Mass...	Inman W. Cooper...	15	230	125,000
William Smith	Geneva, N. Y.....	L. C. Stewardson....	24	39	———
Wilson	Chambersburg, Penn	M. H. Reaser.....	32	365	312,000
Woman's	Frederick, Md.....	Joseph H. Apple....	24	200	120,000
Young Female.....	Thomasville, Ga.....	James E. Fogartle..	12	80	80,000

Table III—Schools of Technology.

*Ala. Mech.....	Normal, Ala.....	Walter S. Buchanan.	30	400	100,000
*Agricultural of Utah	Logan, Utah.....	John A. Widtsoe....	55	832	406,611
Ag. & Mech. (Colored)	Greensboro, N. C....	James B. Dudley....	15	173	135,000
*Alabama Poly. Inst.	Auburn, Ala.....	Charles C. Thach...	64	760	789,486
*Alcorn Ag. & Mech.	Rodney, Miss.....	Levi J. Rowan.....	22	500	250,000
Armour Ins. of Tech.	Chicago, Ill.....	F. W. Gunsaulus....	65	1,405	4,000,000
Case Sch. of Ap. Sci.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Charles S. Howe....	40	502	3,326,000
Clarkson M. S. of T..	Potsdam, N. Y.....	William S. Aldrich..	19	67	483,000
Clemson Agricultural.	Clemson, Coll. S. C.	Walter M. Riggs....	50	660	1,025,000
*Colorado Agric'lt'ral	Fort Collins, Col....	Charles A. Lory.....	50	240	500,000
*Colorado S. of Mines	Golden, Col.....	Victor C. Alderson..	20	375	725,000
Colored N. I. Ag. and . M. of So. Carolina.	Orangeburg, S. C....	Thomas E. Miller...	42	626	350,000
*Connecticut Agricul.	Storrs, Conn.....	Charles L. Beach....	25	165	450,000
*Florida Ag. & Mech. for Negroes	Tallahassee, Fla....	Nathan B. Young...	28	300	90,000
Georgia Sch. of Tech.	Atlanta, Ga.....	K. G. Matheson.....	52	824	750,000
*Hampton N.&Ag.Inst	Hampton, Va.....	Hollis B. Frissell....	112	1,374	3,298,000
Hawaii, A. and M. A.	Honolulu, Hawaii...	John W. Gilmore....	16	98	184,000
*Iowa of Ag. & M. A.	Ames, Iowa	Edgar W. Stanton...	142	2,350	3,234,000
*Kansas State Ag....	Manhattan, Kan....	Henry J. Waters....	150	2,305	1,716,000
*Kentucky Ag. & M..	Lexington, Ky.....	Jas. K. Patterson...	60	681	468,485
*Louisiana State U., Ag. and Mech.....	Baton Rouge, La....	Thomas D. Boyd....	58	628	1,120,000
Maryland Ag.	College Park, Md....	Rich'd W. Silvester.	30	210	250,000
*Massachusetts Ag...	Amherst, Mass.....	K. L. Butterfield....	38	402	845,000
*Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Boston, Mass.....	R. C. McLaurin....	259	1,481	3,647,000
*Michigan State Agr.	Lansing, Mich.....	J. Le M. Snyder....	112	1,500	450,000
Michigan C. of Mines.	Houghton, Mich.....	Fred W. McNair....	25	266	750,000
*Miller Manual.....	Crozet, Va.....	Robert B. Fulton...	26	250	1,823,861
Miss. Ag. & Mech....	Starksville, Miss....	John C. Hardy.....	60	961	918,000
*Montana Agricult'l..	Bozeman, Mont.....	James M. Hamilton.	42	421	943,000
*Montana State Sch. of Mines	Butte, Mont.....	C. H. Bowman.....	8	51	1,215,000
*Newark Tech Sch...	Newark, N. J.....	Charles A. Colton...	18	375	100,000
*N. H. of A. & M. A.	Durham, N. H.....	William D. Gibbs...	35	278	500,000
*N. M. of A. & M. A.	Mesilla Park, N. M.	Winifred E. Garrison	40	300	537,266
*N. Mex. Sch. M....	Socorro, N. M.....	Emmet A. Drake....	8	57	100,000
N. C. of A. & M. A..	West Raleigh, N. C.	Daniel H. Hill.....	48	570	711,000
*North Dakota Ag...	Fargo, N. D.....	John Henry Worst..	63	1,190	775,000
*North Ga. A. & M..	Dahlonega, Ga.....	Gustavus R. Glenn.	14	214	80,000
*Okla. Ag. & Mech..	Stillwater, Okla.....	J. H. Connell.....	65	1,705	846,000
*Oregon Agricultural.	Corvallis, Ore.....	William J. Kerr....	125	1,500	850,281
*Purdue University...	Lafayette, Ind.....	Winthrop E. Stone..	156	1,882	1,838,000
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.....	Palmer C. Ricketts..	53	626	2,660,000
*R. I. State College..	Kingston, R. I.....	Howard Edwards....	26	200	364,000
Rose Polytechnic Ins.	Terre Haute, Ind...	C. Leo Mees.....	22	200	1,500,000
*South Dakota Agr...	Brookings, S. D.....	Robert L. Slagle....	42	525	614,888
*S. D. S. of Mines...	Rapid City, S. D....	Charles H. Fulton..	14	64	206,000
Stevens Ins. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.....	A. C. Humphreys...	35	387	1,800,000
Texas Ag. & Mech...	College Station, Tex.	Robert T. Milner...	52	1,005	1,950,000
Throop Polytechnic...	Pasadena, Cal.....	J. A. B. Scherer....	11	32	683,000
*Tuskegee Institute..	Tuskegee, Ala.....	B. T. Washington..	162	1,662	2,681,000
U. S. Military Acad.	West Point, N. Y...	Thomas H. Barry...	97	416	20,000,000
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.....	John M. Bowyer....	109	755	8,844,000
Utah Ag.....	Logan, Utah.....	John A. Widtsoe....	58	1,044	485,000
*Utica Ind. Inst.....	Utica, Miss.....	Wm. H. Holtzclaw..	30	400	106,000
Virginia Poly. Inst...	Blacksburg, Va.....	P. B. Barringer.....	64	460	———
Washington Ag.....	Pullman, Wash.....	Enoch A. Bryan....	85	1,282	4,910,000
Winthrop N. & Ind..	Rockhill, S. C.....	David B. Johnson...	78	705	600,000
Worcester Po. Inst...	Worcester, Mass....	Edmond A. Engler..	50	524	1,750,000

GRANTS OF LAND AND MONEY BY CONGRESS TO INSTITUTIONS GIVING AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

(From speech of Henry E. Boutell in the House of Representatives.)

Institution.	Acres of land allotted to the several states under act of July 2, 1862	Income received by land-grant colleges from land-grant trust funds for 1908–1909	Appropriations from the United States under act of March 4, 1907 (Nelson amendment), for 1908–1909	Total appropriations to land-grant colleges from the Federal Treasury under second Morrill act and Nelson amendment	Grand total of money received from land-grant trust funds held by the states and from annual appropriations from the Federal Treasury
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	240,000	$20,280	$19,280	$274,864	$639,904
Arizona University	.....	.....	35,000	535,000	535,000
Arkansas University	150,000	3,900	25,455	363,365	517,722
California University	150,000	38,340	35,000	500,000	1,269,363
Colorado Agricultural College	90,000	8,188	35,000	500,018	668,542
Connecticut Agricultural College	180,000	6,750	35,000	447,500	538,534
Delaware College	90,000	4,980	28,000	400,000	489,640
Florida University	90,000	4,994	17,500	250,000	400,690
Georgia Agricultural College	270,000	16,954	23,333	355,335	660,507
Idaho University	90,000	.....	35,000	451,000	455,778
Illinois University	480,000	32,555	35,000	482,000	1,016,876
Purdue University (Indiana)	390,000	17,600	35,000	500,000	801,750
Iowa Agricultural College	204,000	35,375	35,000	462,000	1,122,500
Kansas Agricultural College	90,000	27,110	35,000	500,000	1,004,184
Kentucky University	330,000	8,645	29,925	427,500	589,050
Louisiana University	210,000	9,116	19,380	245,988	405,516
Maine University	210,000	5,915	35,000	500,000	607,370
Maryland Agricultural College	210,000	5,797	35,000	500,000	602,752
Massachusetts Agricultural College	360,000	3,650	23,333	333,334	459,377
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		5,307	11,667	166,665	260,452
Michigan Agricultural College	235,673	70,386	35,000	648,200	1,608,511
Minnesota University	94,000	23,790	35,000	498,750	901,052
Mississippi Agricultural College	207,920	5,915	17,765	248,981	354,463
Missouri University	277,016	17,494	32,812	482,249	834,330
Montana Agricultural College	90,000	8,000	35,000	452,000	521,722
Nebraska University	90,000	32,000	35,000	480,000	821,893
Nevada University	90,000	4,580	35,000	500,000	545,302
New Hampshire Agricultural College	150,000	4,800	35,000	500,000	586,400
Rutgers Scientific School	210,000	5,800	35,000	500,000	613,266
New Mexico Agricultural College	.....	.....	35,000	500,000	500,000
Cornell University	989,920	34,429	35,000	500,000	1,032,062
North Carolina Agricultural College	270,000	7,500	23,450	307,168	419,668
North Dakota Agricultural College	130,000	45,935	35,000	500,000	732,554
Ohio University	630,000	31,451	35,000	500,000	1,072,096
Oklahoma Agricultural College	250,000	.....	31,500	438,500	438,500
Oregon Agricultural College	90,000	11,350	35,000	500,000	681,242
Pennsylvania State College	780,000	25,037	35,000	500,000	940,702
Porto Rico University	.....	.....	35,000	65,000	65,000
Rhode Island Agricultural College	120,000	2,500	17,500	482,500	517,885
Clemson Agricultural College (South Carolina)	180,000	5,754	17,500	239,500	337,328
South Dakota Agricultural College	160,000	18,845	35,000	500,000	587,631
Tennessee University	300,000	23,960	35,000	500,000	930,480
Texas Agricultural College	180,000	13,280	26,250	377,850	632,890
Utah Agricultural College	240,000	7,282	35,000	500,000	562,573
Vermont University	150,000	8,130	35,000	500,000	646,340
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	300,000	20,658	23,333	333,336	705,142
Washington State College	90,000	10,000	35,000	486,000	516,844

Institution.	Acres of land allotted to the several states under act of July 2, 1862	Income received by land-grant colleges from land-grant trust funds for 1908–1909	Appropriations from the United States under act of March 4, 1907 (Nelson amendment), for 1908–1909	Total appropriations to land-grant colleges from the Federal Treasury under second Morrill act and Nelson amendment	Grand total of money received from land-grant trust funds held by the states and from annual appropriations from the Federal Treasury
West Virginia University	150,000	5,400	28,000	401,000	512,441
Wisconsin University	240,000	13,847	35,000	465,000	716,175
Wyoming University	90,000	.....	35,000	500,000	524,146
Total	10,578,529	$713,579	$1,535,983	$21,640,603	$32,944,140

SUMMARY.

Column 1. Over 10,000,000 acres of land given to the several states, under first Morrill act of 1882, from the public domain.

Column 2. The annual income from said trust funds received by these fifty-one institutions amounting in 1908–9 to over $700,000.

Column 3. The annual Morrill appropriation received in 1908–9 by the fifty-one land-grant institutions, under the Nelson amendment, was over $1,500,000.

Column 4. The total approoriations from the United States Treasury received by the fifty-one land-grant institutions from 1890 to 1910, under second Morrill act (1890) and the Nelson amendment (1907), amount to over $21,000,000.

Column 5. Grand total of income received by these fifty-one institutions from the trust funds held by the states, plus annual appropriations from Federal Treasury, is over $33,000,000; with the missing statistics this would reach the colossal sum of over $43,000,000.

COMMON SCHOOL POPULATION IN 1908, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Estimated total populat'n in 1908.	The School Population. Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age in 1908. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	P. C. of boys.
United States	86,874,990	12,404,353	12,209,410	24,613,763	50.38
North Atlantic Division	24,169,345	2,953,227	2,951,686	5,904,913	50.02
South Atlantic Division	11,736,630	1,879,385	1,852,099	3,731,484	50.32
South Central Division	16,695,488	2,764,328	2,693,521	5,457,849	50.62
North Central Division	29,391,085	4,187,688	4,107,015	8,294,703	50.48
Western Division	4,882,442	619,725	605,089	1,224,814	50.59
North Atlantic Division:					
Maine	721,170	84,576	82,735	167,311	50.55
New Hampshire	439,634	47,376	47,585	94,961	49.89
Vermont	352,617	41,999	40,513	82,512	50.90
Massachusetts	3,122,680	344,884	348,351	693,235	49.75
Rhode Island	510,997	59,838	60,246	120,084	49.83
Connecticut	1,038,149	118,773	118,963	237,736	49.96
New York	8,546,356	1,017,409	1,025,170	2,042,579	49.81
New Jersey	2,300,427	286,058	289,049	575,107	49.74
Pennsylvania	7,137,315	952,314	939,074	1,891,388	50.35
South Atlantic Division:					
Delaware	197,728	26,613	25,785	52,398	50.79
Maryland	1,304,566	182,133	181,841	363,974	50.04
District of Columbia	317,380	33,161	35,710	68,871	48.15
Virginia	2,012,746	320,049	315,979	636,028	50.32
West Virginia	1,115,606	175,240	168,367	343,607	51.00
North Carolina	2,114,498	356,007	348,121	704,128	50.56
South Carolina	1,491,650	259,810	256,301	516,111	50.34
Georgia	2,519,514	423,620	417,898	841,518	50.13
Florida	662,942	102,752	102,097	204,849	50.16
South Central Division:					
Kentucky	2,378,006	372,105	362,699	734,804	50.64
Tennessee	2,223,094	361,884	349,506	711,390	50.87
Alabama	2,080,936	351,049	341,903	692,952	50.66
Mississippi	1,760,606	303,076	295,533	598,609	50.63
Louisiana	1,592,056	260,003	257,415	517,418	50.25
Texas	3,699,255	626,565	612,685	1,239,250	50.56
Arkansas	1,458,246	249,159	243,738	492,897	50.55
Oklahoma	1,503,289	240,487	230,042	470,529	51.11

State or Territory	Estimated total populat'n in 1908.	The School Population. Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age in 1908. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	P. C. of boys.
United States	86,874,990	12,404,353	12,200,410	24,613,763	50.38
North Central Division:					
Ohio	4,545,719	606,035	594,035	1,200,070	50.50
Indiana	2,775,711	389,280	379,592	768,872	50.63
Illinois	5,617,709	772,089	767,163	1,539,252	50.16
Michigan	2,639,050	359,621	352,923	712,544	50.47
Wisconsin	2,324,892	347,387	343,106	690,493	50.31
Minnesota	2,117,022	314,376	308,028	622,404	50.51
Iowa	2,196,970	316,887	309,249	626,136	50.61
Missouri	3,448,649	513,864	503,487	1,017,351	50.51
North Dakota	511,996	78,197	74,890	153,087	51.08
South Dakota	487,354	76,907	73,685	150,592	51.07
Nebraska	1,069,214	162,976	158,857	321,833	50.64
Kansas	1,656,799	250,069	242,000	492,069	50.82
Western Division:					
Montana	323,655	36,586	35,589	72,175	50.69
Wyoming	107,387	13,436	12,229	25,665	52.35
Colorado	640,861	79,384	78,909	158,293	50.15
New Mexico	223,332	34,799	33,541	68,340	50.92
Arizona	150,682	19,862	19,014	38,876	51.09
Utah	329,525	53,713	53,712	107,425	50.00
Nevada	42,335	4,642	4,375	9,017	51.48
Idaho	220,351	32,191	30,829	63,020	51.08
Washington	646,799	83,129	80,511	163,640	50.80
Oregon	495,138	66,204	64,017	130,221	50.84
California	1,702,377	195,779	192,363	388,142	50.44

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS AT DIFFERENT DATES AND THE RELATION OF THE ENROLMENT TO THE SCHOOL POPULATION.

State or territory.	Number of different pupils of all ages enrolled during the school year (excluding duplicate enrolments). 1889-'90.	1899-1900.	1907-'08.	Per cent of school population (i e., of children 5 to 18 years of age) enrolled. 1899-'90.	1899-1900.	1907-'08.
United States	12,722,581	15,503,110	17,061,902	68.61	72.43	69.32
North Atlantic Division	3,112,622	3,643,949	4,047,560	70.45	70.86	68.55
South Atlantic Division	1,785,486	2,182,615	2,421,078	59.22	65.73	64.88
South Central Division	2,293,579	3,018,609	3,532,885	60.14	67.28	64.73
North Central Division	5,015,217	5,842,569	5,941,149	76.46	78.65	71.63
Western Division	515,677	815,368	1,119,290	70.01	79.51	91.38
North Atlantic Division:						
Maine	139,676	150,918	132,533	85.88	81.38	79.21
New Hampshire	59,813	65,688	64,036	71.28	73.98	67.43
Vermont	65,608	65,964	65,781	——	82.15	79.72
Massachusetts	371,492	474,891	524,319	72.56	76.21	75.63
Rhode Island	52,774	67,231	78,410	62.65	66.79	65.30
Connecticut	126,505	155,228	183,785	72.02	74.54	77.31
New York	1,042,160	1,209,574	1,364,630	70.71	69.57	66.81
New Jersey	234,072	322,575	402,866	62.21	68.52	70.05
Pennsylvania	1,020,522	1,151,880	1,231,200	69.53	68.90	65.10
South Atlantic Division:						
Delaware	31,434	36,895	*39,546	66.19	75.33	*75.47
Maryland	184,251	222,373	236,656	60.37	67.00	65.02
District of Columbia	36,906	46,519	53,385	63.10	76.81	77.51
Virginia	342,209	370,595	375,977	60.51	63.19	59.11
West Virginia	193,064	232,343	255,059	75.27	78.58	74.23
North Carolina	322,533	400,452	497,716	56.39	63.55	70.69
South Carolina	201,260	281,891	319,614	47.08	60.74	61.93
Georgia	381,297	482,673	508,403	58.45	65.30	60.41
Florida	92,472	108,874	134,722	71.10	66.57	65.77
South Central Division:						
Kentucky	399,660	500,294	441,377	65.64	75.27	60.07
Tennessee	447,950	485,354	507,887	74.05	75.09	71.39
Alabama	301,615	376,423	386,478	55.83	61.67	55.77
Mississippi	334,158	386,507	466,860	70.62	73.27	77.99
Louisiana	120,253	196,169	254,861	31.58	43.62	49.26
Texas	466,872	659,598	812,293	59.50	64.67	65.55
Arkansas	223,071	314,662	366,054	55.41	71.02	74.27
Oklahoma	——	99,602	297,075	——	79.82	63.14

State or territory.	Number of different pupils of all ages enrolled during the school year (excluding duplicate enrollments.)			Per cent of school population (i. e., of children 5 to 18 years of age) enrolled.		
	1889-'90.	1899-1909.	1907-'08.	1899-'90.	1899-1900.	1907-'08.
North Central Division:						
Ohio	797,489	829,160	859,744	76.54	75.40	71.64
Indiana	512,955	564,807	531,731	79.21	81.10	69.16
Illinois	778,319	958,911	988,078	71.97	72.68	64.19
Michigan	427,032	504,985	529,352	73.45	77.12	74.29
Wisconsin	351,723	445,142	465,306	69.77	72.51	67.39
Minnesota	280,960	399,207	430,748	74.59	77.59	69.21
Iowa	493,267	566,223	512,581	85.51	89.06	81.86
Missouri	620,314	719,817	701,820	74.43	78.63	68.99
North Dakota	35,543	77,686	131,590	71.26	81.26	85.96
South Dakota	78,043	98,822	117,609	81.04	79.49	78.10
Nebraska	240,300	288,227	280,581	75.35	89.50	87.18
Kansas	399,322	389,582	392,009	88.56	80.21	79.67
Western Division:						
Montana	16,980	39,430	51,346	71.14	72.80	71.14
Wyoming	7,052	14,512	21,390	54.46	65.66	83.34
Colorado	65,490	117,555	160,268	72.20	88.19	101.25
New Mexico	18,215	36,735	43,647	42.25	61.43	63.87
Arizona	7,989	16,504	27,023	52.72	51.94	69.51
Utah	37,279	73,042	82,086	55.26	81.02	76.41
Nevada	7,387	6,676	9,761	73.80	74.06	108.25
Idaho	14,311	36,669	69,969	62.66	79.18	111.03
Washington	55,964	115,104	198,215	70.58	87.86	121.13
Oregon	63,254	89,405	107,493	74.78	82.13	82.55
California	221,756	269,736	348,093	77.38	79.56	89.68

*Approximate.

PER CENT OF THE SCHOOL POPULATION (I. E., CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE) ENROLLED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1888 TO 1908.

Year.	United States.	North Atlantic Division.	South Atlantic Division.	South Central Division.	North Central Division.	Western Division.
1887-88	68.33	71.60	58.68	58.67	75.96	68.53
1888-89	68.20	70.60	58.40	58.28	76.63	69.39
1889-90	68.61	70.45	59.22	60.14	76.46	70.01
1890-91	69.40	70.04	60.15	63.01	76.25	75.49
1891-92	69.51	69.78	59.50	63.72	76.30	77.98
1892-93	69.70	68.99	61.94	63.92	76.23	77.16
1893-94	71.32	70.45	63.08	66.00	78.04	77.45
1894-95	71.54	71.53	62.21	65.83	78.17	79.32
1895-96	71.80	71.57	62.46	66.75	78.16	79.72
1896-97	72.36	72.12	64.49	67.75	78.06	78.27
1897-98	72.68	71.78	66.25	67.36	78.66	78.00
1898-99	71.96	71.69	64.93	66.54	77.75	77.85
1899-1900	72.43	70.86	65.73	67.28	78.65	79.51
1900-1901	71.67	70.71	66.65	65.22	77.36	80.69
1901-2	71.45	70.31	66.55	65.12	76.85	82.49
1902-3	70.67	69.84	65.99	64.60	75.49	82.46
1903-4	70.59	69.89	66.01	64.66	74.82	84.95
1904-5	70.35	69.88	65.02	65.15	74.04	86.41
1905-6	70.43	69.39	65.40	64.70	74.19	88.31
1906-7	69.61	68.70	64.78	65.33	72.48	88.53
1907-8	69.32	68.55	64.88	64.73	71.63	91.38

SCHOOL MONEYS RECEIVED IN 1907-'08.

State or Territory.	Income of permanent school funds and rent of school lands.	From taxation.			From other sources, State and local.	Total revenue (excluding balances on hand and proceeds of bond sales).
		From State taxes.	From local taxes.	Total from Taxation.		
United States.	$22,419,282	$58,097,151	$259,340,960	$317,438,111	$42,062,123	$381,919,526
N. Atl. Div.	441,939	19,848,709	117,862,767	137,711,476	3,563,746	141,717,161
S. Atl. Div.	199,587	11,239,347	10,981,218	22,220,565	1,163,097	23,583,249
S. Central Div.	2,973,270	10,485,331	8,302,131	18,787,462	7,991,535	29,752,267
N. Central Div.	17,801,820	5,896,193	101,076,569	106,972,762	26,687,510	151,462,092
Western Div.	1,002,666	10,627,571	21,118,275	31,745,846	2,656,245	35,404,757

State or Territory.	Income of permanent school funds and rent of school lands.	From taxation.			From other sources, State and local.	Total revenue. (excluding balances on hand and proceeds of bond sales.)
		From State taxes.	From local taxes.	Total from Taxation.		
N. Atl. Div.:						
Maine	26,743	813,183	1,232,805	2,045,988	606,388	2,679,119
New H'pshire	[1]	82,432	1,250,698	1,333,130	311,405	1,644,535
Vermont	55,212	162,048	1,108,035	1,270,083	142,615	1,467,910
Mas'chusetts	[2]	412,477	17,866,857	18,279,334	648,572	18,927,906
Rhode Island	18,394	151,363	1,866,219	2,017,582	74,805	2,110,781
Connecticut	141,590	550,980	4,043,834	4,594,814	291,473	5,027,877
New York	[2]	5,057,705	49,922,731	54,980,436	1,460,278	56,440,714
New Jersey	200,000	5,118,521	8,048,604	13,167,125	28,210	13,395,335
Pennsylvania	0	7,500,000	32,522,984	40,022,984	[3]	40,022,984
S. Atl. Div.:						
Del. (1904–5)	0	159,736	338,788	498,524	.....	498,524
Maryland	51,333	1,364,018	2,087,747	3,451,765	68,435	3,571,533
Dist. of Col.	0	[4]1,212,305	1,212,305	[4]2,424,610	.....	2,424,610
Virginia	63,441	1,445,147	1,781,525	3,226,672	222,259	3,512,372
West Virginia	50,000	1,445,606	2,164,803	3,610,409	221,061	3,881,470
No. Carolina	[2]	1,921,725	650,739	2,572,464	.....	2,572,464
So. Carolina	0	[5]1,152,140	485,749	[6]1,637,889	57,739	1,695,628
Georgia	[1]	2,163,207	1,110,679	3,273,886	423,414	3,697,300
Florida	34,813	375,463	1,148,883	1,524,346	170,189	1,729,348
S. Central Div.						
Kentucky	[1]	2,497,866	898,151	3,396,017	495,920	3,891,937
Tennessee	573,107	[1]	2,234,865	2,234,865	698,997	3,506,969
Mississippi	0	1,005,029	208,321	1,213,350	705,545	1,918,895
Louisiana	87,685	901,763	467,240	1,369,003	2,012,530	3,469,218
Texas	1,967,962	3,803,416	2,624,666	6,428,082	336,002	8,732,046
Arkansas	34,035	688,996	1,549,860	2,238,856	363,004	2,635,895
Oklahoma	310,481	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]3,000,000	3,310,481
No. Central Div.						
Ohio	260,435	2,150,049	19,327,580	21,477,629	1,886,623	23,624,687
Indiana	723,055	2,036,452	4,162,559	6,199,011	7,520,576	14,442,642
Illinois	1,632,137	0	23,020,933	23,020,933	8,059,840	32,712,910
Michigan	7,553,409	0	6,136,063	6,136,063	1,497,731	15,187,203
Wisconsin	1,724,293	0	7,257,882	7,257,882	1,421,633	10,403,808
Minnesota	2,103,744	[3]	7,100,410	7,100,410	[7]2,960,480	12,164,634
Iowa	959,949	0	9,748,880	9,748,880	795,264	11,504,093
Missouri	918,067	1,224,754	9,417,521	10,642,275	565,825	12,126,167
No. Dakota	519,611	428,451	2,297,442	2,725,893	217,726	3,463,230
So. Dakota	511,445	0	2,283,038	2,283,038	210,588	3,005,071
Nebraska	325,909	56,487	4,365,341	4,421,828	1,258,642	6,006,379
Kansas	569,766	0	5,958,920	5,958,920	292,582	6,821,268
Western Div.:						
Montana	136,283	1,342,404	683,038	2,025,442	53,458	2,215,183
Wyoming	127,313	0	476,770	476,770	16,047	620,130
Colorado	[1]	1,164,981	3,092,269	4,257,250	390,862	4,648,112
New Mexico	53,341	124,714	333,507	458,221	46,358	557,920
Arizona	111,399	139,713	402,964	542,677	41,354	695,430
Utah	49,330	455,809	1,215,176	1,670,985	509,792	2,230,107
Nevada	[1]	229,396	170,206	399,602	167,212	566,814
Idaho	[1]	153,660	1,090,214	1,243,874	223,510	1,467,384
Washington	525,000	2,271,068	3,751,098	6,022,166	423,365	6,970,531
Oregon	.....	248,488	2,476,924	2,725,412	153,744	2,879,156
California	[1]	4,497,338	7,426,109	11,923,447	630,543	12,553,990

[1]Not reported separately. [2]Included in state taxes. [3]Included in column 4. [4]Includes United States appropriation. [5]Includes poll tax. [6]Includes "dispensary funds." [7]Includes receipts from sale of bonds.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE OF 1907-'08.

State or Territory.	Paid for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus.	Paid for teachers' and superintendents' salaries.	Paid for all other purposes, principally mainten'ce	Total expenditure, excluding payments of bonds.
United States	$73,640,408	$219,780,123	$77,923,879	$371,344,410
North Atlantic Division	$30,177,715	$74,725,544	$28,955,455	$133,858,714
South Atlantic Division	3,827,765	16,289,722	2,689,916	22,807,403
South Central Division	2,635,562	22,662,285	4,815,436	30,113,283

State or Territory.	Paid for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus.	Paid for teachers' and superintendents' salaries.	Paid for all other purposes, principally mainten'ce.	Total expenditure, excluding payments of bonds.
North Central Division	25,231,810	84,917,134	37,822,619	147,971,563
Western Division	11,767,556	21,185,438	3,640,453	36,593,447
North Atlantic Division:				
Maine	$417,975	*$1,479,656	$375,243	$2,272,874
New Hampshire	150,716	906,577	457,948	1,515,241
Vermont	111,599	844,237	507,077	1,462,913
Massachusetts	3,817,655	11,252,399	†3,445,376	18,515,430
Rhode Island	460,501	1,166,148	675,402	2,302,051
Connecticut	1,116,921	2,800,286	1,051,493	4,968,700
New York	14,623,248	31,358,469	8,510,562	54,472,279
New Jersey	3,761,255	7,206,939	3,179,625	14,147,819
Pennsylvania	5,717,845	17,730,833	10,752,729	34,201,407
South Atlantic Division:				
Delaware (1904–'05)	‡	341,576	198,381	539,957
Maryland	237,550	2,594,062	621,102	3,452,714
District of Columbia	¶501,737	1,357,229	349,114	2,208,080
Virginia	606,587	2,434,512	593,559	3,634,658
West Virginia	804,363	2,315,439	133,137	3,252,939
North Carolina	804,588	1,845,358	146,133	2,796,079
South Carolina	169,318	1,356,255	70,413	1,595,986
Georgia	430,242	2,974,605	338,100	3,742,947
Florida	273,380	1,070,686	239,977	1,584,043
South Central Division:				
Kentucky	‡	2,618,126	1,092,321	3,710,447
Tennessee	478,705	2,370,907	337,645	3,187,257
Alabama	425,000	2,195,335	§	2,620,335
Mississippi	48,163	1,503,046	165,404	1,716,613
Louisiana	669,314	2,348,896	554,379	3,572,589
Texas	658,716	6,903,597	1,948,928	9,511,241
Arkansas	355,664	2,022,378	116,759	2,494,801
Oklahoma	‡	2,700,000	600,000	3,300,000
North Central Division:				
Ohio	3,800,287	13,705,573	5,988,051	23,493,911
Indiana	1,813,590	8,348,804	3,090,801	13,253,195
Illinois	4,514,999	15,224,649	11,494,301	31,233,949
Michigan	2,498,620	7,700,993	3,024,160	13,223,773
Wisconsin	2,189,892	6,090,398	2,052,837	10,333,127
Minnesota	1,388,330	6,412,415	+3,694,871	11,495,616
Iowa	762,749	7,624,097	2,881,143	11,267,989
Missouri	3,427,190	7,277,725	2,064,795	12,769,710
North Dakota	1,210,541	2,029,767	1,046,805	4,287,113
South Dakota	390,026	1,633,593	1,025,563	3,049,182
Nebraska	1,342,714	4,004,622	881,218	6,228,554
Kansas	1,892,872	4,864,498	578,074	7,335,444
Western Division:				
Montana	594,031	1,132,233	343,931	2,070,195
Wyoming	147,955	362,795	74,210	584,960
Colorado	525,870	2,916,300	1,108,516	4,550,686
New Mexico	54,897	354,553	74,610	484,060
Arizona	142,654	429,371	195,006	767,031
Utah	299,592	1,095,926	889,114	2,284,632
Nevada	212,179	197,044	90,675	499,898
Idaho	683,308	918,995	70,940	1,673,243
Washington	2,738,202	3,338,245	392,868	6,469,315
Oregon	667,095	1,719,044	400,583	2,786,722
California	5,701,773	8,720,932	———	14,422,705

*Includes janitors' wages. †Includes furniture, libraries, etc. ‡Included in column 4. ¶Includes some unclassified expenditures. §Not reported separately. +Includes bonded indebtedness paid.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR COMMON SCHOOLS EACH YEAR SINCE 1889.

Year.	Expended for—			Total expenditure.
	Sites, buildings, furniture, etc.	Teachers' and superintendents' salaries.	All other purposes.	
1889–90	$26,207,041	$91,836,484	$22,463,190	$140,506,715
1890–91	26,448,047	96,303,069	24,743,693	147,494,809
1891–92	29,344,559	100,298,256	26,174,197	155,817,012
1892–93	30,294,130	104,560,339	29,316,588	164,171,057
1893–94	30,007,688	109,202,405	33,292,750	172,502,843

Year.	Expended for—			Total expenditure.
	Sites, buildings, furniture, etc.	Teachers' and superintendents' salaries.	All other purposes.	
1894-95	29,436,940	113,872,388	32,499,951	175,809,279
1895-96	32,590,112	117,139,841	33,769,012	183,498,965
1896-97	32,376,476	119,310,503	35,995,290	187,682,269
1897-98	31,415,233	124,192,270	38,685,408	194,292,911
1898-99	31,229,308	129,345,873	39,579,416	200,154,597
1899-1900	35,450,820	137,687,746	41,826,052	214,964,618
1900-1901	39,872,278	143,378,507	44,272,042	227,522,827
1901-2	39,962,863	151,443,681	46,855,755	238,262,299
1902-3	46,289,074	157,110,108	48,058,443	251,457,625
1903-4	49,453,269	167,824,753	55,938,205	273,216,227
1904-5	56,416,168	177,462,981	57,737,511	291,616,660
1905-6	60,608,352	186,483,464	60,673,843	307,765,659
1906-7	65,333,340	202,047,814	69,517,179	336,898,333
1907-8	73,640,408	219,780,123	77,923,879	371,344,410

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was incorporated by an act of Congress approved January 12, 1903. The incorporators were William H. Baldwin, jr., Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody and Albert Shaw. The object of the incorporation is to promote education within the United States, without distinction of race, sect or creed. For the promotion of such object the said corporation is to build, improve, enlarge or equip, or to aid others to build, improve, enlarge or equip, buildings for elementary or primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or for higher institutions of learning, or in connection therewith, libraries, workshops, gardens, kitchens or other educational accessories; to establish, maintain or endow or aid others to establish, maintain, or endow, elementary or primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or higher institutions of learning; to aid, co-operate with, or endow associations or other corporations engaged in educational work within the United States, or to donate to any such association or corporation any property or moneys which shall at any time be held by said corporation; to collect educational statistics and to publish reports containing the same

Objects of the Board.

For the first three years of its existence the board, through its representatives, made a careful study of public education in the Southern States. As a result of this study it reached the conclusion that the greatest present need of that part of our country is the increased productive efficiency of rural life. Eighty-five per cent of the people of the Southern States live in the country, and by farming.

The Promotion of Practical Farming in the Southern States.

Careful inquiry was therefore made in the United States and in other countries regarding methods of delivering to farmers the practical agricultural knowledge that has been developed by national and state departments of agriculture, experimental farms, etc. In the course of this inquiry the representatives of the board met Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who by demonstration farms was successfully combating the boll weevil in Texas and Louisiana. It was the opinion of the board that the demonstration farm methods of Dr. Knapp could be employed successfully in promoting general agriculture, as well as in combating the specific enemy of the cotton industry. A conference was therefore had with Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who agreed that Dr. Knapp, who is a special representative of the Department of Agriculture, might supervise the work in other states than Texas and Louisiana, provided funds for that purpose might be secured.

The General Education Board, through the Department of Agriculture, under the above agreement, beginning in the early part of 1906, has made contributions for this purpose now aggregating $285,700. For the fiscal year 1909-'10 the appropriation was $102,000. The latest report from Dr. Knapp shows that in the states thus aided by the General Education Board, 135 men are at work supervising the demonstration farms and 13,589 farmers are pursuing improved agricultural methods under such direction. He further estimates that 187,680 farmers are pursuing similar work, as influenced by those farmers who are under the immediate supervision of the agents. This work has attracted the favorable attention of the Farmers' Union of the Southern States of agricultural colleges, public school authorities and the public press. Under the auspices of Dr. Knapp special state agents have been appointed in the several Southern states, who are conducting demonstration work among the boys of the public schools. Several thousands of boys, from twelve years of age and up, under the general designation of Boys' Corn Clubs, are "learning by doing;" that is, instead of studying text books on agriculture, they are performing practical agricultural demonstrations on their fathers' farms, and are making these experiments the basis of agricultural study in the schools.

The general study on educational conditions in the Southern States led the board to believe that the greatest lack in that region, and, therefore, the greatest need, was of public high schools. It is the policy of the board to do this work through existing organizations. Arrangement was therefore made with the several state universities in the Southern states whereby such universities could assume the leadership and direction of a movement designed to develop systems of high schools. Appropriations have been made by the General Education Board to the state universities in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Promotion of Public High Schools.

The General Education Board appropriates to each university a sum sufficient to pay the salary and traveling expenses of a special high school representative. This man, representing the university and the State Department of Education, goes to counties throughout the state, arouses and organizes public sentiment favorable to high schools and secures the establishment and maintenance of public high schools. The following high schools have been established: Alabama, 33; Florida, 10; Georgia, 46; Louisiana, 22; Mississippi, 37; North Carolina, 198; South Carolina, 85; Tennessee, 43; Virginia, 229 As a result of this co-operative initiative on the part of the General Education Board, 703 new high schools have been established, and $6,390,780 has been raised by the people for buildings and equipment.

The General Education Board uniformly makes its gifts for endowment. Colleges throughout the country decide how much maney they wish to raise at a given time. Application is made to the General Education Board. A careful study of the institution is made covering both its financial and educational strength. It is studied not only as a particulair institution of learning, but in its relation to higher education generally in a particular state. Then to approved institutions the board makes contributions toward the total sums which they themselves have decided to raise. These contributions are made absolutely to the trustees of the several institutions and the General Education Board exercises no supervision or control in any case.

The Promotion of Institutions of Higher Learning

Appropriations by the board for higher education have been made as follows:

In the Southern states	$1,537,500
In the Western states	2,185,000
In the Eastern and Middle states	1,455,000
Total	$5,177,500

These gifts on the part of the General Education Board are toward an approximate total of $23,000,000, which total sum represents the increase of educational endowment and equipment, largely made possible by the contributions of the General Education Board.

It should be noted that the policy of the General Education Board is to work through existing institutions and agencies and not itself to undertake independent educational work. The contributions for agricultural demonstration work are expended under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, through its accredited representatives, has entire control of such expenditures. Payments are made by the General Education Board for this work on vouchers certified by representatives of the Department of Agriculture. It seeks to promote public high schools, not by sending its own agents into the several states to do this work, but by enabling state universities and state departments of education to do the work. Here, again, the direction and supervision of the work is entirely in the hands of the accredited representatives of the states.

Its contributions to colleges are not for specific departments in colleges or universities, nor for particular kinds of education. The contributions are made to the trustees of the colleges, who have full power to direct the expenditure thereof. The only promise required by the board in making its gifts is that the money which it gives shall be invested and preserved inviolable for the endowment of the college or university.

John D. Rockefeller, on July 9, 1909, made a gift of $10,000,000 to the board. Increasing his gifts to the enterprise to a total of $53,000,000. Awards have been made in aid of education, up to May 24, 1910, amounting to $5,177,500, supplementing sums raised by colleges amounting to over $15,000,000.

The present officers of the board are: Frederick T. Gates, chairman; Wallace Buttrick, secretary; E. C. Sage, assistant secretary; L. G. Meyers, treasurer.

The present members of the board are: Frederick T. Gates, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Rockefeller, jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Hugh H. Hanna, E. Benjamin Andrews, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston and Wickliffe Rose. Headquarters, No. 2 Rector street, New York City.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

The Peabody Education Fund was created in 1867 by George Peabody to advance the cause of education in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund originally amounted to $3,000,000, but as $900,000 of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the principal was reduced to $2,100,000. The present members of the board of trustees are Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; Rich-

ard Olney, of Massachusetts; George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island; James D. Porter, of Tennessee; J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, Grenville L. Winthrop, and the Right Rev. William C. Doane, of New York; Samuel A. Green and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Henderson M. Somerville, of Alabama; Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana, and Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina. The office of chairman of the board, long filled by Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, is now vacant. The other officers are: Secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan, New York City; general agent, Wickliffe Rose, Nashville, Tenn.

The board of trustees received power to terminate the trust after thirty years—that is, in 1897—and at a meeting on January 24, 1905, it was voted to take such action. A conditional grant of $1,000,000 was made to the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, the City of Nashville, the County of Davidson and the State of Tennessee being required to raise an additional $750,000. On January 31, 1910, the grant was made absolute, the additional amount having been raised. Of the original fund $1,250,000 remains to be disposed of, and it will probably be divided among the States which were the original beneficiaries of the fund.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board was organized in New York City on November 3, 1901, as a result of resolutions adopted at the fourth conference for education in the South, held at Winston-Salem, N. C., on April 20, 1901. These resolutions provided for the appointment of an executive board of seven, authorized to conduct a campaign of education for free schools for all the people, by supplying literature to the newspapers and periodical press, by participation in educational meetings, and by general correspondence, and to conduct a bureau of information and advice on legislation and school organization.

For these purposes the board is authorized to raise funds and disburse them, to employ a secretary or agent, and to do whatever may be necessary to carry out effectively these measures and others that may from time to time be found feasible and desirable.

The board is not chartered and has no constitution or by-laws. Its principal work has been and is to inform the public regarding educational conditions in the South and to create a public sentiment for the betterment of such conditions. The officers of the board are Robert C. Ogden, president; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Edgar Gardner Murphy, Montgomery, Ala., secretary; G. S. Dickerman, New Haven, Conn., associate secretary.

THE ANNA T. JEANES FOUNDATION.

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation was organized for the purpose of administering a fund given by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, Pa., for negro rural schools. The principal of the fund is $200,000. The board of trustees was formally organized on February 29, 1908, and its officers are James H. Dillard, New Orleans, La., president; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Va., secretary. In his first statement to the board of trustees, June 1, 1908, the president suggested that the best line of work in using the money placed at the disposal of the board is "(1) to get something additional from the school authorities, whether lengthening of term, or better pay, or larger teaching force, or better house; (2) to get the cooperative effort of the people themselves; (3) to improve the effectiveness of the school and widen its neighborhood influence by introducing industrial features."

In the first year of the use of the fund the expenditure was: For salary of teachers, $15,059; for building and equipment, $1,965; for extension of term, $547 50.

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

The John F. Slater Fund was created by John Fox Slater, of Norwich, Conn. (born at Smithfield, R. I., March 4, 1815; died at Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1884), who on May 18, 1882, transferred to a board of trustees in the city of New York the sum of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the negro race. The general object of the trust, as indicated by the donor, is "the uplifting of the emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity by conferring upon them the blessings of a Christian education, an education in which the instruction of the mind in the common branches of secular learning shall be associated with training in just notions of duty toward God and man, in the light of Holy Scriptures." The means used in the prosecution of this general object are the training of teachers from among the people requiring to be taught, and the encouragement of such institutions as are most useful in promoting this training of teachers.

The original board of trustees consisted of Rutherford B Hayes, of Ohio; Morrison R. Waite, of the District of Columbia; William E. Dodge, of New York; Phillips Brooks, of Massachusetts; Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland; John A. Stewart of New York; Alfred A. Colquitt, of Georgia; Morris K. Jesup, of New York; James P. Boyse, of Kentucky, and William A. Slater, of Connecticut. The present secretary of the board of trustees, Slater Fund, is Benjamin Strong, No. 250 West 82d street, New York City.

RHODES OXFORD SCHOLARSHIPS.

The first elections of scholars in the United States under the bequests of Cecil J. Rhodes occurred in 1904. All candidates in each state and territory must pass an Oxford Responsions examination, and one competitor will be named for each

by the committee or university charged with making appointments. Scholars must have reached at least the end of their sophomore or second year work at some recognized degree granting university or college of the United States. Scholars must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States, and must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age. The scholarships offered afford a cash allowance of $1,500 a year for three years. It is intended to have at all times two beneficiaries at Oxford from each of the 46 states and 2 territories designated.

Any inquiries about Oxford, its colleges and the courses of study there, should be addressed to F. J. Wylie, the Oxford agent of the Rhodes Trustees. Copies of Oxford Responsion papers for past years can be obtained from the Oxford University Press, Nos. 91 and 95 Fifth avenue, New York.

The president of the State or Territorial University or College is in each of the following states and territories chairman of the committee of selection for that state: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The following chairmen have been named for other states: Connecticut, President Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; Illinois, President W. R. Harper, University of Chicago; Kentucky, President D. B. Gray, Georgetown College; Maryland, President W. A. Remsen, Johns Hopkins University; Massachusetts, President A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University; New Jersey, President ——— ———, Princeton University; New York State, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University; Rhode Island, President W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University.

In the following states appointments are made by the chartered colleges and universities in rotation: California, University of California, Leland Stanford University, smaller colleges every seventh year; Vermont, University of Vermont, Middlebury College.

THE CARNEGIE TEACHING FOUNDATION.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was incorporated by an act of Congress approved March 10, 1906. The trustees are Arthur T. Hadley, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob G. Schurman, Woodrow Wilson, L. Clarke Seelye, C. C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, Frank A. Vanderlip, T. Morris Carnegie, Robert A. Franks, Charles R. Van Hise and Ira Remsen. Henry S. Pritchett was elected president of the board of trustees.

Objects of the Foundation.

The main object of the corporation was stated to be "to provide retiring pensions, without regard to race, sex, creed or color, for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, who shall be deemed entitled to assistance on such conditions as such corporation may approve; provided, however, that the said retiring pensions shall be paid to such teachers only as are or have been connected with institutions not under control of a sect or which do not require their trustees, their officers, faculties or students (or a majority thereof) to belong to any specified sect, and which do not impose any theological test as a condition of entrance therein or of connection therewith."

Mr. Carnegie endowed the foundation with $10,000,000. Subsequently, on March 31, 1908, the governing boards of several State Universities having indicated a desire to have their faculties included in the list of eligibles for retiring pensions, Mr. Carnegie wrote a letter to the trustees offering to increase the fund to $15,000,000. That offer was accepted by the board of trustees on May 7, 1908, and professors in State institutions are now entitled to apply for allowances whenever the Legislature and the Governor request the inclusion of State institutions in the foundation's list.

In 1908 the maximum amount of a retiring allowance was raised from $3,000 to $4,000 and provision was made for the continuance of one-half of the allowance to the widow of the pensioner. The number of retiring allowances in force in 1908 was 211 and the total paid for such allowances was $303,505. In 1909 there were 318 pensioners, drawing $466,000.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

The Carnegie Institution, organized in 1902 under the general law governing the organization of corporations in the District of Columbia, was reorganized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904. The Institution was endowed by Andrew Carnegie, the original fund consisting of $10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, $100,000 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, $50,000 4 per cent. debenture bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and $50,000 first refunding gold 4 per cent bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Carnegie in December, 1907, increased the endowment by $2,000,000 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

The objects of the corporation, as stated in the law of April 28, 1904, are: "To encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; and in particular—

(a) To conduct, endow, and assist investigation in any department of science,

literature or art, and to this end to co-operate with governments, universities, technical schools, learned societies, and individuals.

(b) To appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research.

(c) To publish and distribute documents.

(d) To conduct lectures, hold meetings and acquire and maintain a library.

(e) To purchase such property, real or personal, and construct such building or buildings as may be necessary to carry on the work of the corporation.

(f) In general, to do and perform all things necessary to promote the objects of the institution, with full power, however, to the trustees hereinafter appointed and their successors from time to time to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time, provided that the objects of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto."

An administration building was erected in Washington at a cost of $254,000, and up to October 31, 1909, the total appropriated for research and the publication of the results of such research was $4,320,140 The institution is governed by a board of twenty-two trustees. The trustees are John S. Billings, John L. Cadwalader, Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, S. Weir Mitchell, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, William B. Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Martin A. Ryerson, William H. Taft, Charles D. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, George W. Wickersham and Robert S. Woodward. Robert S. Woodward is president of the institution. John S. Billings is chairman of the board of trustees, Elihu Root vice-chairman and Cleveland H. Dodge secretary.

THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

In 1907 Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York City, gave to a board of trustees the sum of $10,000,000 for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America. The scope of the Foundation as defined by the trustees at one of their earliest meetings is as follows:

"(a) The Foundation will not attempt to relieve individual or family need. Its function is to eradicate so far as possible the causes of poverty and ignorance, rather than to relieve the sufferings of those who are poor or ignorant.

"(b) The sphere of higher education, that served by our universities and colleges, is not within the scope of the Foundation. It is sufficiently cared for by the General Education Board. Not so, however, elementary education of the kind that directly affects social and living conditions, e. g., industrial education, education in the household arts, training of charity workers, etc.

"(c) Aid to churches for church purposes, whatever their denomination, is not within the scope of the Foundation."

Among the propagandist movements to which the Foundation has contributed both direction and financial support are the following: Prevention of tuberculosis, playground extension, care of children, children's school gardens, charity organization extension, and prevention of blindness.

Board of trustees: Mrs. Russell Sage, pres.; Robert W. de Forest, vice-pres.; Cleveland H. Dodge, treas.; John M. Glenn, gen. director; Miss Helen M. Gould, Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler and Alfred T. White. Office, No. 105 E. 22d street, New York City.

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

The Carnegie Hero Fund was created by Andrew Carnegie, who, in April, 1904, placed $5,000,000 in first collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburg, Penn., for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow-men, or for the heroes themselves, if injured only, the fund to be applied only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The officers of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission are: President, Charles L. Taylor; vice-president, W. J. Holland; secretary and manager, F. M. Wilmot; treasurer, J. H. Reed; assistant treasurer, S. E. Weir; assistant manager, C. B. Ebersol.

The Commission's medals are of three grades, gold, silver and bronze. The last report, dated January 1, 1910, showed that up to that date 319 medals had been awarded—13 gold, 148 silver and 175 bronze. In addition $248,406 has been paid since the fund was founded to heroes and their dependents, and $134,462 to sufferers from disasters.

Awards of 1910.

On October 31, 1910, fifty-eight names were added to the hero list in the United States. For acts of heroism thirty silver and twenty-eight bronze medals were awarded to life savers, or their families, in cases where death resulted In addition cash awards aggregating $40,250 were made in thirty-three cases, the cash to be used for educational or other worthy purpose, at the discretion of the executive committee. In twenty-three other cases of rescue or attempted rescue, where the heroes died as a result, pensions ranging from $20 to $70 a month were made to the dependents, with $5 a month additional for each orphan child.

The recipients of the awards and the classification of their heroism follow:

Bronze medals—Charles G. Baxter, Stone Mountain, Ga., train; Thomas Rodney Dobson, Relay, Md., drowning; Harry Z. Householder, Relay, Md., drowning; James

D. Ledbetter, Camilla, Ga., drowning; Daniel W. McGowan, Aroata, Cal., drowning; George H. Griffin (died), Tower City, N. D., drowning; James L. McFarland, West Frankfort, Ill., train.

Bronze medal and cash, as needed for specific purpose—Lawrence B. Ryman, Dallas, Penn., drowning; Justin J. McCarthy, Washington, drowning; James T. Martin, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., drowning; John H. Thompson, Ashtabula, Ohio, drowning; Herbert J. Hesse, Whitehall, Mich., drowning; Elias Roser, Grand Rapids, Mich., drowning; Alva B. Coffey (died), Martinsville, Ind., drowning; Vaughn V. Longmire, Lost Creek, Tenn., drowning; Byron P. Van Orman, Canandaigua, N. Y., runaway; Jesse Dunlap, Childs, Penn., train.; Edmund M. Price, Los Angeles, street car; W. Benjamin McAnally, Piano, Tex., suffocation; Henry P. McCoy, Pocatello, Idaho, suffocation; Charles B. Evans, Mendon, Ill., suffocation; James M. Flanigan, South Pittston, Penn., mine explosion; Patrick F. Walsh, Plains, Penn., mine cave-in; George R. Jopling, Inkerman, Penn., mine cave-in; John Merrick, Inkerman, Penn., mine cave-in; Benjamin George, Pittston, Penn., mine cave-in; Thomas Huntley, Pittston, Penn., mine cave-in; John R. Ranson, Cleburne, Tex., suffocation.

Silver medals—Allan S. Blood, Grayville, Ill., drowning; John Flood (died), Cherry, Ill., mine fire.

Silver medals and cash, as needed for specific purpose—Isaac Lewis, jr., Dominick Fermento, Andrew McLuckie, J. Alexander Norberg, Henry Stewart, Robert Clark, James Speir, John Bundy, John Szabrinski and Charles Waite, all of Cherry, Ill., who died in rescue work in the mine fire; also to Walter Waite and George Eddy, of Cherry, Ill., who survived injuries.

Others to receive the silver medal with cash are Fleming C. Bower, Lewisburg, Penn, drowning; Gertrude Sharpsteen, Halsey Valley, N. Y., train; Jesse A. Wilson, Pittston, Penn., fire; James L. Smith, Sistersville, W. Va., fire; I. Wood Miller, Taylorsville, Ky., drowning; Frederick E. Kilroe (died), Waterbury, Conn., drowning; Adam J. Bopp (died), Middleborough, Mass., drowning; C. Gustav Groeneveit (died), Watsonville, Cal., suffocation; Thomas Fleming (died), Corning, N. Y., suffocation; Walter C. Sweet, Corning, N. Y., suffocation; David R. Tibbs (died), Amsterdam, N. Y., drowning; Joseph B. Pinazza (died), Meaderville, Mont., suffocation; Hiram W. McIntosh (died), Fresno, Cal., train; Mary R. Brown (died), Washington, shooting; William H. Hagerman (died), Malaga, N. J., train.

THE ROCKEFELLER HOOKWORM FUND.

In addition to the various benefactions made by Mr. John D. Rockefeller for medical research and to educational institutions he has made another of a million dollars for the investigation of the cause and cure of the hookworm disease. The announcement was made to the following prominent men, called together for the purpose in New York in October, 1909: Dr. William B. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University and president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Charles W. Stiles, chief of the division of zoology in the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and discoverer of the American species of hookworm and one of the first to appreciate the prevalence of the disease; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Dr. David F. Houston, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis; R. B. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee; J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of education in North Carolina and president of the National Education Association; Walter H. Page, editor of the "World's Work," and Dr. H. P. Driscoll, principal of Hampton Institute.

The letter of Mr. Rockefeller, announcing the gift, said:

"For many months my representatives have been inquiring into the nature and prevalence of 'hookworm disease' and considering plans for mitigating its evils. I have delayed action in this matter only until the facts as to the extent of the disease could be verified and the effectiveness of its cure and prevention demonstrated.

"The wide distribution and serious effects of this malady, particularly in the rural districts of our Southern States, first pointed out by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, have now been confirmed by independent observations of other distinguished investigators and physicians, as well as by educators and public men of the South.

"Knowing your interest in all that pertains to the well being of your fellow men and your acquaintance with this subject, I have invited you to a conference, in the hope that it may lead to the adoption of well considered plans for a co-operative movement of the medical profession, public health officials, boards of trade, churches, schools, the press and other agencies for the cure and prevention of this disease. If you deem it wise to undertake this commission, I shall be glad to be permitted to work with you to that end, and you may call upon me from time to time for such sums of money as may be needed during the next five years for carrying on an aggressive campaign up to a total of $1,000,000."

While the national and state governments have agencies to prevent the introduction of disease from foreign countries, such as cholera and yellow fever, no provision has been made by them for investigating in an extensive way the diseases afflicting mankind which arise within the country. Liberal appropriations have been made from the national treasury to eradicate pests destructive to crops and live stock, but no crusade has been attempted against diseases of the human race upon that basis, except as mentioned.

BENEFACTIONS OF TWO GENEROUS AMERICANS.

Known Carnegie Gifts.

Libraries	$52,000,000	County of Cambria, Penn.	600,000
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg	10,000,000	King Edward's Hospital, England	500,000
Carnegie Institution, Washington	12,000,000	Tradesmen's Association	250,000
Pension funds	15,000,000	Costa Rico Peace Temple	100,000
Hero furds	5,000,000	Berea College, Kentucky	200,000
Scotch universities	15,000,000	Philadelphia College of Physicians	100,000
Dunfermline endowment	2,500,000	Yale University	40,000
Hague Peace Temple	1,750,000	Princeton Lake	100,000
Allied Engineers' Society	1,050,000	To other colleges, schools and societies	21,000,000
French Hero Fund	1,000,000	Miscellaneous (estimated)	25,000,000
Peace Propaganda	1,000,000		
To fight pellagra	1,000,000		
Peace Temple, Central American Republics	750,000	Total	$165,940,000

Known Rockefeller Gifts.

General Education Board	$53,000,000	Harvard University	1,000,000
University of Chicago	25,3[illegible]9,662	Yale University	1,300,000
Rush Medical College	6,000,000	Baptist Educational Society	1,000,000
Fifth Avenue Baptist Church (promised)	2,000,000	Juvenile Reformatories	1,000,000
Other churches (known)	3,100,000	Cleveland City Parks	1,000,000
Hookworm Fund	1,000,000	Ten Branches Y. M. C. A.	1,145,000
Missions (known)	2,300,000	Teachers College	500,000
Baptist Foreign Missionary Fund	2,000,000	Johns Hopkins University	500,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	4,300,000	Vassar College	400,000
Barnard College	1,375,000	Other known gifts to colleges, hospitals, societies and settlements	12,100,000
Southern Education Fund	1,125,000	Total	$122,554,662
Union Theological Seminary	1,100,000		

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First national encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. There are forty-four state and territorial departments. The officers of the national body are: Commander-in-chief, John E. Gilman, Boston, Mass; senior vice commander-in-chief, Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J.; junior vice commander-in-chief, William James, Jacksonville, Fla.; surgeon general, John Loper Smith, M. D., Chattaroy, Wash.; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Thomas Harwood, Albuquerque, N. M.; adjutant general, Ephraim B. Stillings, Boston, Mass.; quartermaster general, Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y.; judge advocate general, Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; inspector general, Henry Z. Osborne, Los Angeles, Cal.; national patriotic instructor, J. S. Hoagland, North Platte, Neb.; senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, William M. Olin, Boston, Mass.; assistant adjutant general, Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Boston, Mass.; assistant quartermaster general and custodian of records, J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. The headquarters for 1910-11 are at the State House, Boston, Mass.

The following table shows the number of posts and members of departments on December 31, 1909:

Departments.	Posts.	Members.	Departments.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama	6	110	Minnesota	166	4,734
Arizona	5	113	Missouri	229	6,761
Arkansas	20	408	Montana	15	445
California and Nevada	100	6,129	Nebraska	209	4,540
Colorado and Wyoming	63	2,457	New Hampshire	80	2,270
Connecticut	61	3,431	New Jersey	106	4,088
Delaware	19	527	New Mexico	9	196
Florida	22	341	New York	590	23,414
Georgia and S. Carolina	11	320	North Dakota	18	337
Idaho	20	552	Ohio	537	22,296
Illinois	507	17,184	Oklahoma	102	2,273
Indiana	361	13,386	Oregon	62	1,957
Iowa	344	10,256	Pennsylvania	523	21,263
Kansas	334	10,470	Potomac	17	1,922
Kentucky	102	2,023	Rhode Island	24	1,361
Louisiana and Mississippi	48	955	South Dakota	63	1,164
Maine	149	4,875	Tennessee	36	1,135
Maryland	56	1,858	Texas	22	438
Massachusetts	210	13,493	Utah	5	329
Michigan	311	9,854	Vermont	90	2,466

Departments.	Posts.	Members.	Departments.	Posts.	Members.
Virginia and N. C.	31	555	Wisconsin	222	6,927
Washington and Alaska	92	3,160			
West Virginia	38	1,128	Totals	6,035	213,901

N. Y. State Department.—The officers of the department for 1910-'11 are: De Witt C. Hurd, Utica, commander; Samuel C. Pierce, Rochester, senior vice commander; Judge H. E. Turner, Lowville, junior vice commander; the Rev. Dr. R. E. Burton, Syracuse, chaplain; council of administration, Simon W. Russell, John M. Beickert, C. J. Westcott, John A. Brown and A. F. Sheldon.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in Pittsburg, Penn., in 1880. It is a co-operative body, which endeavors to promote the interests of union labor through agitation and legislation, as well as by joint action in labor controversies. Its officers are: President, Samuel Gompers; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; first vice-president, James Duncan, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.; second vice-president, John Mitchell, 10,096 Metropolitan Bldg., New York, N. Y.; third vice-president, James O'Connell, 402-407 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.; fourth vice-president, D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.; fifth vice-president, William D. Huber, Carpenter Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; sixth vice-president, Joseph F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; seventh vice-president, John R. Alpine, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; eighth vice-president, H. B. Perham, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. The headquarters are at No. 801 to 809 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On September 30, 1910, there were affiliated with the federation:

International unions	120	Local trade unions	431
State federations	39	Federal labor unions	216
City central bodies	632		
Total			1,438

The average paid-up membership of the organization for the years 1897-1910 has been:

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1897	264,825	1902	1,024,399	1907	1,538,970
1898	278,016	1903	1,465,800	1908	1,586,885
1899	349,422	1904	1,676,200	1909	1,482,872
1900	548,321	1905	1,494,300	1910	1,562,112
1901	787,537	1906	1,454,200		

The receipts for the year ended September 30, 1910, were $191,755 95, and the expenses were $69,792 36. The national organ of the association is "The American Federationist," of which Mr. Gompers is the editor.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

Date of organization, 1900. An educational movement to help solve problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion and when desirable, to promote legislation. Work carried on through the following agencies: Department on Uniform State Legislation; Trade Agreement Department; Industrial Conciliation Department; Industrial Economics Department; Welfare Department; Woman's Welfare Department; Compensation Department; Industrial Insurance Commission; Public Ownership Commission, and Taxation Department. Officers: Seth Low, president; Samuel Gompers, first vice-president; Nahum J. Bachelder, seeond vice-president; Ellison A. Smyth, third vice-president; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, fourth vice-president; Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer; Ralph M. Easley, chairman Executive Council; William R. Willcox, chairman Welfare Department; John Hays Hammond, chairman Committee on Organization; John Mitchell, chairman Trade Agreement Department; Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman Industrial Economics Department; August Belmont, chairman Department Compensation for Industrial Accidents; George W. Perkins, chairman Wage Earners' Insurance Commission; Alton B. Parker, chairman Committee on Uniform Legislation; Mrs. Horace Brock, chairman Woman's Welfare Department; Melville E. Ingalls, chairman Public Ownership Commission; E. R. A. Seligman, chairman Taxation Department; D. L. Case, secretary. Headquarters, 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

PATRIOTIC AND PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.

Incorporated 1890, for the eradication of deaf-mutism, with Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, as its first president. In December, 1908, absorbed The Volta Bureau for the increase and Diffusion of Knowledge Relating to the Deaf. The officers are: President, A. L. E. Crouter, LL D., superintendent Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Edmund Lyon and Caroline Yale, LL.D., principal Clarke School, Northampton, Mass.; secretary, Z. F. Westervelt, superintendent Western New York Institution for the Deaf, Rochester, N. Y.; corresponding secretary and superintendent of the Volta Bureau, Frank W. Boith, Volta Building, Washington, D. C. Active membership, 700.

American Bar Association.

Officers: President, Edgar H. Farrar, New Orleans, La.; secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.; assistant secretary, Albert C. Ritchie, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.

American Civic Association.

Officers: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Penn.; vice-presidents, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; James R. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. John Wesley Hill, New York City; W. W. Hannan, Detroit; George W. Marston, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Penn.; treasurer, W. B. Howland, New York City; secretary, Richard B. Watrous, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The American Continentals.

This society, organized January 9, 1903, is composed of men wearing the uniform of the officers of the Continental army. Any man of good standing who is a lineal descendant of an officer in the War of the Revolution for the Independence of the United States is eligible to membership. Officers: Commandant, Colonel Henry D. Tyler; chief of staff, Brigadier General Philip Reade, U. S. A. (retired); paymaster, Captain Albert J. Squier; judge advocate, Major Lyon G. Tyler; commissary, Addison Allen; adjutant, Captain Louis H. Cornish. Headquarters, Room 61, Drexel Building, Wall and Broad streets, New York City. The organization has branches in several states.

American Flag Association.

The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure national and state legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and demoralizing uses, and to secure a general celebration of June 14 as "Flag Day." The officers of the association are: President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; secretaries, Theodore Fitch, No. 120 Broadway, New York, and Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, Stamford, Conn.; treasurer, Major A. Noel Blakeman, No. 140 Nassau street, New York.

American Humane Association.

This association is a federation of societies and individuals for the prevention of cruelty, especially of cruelty to children and animals. It was organized in 1877 and incorporated in 1903. The officers are: President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; first vice-president, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Aurora, N. Y.; secretary, Nathaniel J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.; directors, Albert Lefingwell, Aurora, N. Y.; John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Huntington Smith, Boston, Mass.; Herbert Spencer Mann, Omaha, Neb.; William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Jenkintown, Penn.; C. A. Snow, Washington, D. C.; Sydney Richmond Tabor, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Carolina Earle White, Philadelphia, Penn.; Alfred Wagstaff, New York City; Mrs. Mary Howe Totten, Washington, D. C.; Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Partridge, San Francisco, Cal.; E. Fellowes Jenkins, New York City.

The American Institute of Social Service.

Object: Social and industrial betterment; information given on all social subjects. The society received the highest award (grand prize) in social economy at the Paris Exposition, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; Liege, 1905. Officers: President, Dr. Josiah Strong; recording secretary, Dr. Rudolph M. Binder; lecturer, Dr. James H. Ecob; treasurer, John T. Perkins, Astor Place Bank, New York. Headquarters: Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

American Peace and Arbitration League.

National headquarters, No. 31 Nassau street, New York City. Officers: President, Hon. James B. McCreary, Richmond, Ky.; vice-presidents, William A. Clark, Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson and General James Grant Wilson; treasurer, Henry Clews; general secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey; executive committee, James G. Wilson, James Talcott, Lindsay Russell, Selden Twitchell, the president, the first vice-president, the treasurer, the general secretary.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Incorporated in 1895 by the New York Legislature, with the object of preserving, either by the acquisition as public trustees or otherwise, beautiful American scenery and landmarks and objects possessing scenic or historic value. President, George F. Kunz, New York; honorary president, J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; vice-presidents, Henry W. Sackett, H. M. Leipziger, George W. Perkins, New York, and Charles S. Francis, Troy, N. Y.; treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York; secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The objects of this society, incorporated April 10, 1866, are: "To provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the United States; to enforce all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of animals; and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws. A further object of the society shall be to instruct the people to be kind to animals by the dissemination of humane literature and other effective methods." Officers: President, Alfred Wagstaff; secretary, Richard Welling; treasurer, Henry Bergh. Headquarters, Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York.

American Veterans of Foreign Service.

Officers: Commander-in-chief, Robert W. Woodside, Pittsburg; senior vice-commander, Roger F. Landis, Harrisburg, Penn.; junior vice-commander, Otto Wittig, Newark, N. J.; national historian, S. F. Schnabel, Philadelphia; national trumpeter, Fabian Seehest, Pennsylvania; judge advocate, Colonel James E. Barnett, Pennsylvania; surgeon general, A. B. Gloniger, Pennsylvania; national organizer, J. J. Lang, Pennsylvania; executive committee, A. B. Spencer, New York, chairman; James F. Tatlow, Pennsylvania; John Faid, Maryland; John Russell, Pennsylvania, and Marshall L. Case, Pennsylvania.

The American National Red Cross.

Chartered by Congress, January 5, 1905. The purposes of this corporation are: "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war; to act in matters of voluntary relief in accord with the military and naval authorities; to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." At the annual meeting of the association, held on December 6, 1910, at Washington, D. C., the following officers were elected: President, the Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; vice-president, Robert W. de Forest, of New York; counsellor, Frederick W. Lehmann, of Missouri; treasurer, A. Piatt Andrew, of Massachusetts; national director, Ernest P. Bicknell, of the District of Columbia; secretary, Charles L. Magee, of the District of Columbia. Two central committeemen elected by the incorporators were Robert W. de Forest, of New York, and Judge W. W. Morrow, of San Francisco. Central committeemen elected by delegates were General Charles Bird, of Wilmington, Del., and Charles D. Norton, of Chicago; to fill the unexpired term of Lambert Tree, of Illinois, H. B. F. Macfarland, of the District of Columbia, was elected. The national headquarters of the association are Room 341, State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D. C. It was announced that New York City had contributed $500,000 to the $2,000,000 endowment fund.

Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion.

The general officers of the legion are: Commander, Samuel B. Horne, Winsted, Conn.; senior vice-commander, Thomas R. Kerr, Pittsburgh, Penn.; junior vice-commander, William D. Dickey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; chaplain, William H. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y.; adjutant, William L. Hill, Portsmouth, N. H.; quartermaster, Alex. A. Forman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; judge advocate, Moses Veale, Philadelphia, Penn.; inspector, Michael McKeever, Philadelphia, Penn.; surgeon, William H. Raymond, Washington, D. C.; historian, J. Madison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J. The organization is composed of men to whom medals have been given by the national government for conspicuous bravery outside of the line of duty.

Army and Navy Union.

Officers: National commander, Colonel J. Edward Browne, Brooklyn, N. Y.; senior vice national commander, Captain J. E. B. Stuart, Newport News, Va.; junior vice national commander, George R. Downs, Erie, Penn.; adjutant general, Thomas M. Avery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; inspector general, Charles W. Brush, Washington; quartermaster general, J. R. McCullough, Newburgh, N. Y.; surgeon general, Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Hampton, Va.; chaplain, John Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio. Next biennial meeting, 1911.

Army of the Tennessee Association.

The Army of the Tennessee Association was organized in 1902 "to keep alive the memory of each other and the stirring scenes in which the army took a part from 1861 to 1865." The officers are: President, H. L. Deam, Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents, George Grindley, A. D. Gaston, W. M. Jones and B. F. Chase; secretary, Byron W. Bonney, No. 624 C street, N. E., Washington, D. C., treasurer, James S. Roy.

Aztec Club.

Organized in the City of Mexico in 1847. Eligible to membership, officers in the Mexican War and their descendants. Officers: President, Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; vice-president, General Robert Murray, U. S. A.; secretary, William M. Sweeny, New York City; treasurer, William Turnbull, New York City.

Children of the American Revolution.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was incorporated April 11, 1895, under the laws of Congress applicable to the District of Columbia, and its headquarters are in Washington. The officers for 1910-11 are: President, Mrs. Albert B. Cummings; vice-president in charge of organizations, Mrs. Frank Bond; recording secretary, Miss Catherine Custis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellis Logan, No. 1253 Irving street, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, No. 12 Lafayette square, Washington, D. C.

Dames of the Revolution.

The Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The society is composed of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original colonies or states, or of the National Government representing or composed of those colonies or states, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution. The president is Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, No. 250 Wingah avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.; secretary, Miss K. J. C. Carville, No. 257 Webster avenue, New Rochelle.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Society organized August 20, 1891. Membership is based on direct descent from Revolutionary ancestors. The headquarters of the general society are at No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York. The officers are: President, Mrs. Frank E. Fitz, Chelsea, Mass.; first vice-president, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley; second vice-president, Mrs. Benjamin C. Bancroft; third vice-president, Mrs. Lynn C. Byrd; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Robert Ward; recording secretary, Mrs. Herbert B. Henry; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Leverett F. Crumb; treasurer, Mrs. Wilbur F. Wakeman; registrar, Miss Mary A. Todd; historian, Mrs. Henry T. Kent; librarian, Mrs. Clinton Viles.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The present efforts of the society are directed toward raising funds for a great hall to be built in Washington in memory of the men and women of the Revolution. The present membership is about 65,164. Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. National board of management: President general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; vice-president general, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch; chaplain general, Mrs. Esther F. Noble; recording secretary general, Miss Mary R. Wilcox; corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt, registrar general, Miss Grace M. Pierce; treasurer general, Mrs. Lula R. Hoover; historian general, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin; librarian general, Mrs. Short A. Willis.

Daughters of Veterans.

The order was organized at Massillon, Ohio, in May, 1885, and chartered December 12, 1885. All daughters and granddaughters (lineal descendants) of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Union army or navy during the Rebellion of 1861-'65, and who have attained the age of fifteen years, are eligible for membership. Officers: President, Miss Anna M. Kelly, No. 1003 Berkley avenue, Pueblo, Col.; senior vice-president, Miss Philippine M. Shoeman, Buffalo, N. Y.; junior vice-president, Miss Nina A. Littlefield, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Miss Eva M. Kelly, No. 1003 Berkley avenue, Pueblo, Col.; chaplain, Mrs. Frances Davenport, Los Angeles, Cal.; patriotic instructor, Miss Anna M. Roberts, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Miss Agnes I. McCoy, No. 62 Main street, Somerville, Mass.; inspector, Miss Kittie V. Fishel, Alliance, Ohio.

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Organized 1908. Officers: President, Henry Morris, Philadelphia; first vice-president, P. V. D. Conway, Philadelphia; treasurer, Braxton D. Gibson, Charlestown, W. Va.; secretary, William S. McKean, Washington; chaplain, the Rev. George Washington Dame, Baltimore; historian, Judge Elbert McC. Mathewson, New Haven, Conn.

Imperial Order of the Dragon.

Organized in 1908 in commemoration of the China Relief Expedition of 1900. All officers, soldiers, sailors and marines who served with the United States forces in China from May, 1900, to May, 1901, are entitled to life membership upon payment of fee of $2. Upon decease of member membership and insignia descend to eldest male lineal descendant. Officers: Grand viceroy, Frederic C. Madden, No. 301 West 150th street, New York City; custodian of archives, H. M. Schimler; custodian of finance, Charles A. Lomas.

Lincoln Memorial Road Association of America.

Organized in 1910 to promote the construction by the United States Government of the Lincoln Memorial Road from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Penn. Officers: President, Truman Newberry, Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, Samuel Hill, Seattle, Wash.; secretary, James T. McCleary, Mankato, Minn.; treasurer, Robert A. C. Smith, New York City.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Instituted December 27, 1894. Incorporated January 15, 1895. Eligibility: Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution, war with Tripoli, war with Mexico, War of 1812, war with Spain, China campaign, and all subsequent foreign wars. Hereditary companions are defined as direct male descendants in the male line of veteran companions and all commissioned officers in any one of the above named wars. The officers of the National Commandery in 1908-11 were: Commander general, General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; secretary general, James H. Morgan, Bogota, N. J.; treasurer general, Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia; registrar general, Harry N. Wayne; judge advocate general, General Henry A. Axline, U. S. V.; Columbus, Ohio; deputy secretary general, David Banks, jr. There are twenty-two subordinate or state commanderies. Membership, 1,600.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865, and all sons of deceased officers who served as above. (2) The sons of living original companions of the first class who are twenty-one years old. Membership on January 1, 1909, 9,432. National officers are: Commander in chief, Lieutenant General John C. Bates; senior vice-commander in chief, Brigadier General Walter R. Robbins; junior vice-commander in chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling; recorder in chief, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia; registrar, Major William P. Huxford, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Brigadier General Joseph W. Plume; chancellor, Captain John O. Foering; chaplain, the Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D.; council, First Lieutenant Lewis H. Chamberlin, Major Charles B. Amory, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Paymaster George DeF. Barton and Captain Urban A. Woodbury.

Military Order of Medal of Honor.

Organized 1910. Membership is limited to holders of medals of honor awarded by Congress for distinguished service in battle. Officers: President, General D. E. Sickles; vice-president, General J. M. Schoonmaker; secretary, General Horatio C. King, No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, N. D. Preston.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

This association, founded in 1853, by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, has for its object to take care of the Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va. Officers: Honorary regent, Mrs. Justice Van Rensselaer Townsend, New York; regent, Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, Dover, Del.; vice-regents, Mrs. Susan E. Hudson, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, District of Columbia; Mrs. Charles B. Ball, Virginia; Mrs. Jennie M. Ward, Kansas; Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Rathbone, Michigan; Mrs. Mary T. Lester, Illinois; Mrs. Rebecca B. Flandrau, Minnesota; Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, Delaware; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California; Mrs. J. J. Wilder, Georgia; Mrs. Christine Blair Graham, Missouri; Mrs. Francis S. Conover, New Jersey; Mrs. Thomas Shepard Webb, Sr., Tennessee; Miss Amy Townsend, Texas; Mrs. Robert D. Johnston, Alabama; Mrs. Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; Mrs. Eugene Van Rensslaer, West Virginia; Mrs. John Julius Pringle, South Carolina; Mrs. William F. Barret, Kentucky; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Maryland; Mrs. Lewis W. Irwin, Ohio; Mrs. Frances J. Ricks, Mississippi; Miss Mary Failing, Oregon; Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Washington; Mrs. J. Carter Brown, Rhode Island; Mrs. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Maryland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Julius Pringle, "Chicora Wood," Plantersville, Georgetown, S. C.; treasurer, ———.; resident superintendent, Harrison H. Dodge, Mount Vernon-on-Potomac, Va.

National Association of Naval Veterans, U. S. of A., 1861-1865.

Tre National Association of Naval Veterans was organized in 1887 by the constitution of various naval organizations throughout the United States. The prime object was to keep in touch with each other. Lieutenant William G. McEwan, U. S. N. (retired), commodore commanding, 2134 S. Broad street, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. C. Van Tassel, fleet captain, 73 Hamilton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Isaac D. Baker, fleet commander and chief of staff, 19 Sutton avenue, Salem Willows, Salem, Mass.; John H. Norman, fleet lieutenant commander, 19 Ward street, West Haven, Conn.; Martin C. Ford, fleet lieutenant, Soldiers' Home, Tagus, Me.; Alex. S. McWilliams, fleet chaplain, 85 Marston avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Henry J. Brewer, M. D., fleet surgeon, 477 14th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Jones, fleet boatswain, 492 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.; Frederick E. Haskins, fleet judge advocate, 767 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cyrus Sears, fleet historian, 423 E. Lafayette avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Henry F. McCollum, fleet secretary and paymaster, 40 Shelter street, New Haven, Conn.

National Educational Association.

Officers: President, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, city superintendent of schools, Chicago, Ill.; vice-presidents, James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Julia Richman, New York; F. L. Cook, Spearfish, S. Dak.; George A. McFarland, Valley City, N. Dak.; Thomas C. Miller, Sheperdstown, W. Va.; Charles S. Foss, Reading, Penn.; Homer F. Sweerley, Cedar Falls, Ia.; F. O. Hayes, Alva, Okla.; E. T. Fairfield, Topeka, Kan.; Samuel Avery, Lincoln, Neb.; C. A. Dunlway, Bozeman, Mont.; treasurer, P. W. Springer, Michigan.

National Society, Army of the Philippines.

This society was organized at Denver, Col., August 30, 1900. The officers are: A. H. Anderson, Pittsburg, Penn., commander-in-chief; W. H. Keating, Oskaloosa, Iowa, vice-commander-in-chief; Leon Lambert, Manila, Philippine Islands, first junior vice-commander; H. L. Wells, St. Louis, Mo.; second junior vice-commander, F. E. Krembs, St. Paul, Minn.; third junior vice-commander; Charles F. Manahan, Chicago, Ill., fourth junior vice-commander; Charles L. Means, Denver, Col., fifth junior vice-commander; J. W. Goggin, Chicago, Ill., paymaster general; F. W. Latimer, Galesburg, Ill., judge advocate general; J. C. Rutledge, Detroit, Mich., surgeon general; chaplain, S. J. Smith, U. S. A., Manila, Philippine Islands; adjutant general, A. J. Kelleher, Room 535, No 125 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

National Society, Colonial Dames of America.

The National Society of Colonial Dames is composed of societies of which there is one in each of the thirteen original states and one in the District of Columbia, with associate societies in twenty-two of the non-colonial states. The aggregate membership is over 6,000. The officers of the National Society are: Honorary president, Mrs. Howard Townsend; president, Mrs. Williams Ruffin Cox, Virginia; vice-presidents, Mrs. Alexander F. Jamison, New Jersey; Mrs. Joseph Lamar, Georgia; Mrs. E. Cass Ledyard Goddard, Colorado; secretary, Mrs. Charles Miller, Delaware; assistant secretary, Mrs. John T. Taylor, District of Columbia; treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; registrar, Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, Rhode Island; historian, Miss Alice French, Iowa.

The New York State Society maintains Van Cortlandt House, in Van Cortlandt Park, as a free museum. It pays for four of the City History Club classes. It gives $50 and a medal for an annual essay at the Teachers College of New York and at the Normal School in Rochester, and a gold watch annually to the best average scholar on the schoolship Newport. The society's rooms are at No. 105 W. 40th street. The officers are: Honorary president, Mrs. Howard Townsend; president, Mrs. William Robinson; vice-presidents, Mrs. William Bedloe Beekman, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey; re-

cording secretary, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, jr.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin; treasurer, Miss Julia McAllister; registrar, Miss Margaret Stimson; historian, Miss Charlotte E. Dudley; librarian, Miss Margaret Middleton.

National Society for Broader Education.

The National Society for Broader Education was organized in December, 1909, and was incorporated under the laws of New York in January, 1910. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of national life in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people." The society carries on its work through the lecture platform, the pulpit and the newspapers. In 1910 its speakers delivered 310 lectures, several hundred sermons and conducted 442 discussions. Its purposes have been advanced through fourteen secretaries, whose work has been carried on in twenty states. The president of the fellows and associates of the society is Dr. George E. Read, president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and the secretary is A. Pollock, No. 147 Quincy place, N. E., Washington, D. C. The officers of the corporation are: Managing director and president, Guy Carleton Lee, Baltimore, Md.; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Langsdorf, Carlisle, Penn.; statistician and resident director, William E. Anderson, No. 114 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Society of United States Daughters of 1812.

The objects of this society are: (1) To publish memoirs of women of the United States famous for their patriotism; (2) to make it a factor of educational and patriotic progress by urging the United States Government, through an act of Congress, to compile and publish authentic records of men in military, naval and civil service from 1784 to 1815, inclusive; and by making it the duty of each state president to acquire and preserve documents and records of events for which her state was renowned—advise the historian national of these, and of any existing historical data concerning her state during this period; (3) to promote the establishing of a home where the descendants of the brave patriots who achieved American independence during that era of our national history commemorated by this society, and who have need of such a home, may be sheltered.

Officers: Mrs. William Guy Slade, 332 W. 87th street, New York City; vice-presidents, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Mrs. James S. Bradley, Mrs. William R. Hooper; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Washington L. Mann; recording secretary, Mrs. John S. King; historian, Miss Florence Alley; registrar, Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkins; treasurer, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth; auditor, Mrs. Joseph T. Ryan; librarian, Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond. Headquarters, 332 W. 87th street, New York City.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

National Commandery, No. 78 Broad street, New York. The membership is limited to those who served on the active list or performed active duty, as a commissioned officer in the United States army, navy or marine corps during the war with Spain, or in the insurrection in the Philippines. The national officers are: Commander in chief, Brigadier General Henry M. Duffield, U. S. V., Detroit, Mich.; senior vice commander in chief, Major M. Emmet Urell, U. S. V., War Department, Washington, D. C.; junior vice-commander in chief, Lieutenant James P. Parker, U. S. N., 84 State street, Boston, Mass.; recorder in chief, Major Frank Keck, U. S. V., 78 Broad street, New York City; registrar in chief, Major Samuel T. Armstrong, U. S. V., 78 Broad street, New York City; deputy registrar in chief, Lieutenant Edward E. Moseley, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.; treasurer in chief, Major George Franklin Shiels, U. S. V., 78 Broad street, New York City; chaplain in chief, Captain Henry A. F. Hoyt, U. S. V., Cynwyd, Penn.

Naval Order of the United States.

This organization was founded in Boston, Mass., on July 4, 1890, and is the first hereditary society in which eligibility is dependent on purely naval service. The order consists of a general commandery and the following state commanderies: Massachusetts New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Illinois and California. The last triennial congress was held in Washington, D. C., October 5, 1907, at which the following named general officers were elected: Commander, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; vice-commanders, Rear Admirals James H. Dayton, U. S. N., and H. W. Lyon, U. S. N.; recorder, C. W. Ruschenberger, Strafford, Penn.; assistant recorder, W. H. Stayton; register, H. M. M. Richards; treasurer, George De Forest Barton; historian, Ensign Charles P. Welch, U. S. N.; chaplain, the Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D.; judge advocate, M. B. Field.

Navy League of the United States.

The Navy League of the United States has for its sole purpose the upbuilding of the navy and the maintaining of its efficiency. The officers are: President, General Horace Porter; vice-president, Truman H. Newberry; treasurer, J. P. Morgan, jr.; secretary, Henry H. Ward, No. 1808 I street, Washington, D. C.

Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry.

This order is founded wholly on heraldic ancestry. It is for men and women, and consists of descendants of those who are or were entitled to "bear arms." Its objects are to promote genealogical, biographical and historical research. Membership is by invitation only, but each member is entitled to invite others. There are no annual dues. A payment at any one time of $35 constitutes life membership and entitles the members to an insignia of the "order," the verification of their record and the painting of the coat of arms of their ancestral family for the records of the order. The officers are: President, Mrs. William Gerry Sloane, New York; vice-presidents, Mrs. Ellis Samuel Peffer, Missouri; Mrs. George H. Gould, New York; Mrs. Britten Davis,

Texas; Mrs. James Ross, New York; Mrs. James Henry Parker, New York; Mrs. James Henry Whitney, Michigan; Mrs. Erastus Gayland Putnam, New Jersey; registrar, Mrs. Jasper Cairns, New York; treasurer, J. Murray Crombie, New York; auditor, J. Wells Wentworth, New York; secretary, E. H. Slure.

Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

Organized New York City, May 13, 1896. Object: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and of the patriots who fought in the Revolution. Officers: Governor general, Colonel Rollin S. Woodruff, Connecticut; deputy governor general, General Edward F. Jones, New York; chaplain general, the Rev. Dr. Edward Payson Johnson, New Jersey; secretary general, Clarence Etienne Leonard, No. 44 East 23d street, New York City; treasurer general, Alexander N. Dorland, Pennsylvania; attorney general, Robert H. Hinckley, Pennsylvania; registrar general, William Edward Fitch, New York; genealogist general, George Franklin Newcomb, Connecticut; historian general, George Herbert Richards, New Jersey.

Order of Pequot and King Philip.

Founded 1902. The officers are: O. L. Frisbee, chairman for New England. Portsmouth, N. H.; Charles A. Williams, chairman for Western states, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Freeman, chairman for Southern states, Morgantown, W. Va.; Appleton Morgan, Westfield, N. J., acting general registrar during vacancy.

Order of Washington.

Organized 1908 by descendants of Americans settled in the colonies before 1750 who aided in attaining independence. Officers: Rear Admiral H. Stockton, U. S. N., commander; General Marcus J. Wright, Ethelbert Fairfax, Dr. Edwin P. Hill and Brigadier General Carle A. Woodruff, vice-commanders; Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch, chancellor and historian; Dr. Charles H. Bowker, treasurer; Howard P. Wright, No. 1743 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C., secretary; Cuthbert B. Brown, herald.

Patriotic Order, Sons of America.

The national officers of the order are: President, F. W. Alexander, Oak Grove, Va.; vice-presidents, Fred A. Pope, Somerville, N. J.; master of forms, Samuel D. Symmes, Crawfordsville, Ind.; secretary, Charles H. Stees, No. 524 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, O. B. Wetherhold, No. 812 Franklin street, Reading, Penn.; chaplain, Rev. A. B. Wood, Baltimore, Md.; conductor, U. S. Garrett, Hill City, Tenn.; inspector, Newton L. Grubb, Grubbs, Del.; guard, J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.; medical examiner in chief, Dr. P. N. K. Schwenk, No. 810 North 7th street, Philadelphia, Penn. Next regular meeting of the National Camp at Reading, Penn., fourth Tuesday of September, 1911. Membership, June 30, 1910, 187,000.

Patriotic Sons of America.

This organization is auxiliary to the Patriotic Order, Sons of America. The officers are: President, Adeline E. Wellstood, Maryland; assistant president, Alfred Frankel, Pennsylvania; vice-president, Bessie V. Smith, Pennsylvania; assistant vice-president, William A. Adams, Pennsylvania; conductor, Alabama Wilkinson, Virginia; assistant conductor, G. B. Wagner, Virginia; guard, Minnie Boon, Illinois.

Second Army Corps Association.

Officers for 1909: President, Dr. William Tindall, Washington, D. C.; vice-president for First Division, Nathan Bickford; vice-president for Second Division, M. E. Urell; vice-president for Third Division, N. M. Brooks; secretary, O. D. Thatcher, No. 510 13th street, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, James S. Wyckoff; chaplain, Charles Lyman; historian, William T. Seville; sergeant-at-arms, Josephus Perry.

Society of American Officers.

Organized in 1910, "to bring together the officers of and perpetuate friendships formed during service in the National Guard of the United States of America." Officers: President, Major General Charles F. Roe, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Commodore Jacob M. Miller, New York Naval Reserve, New York City; treasurer, Major William H. Palmer; secretary, Lieutenant Walter G. Eliot.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Organized in 1868. Officers: President, General Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind.; recording secretary, Lieutenant Charles E. Stivers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; treasurer, Major W. J. Colburn, Chattanooga, Tenn.; historian, Colonel G. C. Kniffen, Washington, D. C. The permanent meeting place of this society is Chattanooga, Tenn. The annual reunion is held on Wednesday and Thursday of the midweek of October in each year.

Society of the Army of the Ohio.

Organized 1903. President, ——; first vice-president, General J. S. Casement; treasurer, Captain Robert Armour; secretary and historian, J. Fraise Richard, Washington, D. C.; executive committee, Captain A. F. McMillan, Captain Robert Armour, Colonel John A. Joyce, Captain G. A. Lyon, Captain R. A. Ragan, J. G. Burchfield and Captain Theodore F. Brown; publication committee, Captain J. C. Morgan, Captain W. P. Pierce, J. R. Weathers, Clark Arnold, Captain E. A. Fenton, Lieutenant J. H. Simpson and Lieutenant N. H. Merrill.

Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Organized 1869. Officers: President, General John F. Lockman, New York City; secretary, General Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles A. Shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio. Officers: President, Major General Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; vice-presidents, General Smith D. Atkins, Major George H. Richmond, Major R. W. McLaughry, Captain E. B. Soper, General Theodore Jones, Captain J. Q. A. Campbell, Captain H. M. Neil, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Captain William Cadle, Surgeon J. W. Lond, General J. H. Stibbs, Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U. S. A.; Major F. P. Muhlenberg and Captain F. H. Magdeburg; recording secretary, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, Ohio; corresponding secretary, Major W. H. Chamberlin, Roxabell, Ohio; treasurer, Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio. Meeting for 1911, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland.

Organized in 1871 to collect and preserve material for a truthful history of the war between the Confederacy and the Union and preserve the associations of that war. Membership, 925. Officers in 1910: President, Captain George W. Booth; vice-president, Major W. Stuart Symington; secretary, Captain William L. Ritter, No. 541 Carrollton ave., Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Captain F. M. Colston.

Society of the Cincinnati.

The Society of the Cincinnati was founded on May 10, 1783, by American and French officers serving in the Continental Army. Membership has been handed down to the eldest lineal male descendant, and, on failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants. In 1854 it was ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were eligible to membership but never acquired it should also be considered eligible. The general officers of the order are: President, Winslow Warren, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, James Simons, Charleston, S. C.; secretary, Asa Bird Gardiner, No. 35 Nassau st., New York City; acting treasurer, Charles Isham, No. 27 William st., New York City. The next triennial meeting will be held in Newport, R. I., in May, 1911.

Society of Colonial Dames.

Officers: Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Virginia, president; Mrs. Henry Lahunt Lyster, Michigan; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, New Jersey, vice-presidents; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia, secretary; Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, treasurer; Mrs. Nathaniel T. Bacon, Rhode Island, registrar, and Mrs. John Y. Taylor, District of Columbia, assistant secretary.

Society of Colonial Descendants.

Officers: Brigadier General, Carle A. Woodruff, governor general; Ethelbert Fairfax, first deputy governor general; Joseph G. B. Bulloch, second deputy governor general; William M. Conrad, third deputy governor general; Miss Evelyn L. Fitzhugh, secretary; headquarters, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Society of Colonial Wars.

Principal officers: Governor general, Arthur J. C. Sowdon, Boston, Mass.; vice-governor general, Howland Pell, New York City; secretary general, Clarence Storm, No. 45 William street, New York City; deputy secretary general, Henry Gansevoort Sanford, New York City; treasurer general, William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar general, George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.; historian general T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, New York City; chaplain general, the Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., LL.D., St. Louis, Mo. A deputy governor general is elected for each state society. For New York, General Charles F. Roe. Membership, 4,100. Next triennial meeting 1912.

Society of the War of 1812.

The Society of the War of 1812 was organized September 14, 1814. It is composed of state societies, organized successively by the original participants in the war and their descendants in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey, the members of each of which are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. The officers are: President general, John Cadwalader, Philadelphia; secretary general, Calvin Lord, No. 141 Purchase street, Boston, Mass.; assistant secretary general, John M. Dulany, Maryland; treasurer general, George H. Richards, New Jersey; registrar general, Henry Harmon Noble; judge advocate general, A. Leo Knott, of Maryland.

Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States.

Organized April 23, 1896. Objects: To perpetuate the faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several states of the Union, in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers. The principal officers are: Commander, ——— ———; acting recorder and treasurer, Henry Pennington, Philadelphia; historian, Brigadier General Charles King, U. S. V., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sons of the American Revolution.

Incorporated by act of Congress June 9, 1906. A society of the lineal descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several state societies organized a national society April 30, 1889. Officers of the national society: President general, William A. Marble, 890 Broadway, New York City; vice-presidents general, R. C. Ballard Thruston, Louisville, Ky.; William T. Dewey, Montpelier, Vt.; commander, John H. Moore, U. S. N., 1755 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Col.

Samuel E. Bliss, Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Sims, 464 California street, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary general and registrar general, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; treasurer general, John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York City; historian general, David L. Pierson, East Orange, N. J.; chaplain general, Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., Chicago, Ill. The organization is divided into 46 state societies, including Hawaii and France, and numbers about 12,500 members.

Sons of the Revolution.

A society formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution. Officers of the general society: General president, John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.; general vice-president, Edmund Wetmore, New York City; second general vice-president, Wilson G. Harvey, Charleston, S. C.; general secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 102 Front street, New York; assistant general secretary, Professor William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; general treasurer, Richard McCall Cadwalader, No. 133 South 12th street, Philadelphia; assistant general treasurer, Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo; general registrar, Walter Gilman Page, Fenway Studios, Boston; general historian, William G. McCabe, Virginia.

Sons of Veterans.

Membership is limited to male descendants, whether through paternal or material line, not less than eighteen years of age, of soldiers, sailors or marines who were regularly mustered and served honorably in, or who were honorably discharged from, the army or navy of the United States during the war of 1861-'65, and whose ancestor through whom membership is claimed has never voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States of America. The general officers are: Commander-in-chief, Fred. E. Bolton, No. 15 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Edwin C. Irelan, Baltimore, Md.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Frank M. Cunningham, Alantic City, N. J.; national secretary, Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Penn.; national treasurer, James Lewis Rake, Reading, Penn. Members of the Council-in-chief: Charles F. Sherman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; H. V. Speelman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fred. J. Phillips, Glenview, Ill.; chief of staff, Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa.

State Charities Aid Association.

This association was organized in 1872 and incorporated in 1880. Its objects are: (1) The improvement of the mental, moral and physical condition of the inmates of all public charitable institutions in the State of New York, and especially of those in state institutions, county poorhouses and city almshouses; (2) to induce the adoption by the community at large of such measures in the organization and administration of both public and private charity as may develop the self respect and increase the power of self-support of the poorer classes of society; (3) to aid in the care of destitute children by placing them in families. Board of managers: President, Joseph H. Choate; vice-presidents, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. George F. Canfield, Miss Louise Lee Schuyler; treasurer, Edward W. Sheldon; librarian, Mrs. Henry Oothout. Offices, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d street, New York.

State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The officers for 1910-11 of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs are: President, Miss Mary Garret Hay, New York; honorary president, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, New York; first vice-president, Mrs. Alfred G. Haunenstein, Buffalo; second vice-president, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Brooklyn; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Stecker, Mount Vernon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John F. Yawger, New York; treasurer, Mrs. Walter L. Brown, Oneonta; general federation secretary, Miss Florence Guernsey, New York.

Thirteenth Army Corps Association.

Organized in 1889. Officers: President, General Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A. (retired); secretary, Fletcher White, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Dougherty, Washington, D. C.

Union Society of the Civil War.

Organized January 30, 1909. Membership limited to those who outside the Army and Navy of the United States rendered valuable services to the Union cause from April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865, and their male descendants. Officers: President general, Colonel Henry H. Andrew, 507 West End avenue, New York City; treasurer general, Frederic W. Lincoln, Greenwich, Conn.; registrar, Henry P. Gibson, New York City; secretary general, Frederick Parker, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Union Veteran Legion.

Officers: Nathan Munshower, national commander, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Bishop, adjutant general, 60 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio; Frank L. Blair, quartermaster general, 3 Barker place, Pittsburg, Penn.; William P. Griffith, senior vice-national commander, New York City; Joseph E. McCabe, junior vice-national commander, Beaver Falls, Penn.; C. H. Gardner, M. D., surgeon general, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. N. H. Holmes, D. D., chaplain in chief, Pittsburg, Penn.; William H. Redheffer, judge advocate general, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. H. Stafford, chief mustering officer, Jamestown, N. Y.; Arch. H. Rowand, jr., chief of staff, Pittsburg, Penn.; George H. Playford, inspector general, Zanesville, Ohio.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Organized as a national association at Richmond, Va., July 1, 1896. Officers: Commander-in-chief, Clarence Julian Owens, Abbeville, Ala.; adjutant general,

Nathan Bedford Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.; inspector general, Gordon S. Levy, New Orleans, La.; quartermaster general, Edwin A. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.; commissary general, W. McDonald Lee, Irvington, Va.; judge advocate general, Hal L. Norwood, Little Rock, Ark.; surgeon general, Dr. Floyd Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.; chaplain general, Dr. Mathew Brewster, Mobile, Ala.; historian general, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.

United Spanish War Veterans.

An amalgamation of the original Spanish War Veterans' Association with the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War was effected April 18, 1904. In 1906 the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, an organization confined in membership to Massachusetts principally, united with the parent association. In 1908 the Veteran Society of the Philippines became affiliated. The chief national officers are: Commander in chief, Joseph R. H. Jacoby, Seattle, Wash.; senior vice-commander in chief, Captain Adna G. Clark, U. S. A.; Fort Dodge, Fla.; junior vice-commander in chief, Charles H. Reynolds, New Mexico; adjutant general, George N. Tausan, Tacoma, Wash.; quartermaster general, John G. Pierce, Seattle, Wash.; judge advocate general, Maurice Smith, Spokane, Wash.; provost marshal, Thomas W. Bath, Bloomington, Ill.; assistant adjutant general, Rolf Shay, U. S. S. Colorado; assistant quartermaster general, William D. Downey, Seattle, Wash.; chief of staff, Charles E. Haven, Santa Rosa, Cal.

National Democratic League of Clubs.

The League is organized in thirty-eight states and comprises about one thousand clubs with a membership of about 385,000. The officers are: Colonel William C. Lilier, president, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Worth Kern, first vice-president, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph W. Folk, second vice-president, St. Louis, Mo.; Hoke Smith, third vice-president, Atlanta, Ga.; Woodrow Wilson, fourth vice-president, Princeton, N. J.; Frederick B. Lynch, fifth vice-president, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert J. Beatty, general secretary, No. 604 Union National Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio; Frank S. Clark, general treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.; John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms. General headquarters, Colfax Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

National Republican League.

The National Republican League consists of clubs organized in thirty-six states and territories, with a membership of about 1,500,000. The officers are: President, John Hays Hammond; vice-president at large, John A. Stewart; vice-presidents, Edgar C. Snyder, Nebraska; Hon. Hy. D. Davis, Ohio; Hon. Henry S. Jackson, Georgia; Dr. George W. Marshall, Delaware; secretary-treasurer, D. B. Atherton; counsellor, John G. Capers; sergeant-at-arms, John C. Montgomery. Headquarters, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

MEN'S FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Rho.

Founded at Trinity College, 1895; eleven active, one inactive chapter, 500 membership. National secretary, James L. Robinson, New York City.

Alpha Delta Phi.

Founded at Hamilton College in 1832; twenty-four active, six inactive chapters, 7,372 membership. National secretary, Shephard A. Morgan, New York City.

Alpha Kappa Kappa.

Medical Fraternity, founded Dartmouth, 1888; thirty-four active chapters with 3,000 membership. National secretary, Edw. L. Heintz, Chicago, Ill.

Alpha Kappa Phi.

Legal Fraternity, founded at the University of Mississippi, 1858; seven active chapters, 760 members. National secretary, Olaf A. Olson, Chicago, Ill.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega.

Medical Fraternity, founded in 1891 at the University of Pennsylvania; six active and one inactive chapter, 1,000 members. National secretary, J. Gournay Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alpha Sigma.

Founded at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1893; ten chapters, total membership 2,000. Officers: President, Dean W. Meyers, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, W. H. Thompson, Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer, Joseph H. Fobes, New York; secretary, William H. Price, No. 55 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn; chancellor, William H. Dieffenbach, New York.

Alpha Sigma Phi.

Founded at Yale University in 1845 as a sophomore society, but made a university society in 1907; has eleven chapters, eight active and three dormant, with a membership of 2,350, of which 1,278 are now alive. Managing national officer, Wayne M. Musgrave, grand vice president, No. 220 Broadway, New York, and No. 15 Remington street, Cambridge, Mass.

Alpha Tau Omega.

Founded at Virginia Military Institute, 1865; fifty-nine active, 23 inactive chapters; membership, 8,050. National secretary, L. W. Glazebrook, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Beta Theta Pi.

Founded 1839 at Miami University, Oxford, O. Officers: President, William A. Hamilton, Chicago; general secretary, Francis W. Shepardson, No. 5558 Kimbark avenue, Chicago; general treasurer, James L. Gavin, Indianapolis; editor, William Raimond Baird, New York; keeper of the rolls, James T. Brown, New York.

Chi Pi.

Founded in 1824 and reorganized in

1854. Officers: Arthur V. Lyall, No. 30 Church street, New York City, grand alpha; Henry S. Hayward, No. 30 Church street, New York City, registrar; Dr. Frank K. Boland, No. 1025 Chandler building, Atlanta, Ga., grand zeta; Walter H. Sykes, No. 38 Wall street, New York City, grand delta; Alfred Roelker, jr., No. 62 William street; Herbert E. Davis, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City, councillors; Dr. Theodore B. Appel, No. 305 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa., grand gamma.

Chi Psi.

Organized at Union College, 1841; seventeen active chapters, twelve inactive chapters; total membership, 4,920. Officers: President, Elbridge T. Gerry, New York; general secretary, George P. Richardson, Newark, N. J.

Chi Zeta Chi.

Medical Fraternity, founded at the University of Georgia, 1903; nineteen active, four inactive chapters; total membership, 984. Supreme council: Supreme eminent grand, Dr. Hugh M. Lokey, Nos. 412-413 Candler building, Atlanta, Ga.; supreme deputy grand, Dr. Guy L. Bush, Atlanta, Ga.; supreme bursar, Dr. J. Calhoun MacDougall, No. 351 North Jackson street, Atlanta, Ga.; supreme historian, Dr. Robert G. Stephens, Atlanta, Ga.; editor of the record, Dr. Harrison L. Brehmer, Baltimore, Md.

Gamma Eta Gamma.

Legal Fraternity, founded at University Maine Law School; five active chapters, 600 members. National secretary, Thomas R. P. Gibb, Boston, Mass.

Delta Chi.

Legal Fraternity, founded at the Cornell University, October 13, 1890; twenty-two chapters; total membership, 3,151. Officers: Edward W. Wright, president, No. 46 King street West, Toronto, Canada; William W. Bride, secretary, Century building, Washington, D. C.; Osmer C. Ingalls, treasurer, Columbus, O.; W. Beal Williams, recorder, New York, N. Y.

This fraternity differs from every other professional college fraternity in that it does not admit to membership any man who is a member of a general college fraternity, and it more closely resembles these societies than it does the professional fraternities.

Delta Mu.

Medical Fraternity, founded at the University of Vermont, 1884; membership, 650. National secretary, E. H. Libby, Burlington, Vt.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Founded at Yale College, 1844; forty-two active chapters; membership, 15,000. National secretary, David B. Simpson, No. 1335 Broadway, New York City.

Delta Phi.

Founded at Union, 1847; twelve active, five inactive chapters; membership, 3,750. National secretary, Arthur G. Freeland, New York City.

Delta Psi.

Founded at Columbia, 1847; eight active chapters; 2,600 members. No national secretary.

Delta Sigma Phi.

Founded at College City of New York, 1901; eleven active chapters, one inactive chapter; membership, 750. National president, L. G. Selling; national secretary, Meyer Boskey, New York City.

Delta Upsilon.

Founded November 4, 1834; thirty-nine active chapters; total membership, 10,000. Officers, President, Justice Charles E. Hughes; first vice-president, David Starr Jordan; second vice-president, Erman J. Ridgway; secretary, Verne N. Bovie, No. 3 Broad street, New York. Officers of the executive council: president, Goldwin Goldsmith; secretary, Harrison S. Smalley, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Delta Tau Delta.

Founded at Bethany, 1859; fifty-two active, twenty-six inactive chapters; membership, 10,100. National secretary, Henry T. Bruck, Mount Savage, Md.

Kappa Alpha (North).

Founded 1825 at Union College; seven active, four inactive chapters; total membership, 1,100. Officers: R. G. Mead, president; Theodore Gilman, jr., secretary, New York City; W. H. Eddy, treasurer.

Kappa Alpha (South).

Organized at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., 1865, and is strictly Southern, taking no chapters north of Mason and Dixon's Line; forty-eight chapters; total membership, 9,618. Officers: Knight commander, Ed. Chambers Smith, Raleigh, N. C.; grand historian, V. Otis Robertson, Jackson, Miss.; grand bursar, F. P. McConnell, Bonanza, Ark.; editor journal, Verner M. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; chief alumnus, M. T. Ormond, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Kappa Psi.

Medical and Pharmeceutical Fraternity, founded 1879, collegiate since 1898; twenty-nine active, 6 inactive chapters; membership, 1,600. National officers for 1910 and 1911: Grand regent, Rabinette B. Hayes, Fayetteville, N. C.; grand vice regent, Justin F. Grant, Atlanta, Ga.; grand secretary and treasurer, Press Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.; grand historian and editor, A. Richard Bliss, Birmingham, Ala.; grand registrar, Henry J. Goeckel, No. 57 East 125th street, New York City.

Kappa Sigma.

Founded at University of Virginia, 1869; seventy-seven active, seventeen inactive chapters; membership, 9,500. National secretary, Herbert M. Martin, Danville, Va.

Nu Sigma Nu.

Medical Fraternity, founded at University of Michigan, 1882; thirty active, one inactive chapter; membership, 3,800. National secretary, Thaddeus Walker, Detroit, Mich.

Omega Upsilon Phi.

Medical Fraternity, founded at University of Buffalo, 1895; seventeen active, three inactive chapters; mem-

bership, 1,450. National secretary, Maurice B. Uoff.

Phi Alpha Delta.

National Law Fraternity, was first society of Chicago lawyers, known as Lambda Epsilon, changed to Phi Alpha Delta in 1897; twenty-three chapters; total membership, 1,600. Officers: John Doyle Carmody, supreme justice, Washington, D. C.; Edward J. Fleming, first supreme vice-justice, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. T. O'Connor, second supreme vice-justice, New Haven, Conn.; Edward J. Hess, supreme recorder, Chicago, Ill.; Frank G. Adams, supreme treasurer, Bloomington, Ill.; James McKeag, supreme financial secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Phi Alpha Gamma.

Medical Fraternity, founded at New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; has thirteen active, one inactive chapters; membership, 2,400. National secretary, T. J. Yeomans, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Phi Alpha Sigma.

Medical fraternity, founded 1886 at Bellevue Medical College, incorporated 1906; five chapters, membership, 800. Officers, Primer magnus, N. B. Van Etten; sub.-primer magnus, C. N. B. Camac; scribus magnus, E. J. G. Beardsley, No. 2030 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Beta Pi.

Medical Fraternity, founded at Western University of Pennsylvania in 1891; thirty-two active, two inactive chapters; membership, 3,600. National secretary, George M. Kline, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Phi Chi.

Medical Fraternity, organized at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., in 1894. Officers: Lorenzo F. Luckie, G. P. S., Birmingham, Ala.; Edw. R. Schunk, G. P. J., Chicago, Ill.; Dunning S. Wilson, M. D., G. S. T., No. 972 South Brook street, Louisville, Ky. Thirty-four chapters; membership, 3,270.

Phi Delta Chi.

Medical Fraternity, founded at University of Michigan, 1883; twelve active, three inactive chapters; membership, 2,500. National secretary, Edward Spease, Columbus, O.

Phi Gamma Delta.

Founded May 1, 1848; fifty-seven chapters; membership, 12,008. Officers: William F. Chamberlin, president, No. 458 Huffman avenue, Dayton, O.; Dr. Wilmer Christian, treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind; Thomas L. Pogue, secretary, No. 914 First National Bank building, Cincinnati, O.; O. H. Cheney, Lay Archon, New York City; Karl F. Overholt, Pittsburg, Pa.

Phi Delta Theta.

Founded at Miami University, 1848; seventy-two active, nineteen inactive chapters; membership, 17,486. National secretary, Frederick J. Coxe, Wadesboro, N. C.

Phi Delta Phi.

Legal Fraternity, founded at the University of Michigan in December, 1869; forty-four chapters; membership, 9,876. Council: Earl G. Rice, president, New York building, Seattle, Wash.; Louis D. Barr, vice-president, Mansfield, O.; Herbert M. Peck, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Emmett A. Donnelly, Madison, Wis.; George A. Katzenberger, secretary and treasurer, No. 521 Broadway, Greenville, O.

Phi Kappa Psi.

Organized February 19, 1852, at Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa.; forty-four active, twenty-one inactive chapters; membership, 11,000. Officers, George Smart, president, Cleveland, O.; Sion B. Smith, vice-president, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dan. G. Swannell, treasurer, Champaign, Ill.; Henry H. McCorkle, secretary, No. 29 Wall street, New York, N. Y.; John S. Sprowls, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Phi Kappa Sigma.

Founded at University of Pennsylvania, 1850; twenty-six active; seventeen inactive chapters; membership, 4,000. National secretary, William F. Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Rho Sigma.

Medical Fraternity, founded Northwestern University Medical School, 1891; twenty-two chapters; membership, 2,500. National secretary, Clifford G. Grulee, Chicago, Ill.

Phi Sigma Kappa.

Founded at Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1873; twenty-three chapters; membership, 4,025. National secretary, Henry H. Dyersen, New York City.

Phi Theta Chi.

Medical Fraternity, founded at Tufts College Medical School, 1902; one chapter; membership, 200. National secretary, Brace I. Lawley, Boston, Mass.

Pi Kappa Alpha.

Founded at University of Virginia, March 1, 1868; twenty-seven active, fourteen alumni chapters; membership, 2,500. Officers: Grand princeps, John Gordon Hughes, Union, S. C.; grand treasurer, Robert Adger Smythe, Atlanta, Ga.; grand secretary, Charles Walton Underwood, No. 1109 Atlanta National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.; grand historiographer, John Graham Sale, Welch, W. Va.

Pi Mu.

Medical Fraternity, organized at the University of Virginia, in 1893; nine chapters; membership, 600. Officers, Paul W. Howle, M. D., senior councillor, No. 701 West Grace street, Richmond, Va.; Hugh T. Nelson, M. D., junior councillor, Charlottesville, Va.; Beverley R. Tucker, M. D., general secretary, No. 208 East Franklin street, Richmond, Va.; Lawrence T. Price, M. D., treasurer, Richmond, Va.; Alfred L. Gray, M. D., historian, Richmond, Va.

Psi Upsilon.

Founded at Union College, 1833; twenty-two chapters; membership, 11,436. National secretary, George S. Coleman, New York City.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Founded at the University of Alabama, March 12, 1856; seventy-two active chapters; estimated membership,

13,500. Officers: George D. Kimball, Denver, Col.; Carl E. Sheldon, Esq., Sterling, Ill.; Clarence W. Stowell, secretary, No. 357 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; William C. Levere, Evanston, Ill.; Elmer B. Sanford, Kansas City, Mo.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity is essentially a secret organization.

Sigma Chi.

Founded at Miami University, 1855; sixty-one active, twenty inactive chapters; membership, 9,862. Officers: Grand consul, George Ade, Hazelden Farm, Brook, Ind.; grand quaestor, William V. Brothers, Suite 920, No. 112 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.; grand annotator, Bertram F. Adams, No. 621 Woodland Park, Chicago, Ill.; grand tribune, William A. Trimpe, No. 6043 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; grand editor, Newman Miller, No. 5515 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; grand historian, Earl D. Hostetter, No. 6233 Monroe avenue, Chicago, Ill. Trustees: President, Orville S. Brumback, Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio; secretary, Herbert P. Wright, No. 730 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.; Howard Ferris, First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ralph F. Potter, Suite 510, Rector Building, Chicago, Ill.; Herbert C. Arms, No. 345 Michigan street, Chicago, Ill.

Sigma Nu.

Organized at Virginia Military Institute, 1869; sixty-three active, fourteen inactive chapters; membership, 8,000. Officers: Wade H. Ellis, regent, First National Bank building, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. A. H. Wilson, vice-regent and inspector general, New York City; Samuel F. Pegues, grand treasurer and editor catalogue, Chicago, Ill.; Clarence E. Woods, grand recorder and editor Delta, Richmond, Ky.

Sigma Nu Phi.

Legal Fraternity, founded at Law Department N. U. Michigan, 1902; three chapters; membership, 245. National secretary. W. W. Lemmond, Washington, D. C.

Sigma Phi.

Founded at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; nine active, two inactive chapters; membership, 1,450. The society is represented legally by a corporation (the Sigma Phi Society, Incorporated), the officers of which are: Robert D. Benedict, president; Eugene M. Jerome, vice-president; M. Shaler Allen, secretary; Beverly Chew, treasurer. Representing the society at large there is a general secretary, Dr. Alexander Duane, No. 139 East 37th street, New York, and a standing committee, of which Dr. O. H. Rogers, No. 346 Broadway, is chairman.

Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Founded November 1, 1901, at Richmond College, Richmond, Va.; has twenty-nine active chapters; membership, 1,200. Officers: N. R. Cooney, grand president, Dalton, O.; F. S. Robbins, grand vice-president, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; W. L. Phillips, grand secretary, P. O. Box 256, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Griffin, grand treasurer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. L. Yancey, grand historian, No. 1515 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; W. F. Wingett, grand guard, Newark, Del.

Sigma Pi.

Organized at William and Mary University in 1897; five active, seven inactive chapters; membership, 550. Officers: President, M. Atlee Ermold, Haddon Heights, N. J.; vice-president, Rossel Cook, Columbus, O.; secretary, George C. Blower, Athens, O.; herald, Byron Lewis, Urbana, Ill.; master of exchequer, E. W. Perrott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Theta Chi.

Founded at Norwich University, 1856; seven chapters; membership, 472. National secretary, E. Wessen Clark, Boston, Mass.

Theta Delta Chi.

Founded in 1857; has twenty-six active chapters and a membership of 5,200. Officers: President, Edward John Cook, Geneva, N. Y.; secretary, Harold H. Robison, Geneva, N. Y.; treasurer, Fletcher P. Burton, Providence, R. I., P. O. Box 168; graduate secretary, James C. Hallock, No. 51 Renner avenue, Newark, N. J.; graduate treasurer, Robert S. Emerson, Providence, R. I.

Theta Lambda Phi.

Legal Fraternity, founded at Dickinson School of Law, 1901; nine chapters; membership, 1,500. National secretary, J. Ward Foliette, New York City.

Theta Xi.

(English Science), founded at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1864; twelve chapters; membership, 1,050. National secretary, Russell de C. Greene, Nichols, Ga.

Zeta Beta Tau.

Medical Fraternity, founded at College of the City of New York, 1898; fourteen chapters; membership, 400. National secretary, Simon J. Jumnefsky, New York City.

Zeta Omicron.

Medical Fraternity, founded at University of California, 1896; one chapter, eighty-three members. National secretary, Allan R. Powers, Berkeley, Cal.

Zeta Psi.

Founded at New York University, 1847; twenty-three active, nine inactive chapters; membership, 5,500. National secretary, Robert B. Austin, New York City.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Omicron Pi.

A secret society founded in New York City, January 2, 1897, by Mrs. Jessie Hughans, Mrs. Helen Mullan, Mrs. Stella Perry and Mrs. Elizabeth Wymans. The officers are: President, Mrs. Walter H. Farmer, No. 7 Cortlandt street, Nashua, N. H.; vice-president, Miss Viola Gray, No. 1527 South 23d street, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary, Miss Blanche H. Hooper, Tufts College, Mass.; treasurer, Miss Lillian

MacQuillin, No. 87 Central avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

Alpha Phi.

Founded at Syracuse University, 1872; fourteen chapters, 800 members. National secretary, Mrs. S. P. Balderston, Evanston, Ill.

Alphi Xi Delta

Organized April 17, 1893, at Lombard, College, Galesburg, Ill., and has now fifteen active and four alumnae associations, with a membership of 850. Seven chapters are running sorority houses. Officers: Grand president and directress of the second division, Mary Emily Kay, No. 75 South Union avenue, Alliance, O.; grand vice-president and directress of the fourth division, Gussanda Countway, Somerville, Mass.; grand secretary and directress of the third division, Lena G. Baldwin, No. 670 Euclid avenue, Elmira, N. Y.; grand treasurer and directress of the first division, Ellen Ball, Seattle, Wash.; editor of the "Alpha Xi Delta," Ruth A. Sibley, Somerville, Mass.

Beta Sigma Omicron.

Founded at the Missouri State University, December 12, 1888. The fraternity has fourteen chapters and two alumni chapters, with about 1,000 members. Officers: President, Erna Berry Watson, Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky.; vice-president, Christine Cole, Newman, Ga.; secretary, Bernice Stall, No. 11 East Grace street, Richmond, Va.; treasurer, Mrs. Henry W. Parrish, Abbeville, Ala.; historian and editor, Elizabeth Falter, Southwestern Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo. The next convention meets in Atlanta, Ga., June, 1912.

Chi Omega.

Founded April 5, 1895, at the University of Arkansas; has twenty-five active chapters, sixteen alumni associations; total membership, 1,927. Supreme governing council: Mary Love Collins, S. H., Tyrone, Pa.; Sue Bitting Hicks, S. T. B., Tecumseh, Mich.; Jessie A. Parker, S. K. A., Olathe, Kan.; May G. Miller Shapard, S. N. V., Fort Smith, Ark.; Martha Land, S. M., R. R. No. 10, Lexington, Ky.; Mary Wright Bain, eleusis editor, San Francisco, Cal.

Delta Delta Delta.

Founded at Boston University, 1888; twenty-seven active, one inactive chapter; 2,500 members. National secretary, Mrs. J. E. Rhodes, St. Paul, Minn.

Delta Gamma.

Founded at Warren Female Institute, 1873; nineteen chapters, 2,563 members. National secretary, Agnes Burton, Detroit, Mich.

Gamma Phi Beta.

Founded at Syracuse University, 1874; thirteen chapters, 1,633 members. Officers: President, Miss Mabel E. Stone, No. 410 University avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; treasurer, Mrs. O. Y. Harsen, Yonkers, N. Y.; secretary, Miss Marion D. Dean, No. 78 Madison avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

Kappa Alpha Theta.

Founded at Asbury College (now De Pauw University), January 27, 1870. There are thirty-two college chapters and twenty-two alumnae chapters. Officers: Grand president, Mrs. Louis F. Nelson, 58th street and Euclid avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; grand vice-president, Eva R. Hall, Sycamore, Ill.; grand secretary and editor, L. Pearle Green, No. 15 East avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.; grand treasurer, Edith D. Cockins, Columbus, O.

Kappa Delta.

Founded at Virginia State Normal School, 1897; fourteen active, two inactive chapters; membership, 850. National secretary, Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S. C.

Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Founded at Monmouth College, 1870; thirty-five active, twelve inactive chapters; membership, 5,500. Officers: President, Mrs. A. H. Roth, Erie, Penn.; secretary, Miss Eva Powell, No. 921 Myrtle st., Oakland, Cal.; treasurer, Mrs. P. R. Kolbe, Akron, Ohio; registrar, Miss Juliette G. Hollenback, No. 460 Washington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; editor of "The Key," Mrs. R. T. C. Jackson, No. 58 Bedford st., Fall River, Mass.

Phi Mu.

Founded at Wesleyan College, March 4, 1852; ten chapters, 1,500 members. Officers: President, Miss Louise Morning, Amarillo, Tex.; first vice-president, Mrs. Louise Fredericks Hays, Montezuma, Ga.; second vice-president, Miss Zenobia Wooten, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Miss Bonito Hinton, No. 1409 1st street, New Orleans; treasurer, Miss Elsa Scholtz, Louisville, Ky.; historian, Miss Elizabeth Hines, Atlanta, Ga.; registrar, Miss Martha Lewis, Macon, Ga.; editor, Miss Dorothy Ackerman, Great Barrington, Mass.

Pi Beta Phi.

Founded at Monmouth College, 1867; thirty-nine active, fourteen inactive chapters; membership, 5,404. Grand council: President, May L. Keller, No. 1822 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.; vice-president, Anna Jackson Branson, Lansdowne, Pa.; secretary, Julia E. Rogers, No. 340 Rahway avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.; treasurer, ——— ———, New Orleans, La.; editor, Mary Bartol Theiss (Mrs. Lewis E.), New York City; historian, Kate King Bostwick (Mrs. H. O.), Chardon, O.

Sigma Kappa Sorority.

Founded in November, 1874, at Colby College, Waterville, Me.; ten active and ten alumnae chapters, consisting of about 775 members. Officers: Grand president, Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith, No. 2137 Bancroft place, Washington, D. C.; grand vice-president, Hila Helen Small, Somerville, Mass.; grand secretary, Mrs. Eula Grove Linger, No. 210 Jersey street, Buffalo, N. Y.; grand treasurer, Mrs. Olive Robbins Haviland, Lansdowne, Pa.

Sigma Sigma Sigma.

Founded at Virginia State Normal School, 1898; six active, three inactive chapters; membership, 340. National secretary, Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.

Zeta Tau Alpha.

Founded at the State Normal School of Virginia, October 25, 1898; has ten active and two alumnae chapters; total membership, 725. Officers: President, Miss May Agnes Hopkins, University Hall, Galveston, Tex.; secretary, Mrs. J. L. Bugg, No. 707 High street, Farmville, Va.; treasurer, Miss Mary Patrick, Marion, Ala.; historian, Mrs. W. E. Davis, Jellico, Tenn.; editor, Miss Margaret Levy, Longview, Tex.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

CHIEF STATE OFFICERS.

ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Emmett O'Neal	4 years	January 19, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Walter D. Seed	4 years	January 19, 1915	——
Secretary of State	Cyrus B. Brown	4 years	January 19, 1915	1,800
Attorney-General	Robert C. Brickell	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,500
Auditor	C. B. Smith	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,400
Treasurer	John Purifoy	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,100
Comm'r Agriculture	——	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,100
Supt. of Education	H. J. Wellingham	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,250

All State officials Democrats.

ALASKA (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, JUNEAU.

Governor	Walter E. Clark	4 years	——	$5,000
Surveyor-General and ex-officio Secretary	——	4 years	December 14, 1912	4,000

All Territorial officials Republicans.

ARIZONA (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, PHOENIX.

Governor	Richard E. Sloan	4 years	——	$3,000
Secretary of Territory	George W. Young	4 years	——	1,800

All Territorial officials Republicans. The Territorial form of government is to continue temporarily till a State government is established.

ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Governor	Geo. W. Donaghey	2 years	January, 1913	$4,000
Secretary of State	Earl W. Hodges	2 years	January, 1913	2,250
[1]Auditor	John R. Jobe	2 years	January, 1913	2,250
Treasurer	John W. Crockett	2 years	January, 1913	2,250
Attorney-General	H. L. Norwood	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Land Commissioner	Reuben G. Dye	2 years	January, 1913	1,800
Commissioner of Mines and Agriculture	Fred H. Phillips	2 years	January, 1913	1,800

All State officials Democrats.

CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Governor	Hiram W. Johnson	4 years	January, 1915	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Albert J. Wallace	4 years	January, 1915	[2]
Secretary of State	Frank C. Jordan	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Controller	A. B. Nye	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Treasurer	William R. Williams	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Attorney-General	U. S. Webb	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Surveyor-General	William S. Kingsbury	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Edward C. Hyatt	4 years	January, 1915	3,000

All State officials Republicans.

COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

Governor	John H. Shafroth	2 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Stephen R. Fitzgarrald	2 years	January, 1913	1,000
Secretary of State	James B. Pearce	2 years	January, 1913	3,000
Auditor	Roady Kenehan	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Treasurer	M. A. Leddy	2 years	January, 1913	6,000
Attorney-General	John T. Barnett	2 years	January, 1913	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Katherine McCook	2 years	January, 1913	3,000

All State officials Democrats.

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Governor	Simeon E. Baldwin	2 years	January, 1913	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Matthew H. Rogers	2 years	January, 1913	500
Secretary of State	Thomas D. Bradstreet	2 years	January, 1913	1,500
Controller	Costello Lippitt	2 years	January, 1913	1,500
Treasurer	Dennis A. Blakeslee	2 years	January, 1913	1,500
Attorney-General	John H. Light	4 years	January, 1913	4,000

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.

[1]Also Insurance Commissioner. [2]Ten dollars a day as President of Senate during session of Legislature.

DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Simeon S. Pennewill	4 years	January, 1913	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John M. Mendinhall	4 years	January, 1913	[1]
Secretary of State	———	4 years	January, 1913	——
Auditor	Theodore Townsend	2 years	January, 1913	1,200
Treasurer	D. O. Moore	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Attorney-General	Andrew C. Gray	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	Charles H. Maull	4 years	January, 1913	1,500

All State officials Republicans except Attorney General, Democrat.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioner	Cuno H. Randolph	3 years	———	$5,000
Commissioner	John A. Johnston	3 years	———	5,000
Commissioner	Maj. W. V. Judson, U.S.A.	Detailed.	———	——

Commissioners appointed by the President without regard to politics.

FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Governor	Albert W. Gilchrist	4 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Secretary of State	H. Clay Crawford	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Controller	A. C. Croom	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Treasurer	William V. Knott	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Attorney-General	Park M. Trammell	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	B. E. McLin	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	William H. Holloway	4 years	January, 1913	2,000

All State officials Democrats.

GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Governor	Joseph M. Brown	2 years	June, 1911	$5,000
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	2 years	June, 1911	2,000
Controller	William A. Wright	2 years	June, 1911	2,000
Treasurer	Robert E. Park	2 years	June, 1911	2,000
Attorney-General	John C. Hart	2 years	June, 1911	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	T. G. Hudson	2 years	June, 1911	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Jere M. Pound	2 years	June, 1911	2,000

All State officials Democrats.

HAWAII (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, HONOLULU.

Governor	Walter F. Frear	4 years	December 18, 1911	$7,000
Secretary of Territory	Ernest A. Mott-Smith	4 years	December 18, 1911	4,000

All Territorial officials Republicans.

IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE.

Governor	James H. Hawley	2 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	L. H. Sweetser	2 years	January, 1913	[1]
Secretary of State	W. F. Gifford	2 years	January, 1913	1,800
Auditor	S. D. Taylor	2 years	January, 1913	1,800
Treasurer	O. Vallen	2 years	January, 1913	1,000
Attorney-General	D. C. McDougal	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Miss Grace M. Shepherd	2 years	January, 1913	1,500
Inspector of Mines	R. N. Bell	2 years	January, 1913	1,200

All State officials Republicans except Governor, Democrat.

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

Governor	Charles S. Deneen	4 years	January, 1913	$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John G. Oglesby	4 years	January, 1913	1,000
Secretary of State	James A. Rose	4 years	January, 1913	3,500
Auditor	James S. McCullough	4 years	January, 1913	3,500
Treasurer	Edward E. Mitchell	2 years	January, 1913	3,500
Attorney-General	William H. Stead	4 years	January, 1913	3,500

All State officials Republicans.

INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Governor	Thomas R. Marshall	4 years	January, 1913	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Frank J. Hall	4 years	January, 1913	1,000
Secretary of State	Lewis G. Ellingham	2 years	January, 1913	6,500
Auditor	William H. O'Brien	2 years	January, 1913	7,500
Treasurer	William H. Vollmer	2 years	January, 1913	6,500
Attorney-General	Thomas H. Honan	2 years	January, 1913	7,500

All State officials Democrats.

[1] Five dollars a day for sixty days.

IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
[1]Governor	B. F. Carroll	2 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Parley Sheldon	2 years	January, 1913	1,100
[1]Secretary of State	W. C. Hayward	2 years	January, 1913	2,200
[1]Auditor	J. L. Bleakley	2 years	January, 1913	2,200
[1]Treasurer	W. W. Morrow	2 years	January, 1913	2,200
Attorney-General	George Cosson	2 years	January, 1913	4,000
Supt. Public Instruction	A. M. Deyoe	2 years	January, 1913	2,200

All State officials Republicans.

KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Governor	W. R. Stubbs	2 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Richard J. Hopkins	2 years	January, 1913	[2]700
Secretary of State	Charles H. Sessions	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Auditor	W. E. Davis	2 years	January, 1913	$2,500
Treasurer	Mark Tulley	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Attorney-General	John S. Dawson	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Insurance Commissioner	I. S. Lewis	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Edward T. Fairchild	2 years	January, 1913	2,000

All State officials Republicans.

KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Governor	Augustus E. Willson	4 years	December, 1911	$6,500
Lieutenant-Governor	William H. Cox	4 years	December, 1911	——
Secretary of State	Benj. L. Bruner	4 years	December, 1911	3,000
Auditor	Frank P. James	4 years	December, 1911	3,600
Treasurer	Edwin Farley	4 years	December, 1911	3,600
Attorney-General	James Breathitt	4 years	December, 1911	4,000

All State officials Republicans.

LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Governor	Jared Y. Sanders	4 years	April, 1912	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Paul M. Lambremont	4 years	April, 1912	1,500
[3]Secretary of State	John T. Michel	4 years	April, 1912	5,000
Auditor	Paul Capdevielle	4 years	April, 1912	5,000
Treasurer	O. B. Steele	4 years	April, 1912	4,000
Attorney-General	Walter Guion	4 years	May, 1912	5,000
Supt. Public Education	J. B. Aswell	4 years	May, 1912	5,000

All State officials Democrats.

MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Governor	Frederick W. Plaisted	2 years	January, 1913	$3,000
[4]Secretary of State	————	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
[4]Treasurer	————	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
[4]Attorney-General	————	2 years	January, 1913	4,000
Auditor	Lamont A. Stevens	2 years	January, 1913	2,500

All State officials Democrats.

MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Governor	Austin L. Crothers	4 years	January, 1912	$4,500
Secretary of State	N. Winslow Williams	4 years	January, 1912	——
Controller	William B. Clagett	2 years	January, 1912	2,500
Attorney-General	Isaac Lobe Straus	4 years	January, 1912	3,000
Treasurer	Murray Vandiver	2 years	February, 1912	——

All State officials Democrats. Mr. Clagett was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Joshua W. Hering.

MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Governor	Eugene N. Foss	1 year	January, 1912	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Louis A. Frothingham	1 year	January, 1912	2,000
Secretary Commonwealth	William M. Olin	1 year	January, 1912	3,500
Attorney-General	James M. Swift	1 year	January, 1912	5,000
Auditor	Henry E. Turner	1 year	January, 1912	3,500
Treasurer	Elmer A. Stevens	1 year	January, 1912	5,000

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

Governor	Chase S. Osborn	2 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John Q. Ross	2 years	January, 1913	[5]
Secretary of State	Fred'k C. Martindale	2 years	January, 1913	800
Auditor	O. B. Fuller	2 years	January, 1913	3,000
Treasurer	Albert E. Sleeper	2 years	January, 1913	1,000
Attorney-General	Franz C. Kuhn	2 years	January, 1913	800

[1]Five hundred dollars extra as member of Executive Council. [2]And $6 a day during session of Legislature. [3]Also Insurance Commissioner. [4]Elected by Legislature. [5]Three dollars a day during session of Legislature.

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING (Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Land Commissioner	Huntley Russell	2 years	January, 1913	800
Supt. Public Instruction	———	2 years	January, 1913	1,000

All State officials Republicans.

MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Governor	Adolph O. Eberhart	2 years	January, 1913	$7,000
Lieutenant-Governor	S. F. Gordon	2 years	January, 1913	[1]
Secretary of State	Julius A. Schmahl	2 years	January, 1913	3,500
Auditor	S. C. Iverson	4 years	January, 1913	3,600
Treasurer	Walter J. Smith	2 years	January, 1913	3,500
Attorney-General	George T. Simpson	2 years	January, 1913	4,800
Supt. of Education	———	2 years	January, 1913	3,000

All State officials Republicans.

MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Governor	E. F. Noel	4 years	January, 1912	$4,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Luther Manship	4 years	January, 1912	[2]
Secretary of State	J. W. Power	4 years	January, 1912	2,000
Auditor	E. J. Smith	4 years	January, 1912	2,500
Treasurer	George R. Edwards	4 years	January, 1912	2,500
Attorney-General	S. S. Hudson	4 years	January, 1912	2,500
Land Commissioner	E. H. Nall	4 years	January, 1912	1,800

All State officials Democrats.

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Governor	Herbert S. Hadley	4 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. F. Gmelich	4 years	January, 1913	[3]1,000
Secretary of State	Cornelius Roach	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Treasurer	James Cowgill	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Auditor	John Gordon	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Attorney-General	Alexander Major	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Howard A. Gass	4 years	January, 1913	3,000

All State officials Democrats except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Republicans.

MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

Governor	Edwin L. Norris	4 years	January, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. R. Allen	4 years	January, 1913	[4]
Secretary of State	Abraham N. Yoder	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Auditor and Ins. Com.	H. R. Cunningham	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Treasurer	E. E. Esselstyn	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Attorney-General	Albert J. Galen	4 years	January, 1913	3,000

All State officials Republicans except Governor, Democrat.

NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Governor	Chester H. Aldrich	2 years	January, 1913	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Melvin R. Hopewell	2 years	January, 1913	600
Secretary of State	Addison Wait	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Auditor	Silas R. Barton	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Treasurer	Walter A. George	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Attorney-General	Grant G. Martin	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Land Commissioner	Edward B. Cowles	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	James W. Crabtree	2 years	January, 1913	———

All State officials Republicans.

NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Governor	Tasker L. Oddie	4 years	January, 1915	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Gilbert C. Ross	4 years	January, 1915	1,800
Secretary of State	George Brodigan	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Controller	Jacob Eggers	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Treasurer	William McMillan	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Attorney-General	Cleveland H. Baker	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Surveyor-General	Charles L. Deady	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Supt. Public Instruction	———	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
State Printer	Joseph Farnsworth	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

Governor, Treasurer and Controller Republicans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Governor	Robert P. Bass	2 years	January, 1913	$3,000
[5]Secretary of State	———	2 years	January, 1913	3,000
[5]Treasurer	———	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
[6]Attorney-General	———	3 years	October, 1911	2,000

All State officials Republicans.

[1]Ten dollars a day for ninety days. [2]Five hundred dollars for regular session of Legislature, and $6 a day for special session. [3]Seven dollars additional a day during session of Legislature. [4]Ten dollars a day dusing session of Legislature. [5]Elected by Legislature. [6]Appointed by Governor.

NEW JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Woodrow Wilson	3 years	January, 1914	$10,000
Secretary of State	Samuel D. Dickinson	5 years	April 1, 1912	6,000
Controller	Henry J. West	3 years	February 20, 1911	6,000
Treasurer	Daniel S. Voorhees	3 years	February 11, 1913	6,000
Attorney-General	Edmund Wilson	5 years	April, 1914	7,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Charles J. Baxter	5 years	April 1, 1912	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	Vivian M. Lewis	3 years	April 1, 1912	4,000

All State officials Republican, except Governor, Democrat.

NEW MEXICO (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Governor	William J. Mills	4 years	———	$3,000
Secretary	Nathan Jaffa	4 years	———	1,800

All Territorial officials Republicans. Territorial form of government continues temporarily until a state government is established.

NEW YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

For full list of New-York State officials, see "New-York State Government."

NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Governor	Wm. W. Kitchin	4 years	January, 1913	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Wm. C. Newland	4 years	January, 1913	[1]
Secretary of State	J. Bryan Grimes	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Auditor	William P. Wood	4 years	January, 1913	1,500
Treasurer	B. R. Lacy	4 years	January, 1913	3,000
Attorney-General	W. T. Bickett	4 years	January, 1913	2,000

All State officials Democrats.

NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Governor	John Burke	2 years	January, 1913	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	U. L. Burdick	2 years	January, 1913	1,000
Secretary of State	P. D. Norton	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Auditor	D. K. Brightbill	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Treasurer	Gunder Olson	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Attorney-General	Andrew Miller	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. C. Taylor	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	E. J. Taylor	2 years	January, 1913	2,000
Com. of Agr. and Labor	W. C. Gilbreath	2 years	January, 1913	2,000

All State officials Republicans except Governor, Democrat.

OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Governor	Judson Harmon	2 years	January, 1913	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Atlee Pomerene	2 years	January, 1913	800
Secretary of State	Charles H. Graves	2 years	January, 1913	4,000
Auditor	E. M. Fullington	4 years	January, 1913	4,500
Treasurer	D. S. Creamer	2 years	January, 1913	4,500
Attorney-General	Timothy S. Hogan	2 years	January, 1913	4,500

All State officials Democrats, except Auditor, Republican.

OKLAHOMA—CAPITAL, GUTHRIE—OKLAHOMA CITY.

Governor	Lee Cruce	4 years	January, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. J. McAlester	4 years	January, 1915	1,000
Secretary of State	B. F. Harrison	4 years	January, 1915	3,500
Auditor	Leo Meyer	4 years	January, 1915	2,500
Attorney-General	Charles West	4 years	January, 1915	4,000
Treasurer	Robert Dunlop	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	R. H. Wilson	4 years	January, 1915	2,500
Examiner and Inspector	C. A. Taylor	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Commissioner of Labor	C. L. Dougherty	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

All State officials Democrats. The people of Oklahoma have ratified a constitutional amendment making Oklahoma City the capital in spite of the provisions of the Statehood Act, fixing it at Guthrie until 1913.

OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

Governor	Oswald West	4 years	January, 1915	[2]$1,500
Secretary of State	Frank W. Benson	4 years	January, 1915	[3]1,500
Treasurer	T. B. Kay	4 years	January, 1915	[3]800
Attorney-General	A. M. Crawford	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
State School Supt.	L. A. Alderman	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Governor	John K. Tener	4 years	January, 1915	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John M. Reynolds	4 years	January, 1915	5,000

[1]Six dollars a day during session of legislature. [2]And specific sums for various duties, in all about $4,350 per annum. [3]And fees.

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG (Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Secretary of Int. Affairs	J. I. Blakeslee	4 years	January, 1915	8,000
Sec'y of Commonwealth	Robert McAfee	4 years	January, 1915	12,000
Attorney-General	M. Hampton Todd	4 years	May, 1911	4,000
Auditor-General	A. E. Sisson	4 years	May, 1913	8,000
Treasurer	Charles F. Wright	4 years	May, 1913	8,000

All State officials Republicans. Mr. Wright was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Treasurer-elect, J. E. Stober.

RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Governor	Aram J. Pothier	1 year	January, 1912	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Zenas W. Bliss	1 year	January, 1912	500
Secretary of State	J. Fred Parker	1 year	January, 1912	3,500
Treasurer	Walter A. Read	1 year	January, 1912	2,500
Attorney-General	William B. Greenough	1 year	January, 1912	4,500

All State officials Republicans.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

Governor	Coleman L. Blease	2 years	January, 1913	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Charles A. Smith	2 years	January, 1913	400
Secretary of State	R. M. McCown	2 years	January, 1913	1,950
Controller-General	A. W. Jones	2 years	January, 1913	1,950
Treasurer	R. H. Jennings	2 years	January, 1913	1,950
Supt. Public Instruction	John E. Swearingen	2 years	January, 1913	1,950
Attorney-General	J. F. Lyon	2 years	January, 1913	1,950

All State officials Democrats.

SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

Governor	R. S. Vessey	2 years	January, 1913	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Frank M. Byrne	2 years	January, 1913	[2]
Secretary of State	C. S. Polley	2 years	January, 1913	1,800
Auditor	Henry B. Anderson	2 years	January, 1913	1,800
Treasurer	George G. Johnson	2 years	January, 1913	1,800
Attorney-General	Royal C. Johnson	2 years	January, 1913	1,000
Supt. Public Instruction	C. G. Lawrence	2 years	January, 1913	1,800
Com. School & Pub. Lds	F. F. Brinker	2 years	January, 1913	1,800

All State officials Republicans.

TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

Governor	Ben W. Hooper	2 years	January, 1913	$4,000
Secretary of State	Hallum W. Goodloe	4 years	February, 1913	3,000
Controller	Frank Dibrell	2 years	March, 1911	3,500
[5]Treasurer	Reau E. Folk	2 years	March, 1911	3,500
Attorney-General	John C. Cates	8 years	August, 1918	3,000

All State officials Democrats, except Governor, Republican.

TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Governor	O. B. Colquitt	2 years	January 17, 1913	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	A. B. Davidson	2 years	January, 1913	[4]
Secretary of State	———	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Controller	W. P. Lane	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
[1]Secretary of State	Samuel Sparks	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Attorney-General	Jewell P. Lightfoot	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Land Commissioner	J. T. Robinson	2 years	January, 1913	2,500

All State officials Democrats.

UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

Governor	William Spry	4 years	January, 1913	$4,000
Secretary of State	Charles S. Tingey	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Auditor	Jesse D. Jewkes	4 years	January, 1913	1,500
Treasurer	David Mattson	4 years	January, 1913	1,000
Attorney-General	Albert R. Barnes	4 years	January, 1913	1,500
Supt. Public Instruction	A. C. Nelson	4 years	January, 1913	1,500

All State officials Republicans.

VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Governor	John A. Mead	2 years	October, 1912	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Leighton H. Stack	2 years	October, 1912	[6]
Secretary of State	Guy W. Bailey	2 years	October, 1912	[7]1,700
Auditor	H. F. Graham	2 years	October, 1912	[7]1,700
Treasurer	Edward H. Deavitt	2 years	October, 1912	[8]1,700
Attorney-General	John G. Sargent	2 years	October, 1912	——

All State officials Republicans.

[1]Appointed by Governor. [2]Ten dollars a day during session of legislature, sixty days. [3]Also Insurance Commissioner. [4]Five dollars a day during session of legislature. [5]And fees. [6]Six dollars a day during session of legislature, and 60 per cent of fees as Insurance Commissioner. [7]And fees as Insurance Commissioner. [8]And travelling expenses.

VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	William Hodges Mann	4 years	February 1, 1914	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. Taylor Ellyson	4 years	February 1, 1914	600
Sec. of Commonwealth	B. O. James	4 years	February 1, 1914	2,000
Treasurer	A. W. Harman, jr	4 years	February 1, 1914	1,750
Attorney-General	Samuel W. Williams	4 years	February 1, 1914	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction	J. D. Eggleston, jr	4 years	February 1, 1914	2,000
Com. of Agriculture	George W. Koiner	4 years	February 1, 1914	——

All State officials Democrats.

WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

Governor	*M. E. Hay	4 years	January, 1913	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	————	4 years	January, 1913	——
Secretary of State	Sam H. Nichols	4 years	January, 1913	2,500
Auditor	Charles W. Clausen	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Treasurer	John G. Lewis	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Attorney-General	W. P. Bell	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Land Commissioner	E. W. Ross	4 years	January, 1913	2,000
Supt. of Schools	Henry B. Dewey	4 years	January, 1913	2,500

All State officials Republicans.

WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Governor	William E. Glasscock	4 years	March, 1913	$5,000
[2]Secretary of State	Stuart F. Reed	4 years	March, 1913	[1]4,500
Auditor	John S. Darst	4 years	March, 1913	[1]4,500
Treasurer	E. Leslie Long	4 years	March, 1913	2,500
Attorney-General	William G. Conley	4 years	March, 1913	2,500
Superintendent Schools	Morris P. Shawkey	4 years	March, 1913	3,500

All State officials Republicans.

WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

Governor	Francis E. McGovern	2 years	January 6, 1913	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thomas Morris	2 years	January 6, 1913	1,000
[3]Secretary of State	James A. Frear	2 years	January 6, 1913	5,000
Treasurer	Andrew H. Dahl	2 years	January 6, 1913	5,000
Attorney-General	Levi H. Bancroft	2 years	January 6, 1913	3,000
Insurance Comm'r	Herman L. Ekern	2 years	January 6, 1913	3,000

All state officials Republicans.

WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

Governor	Joseph M. Carey	4 years	January, 1915	$2,500
Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor	F. L. Houx	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Auditor	Robert Forsythe	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Treasurer	J. L. Baird	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Miss Rose A. Baird	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

All State officials Democrats, except Treasurer and Auditor, Republicans.

[1]And fees. [2]Appointed. [3]Also Auditor. *Became Governor on March 28, 1909, on death of Samuel G. Cosgrove, Republican.

INDEBTEDNESS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(From figures prepared by Federal Census Bureau.)

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets.			
	1902.			1890.
	Aggregate.	State.	County and minor civil division.	
Continental United States	$1,864,195,826	$234,314,190	$1,629,881,636	$1,137,918,868
North Atlantic division	946,604,780	82,777,688	863,827,092	470,078,913
New England	301,477,798	74,961,374	226,516,424	148,523,928
Maine	15,046,819	2,785,383	12,261,436	15,772,146
New Hampshire	11,413,234	1,551,148	9,862,086	8,148,362
Vermont	5,216,774	362,946	4,853,828	3,785,373
Massachusetts	209,762,910	65,964,005	143,798,905	84,094,876
Rhode Island	28,150,226	2,619,928	25,530,298	12,998,661
Connecticut	31,887,835	1,677,964	30,209,871	23,724,510

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets.			
	1902.			1890.
	Aggregate.	State.	County and minor civil division.	
Southern North Atlantic....	645,126,982	7,816,314	637,310,668	321,554,985
New York	436,683,365	7,498,239	429,185,126	201,255,570
New Jersey	81,147,209	[1]56,550	81,203,759	49,257,740
Pennsylvania	127,296,408	374,625	126,921,783	71,041,675
South Atlantic division....	159,834,215	52,270,418	107,563,797	166,685,368
Northern South Atlantic...	102,202,243	29,876,349	72,325,894	119,353,371
Delaware	4,144,634	762,092	3,382,542	2,919,084
Maryland	30,643,317	4,942,394	25,700,923	41,898,651
District of Columbia.....	$14,540,191	———	$14,540,191	$19,781,050
Virginia	48,106,325	$24,171,863	23,934,462	52,222,126
West Virginia.....	4,767,776	———	4,767,776	2,532,460
Southern South Atlantic....	57,631,972	22,394,069	35,237,903	47,331,997
North Carolina.....	15,348,108	6,754,928	8,593,180	11,123,638
South Carolina.....	15,751,327	6,730,439	9,020,888	13,659,645
Georgia	21,285,731	7,876,202	13,409,529	20,272,095
Florida	5,246,806	1,032,500	4,214,306	2,276,619
North Central division.....	468,862,168	28,831,190	440,030,978	320,934,194
Eastern North Central.....	289,959,501	18,598,339	271,361,162	165,229,472
Ohio	117,230,101	4,685,016	112,545,085	70,927,147
Indiana	34,827,931	2,913,767	31,914,164	24,471,528
Illinois	80,715,059	2,155,122	78,559,937	42,468,138
Michigan	34,838,727	6,566,366	28,272,361	16,941,928
Wisconsin	22,347,683	2,278,068	20,069,615	10,420,731
Western North Central....	178,902,667	10,232,851	168,669,816	155,704,722
Minnesota	40,683,737	1,755,033	38,928,704	26,237,825
Iowa	17,439,964	49,589	17,390,375	11,275,319
Missouri	50,396,922	4,365,635	46,031,287	51,557,568
North Dakota	5,608,158	968,330	4,639,828	3,854,514
South Dakota.....	6,584,351	457,263	6,127,088	6,613,702
Nebraska	22,415,041	2,005,001	20,410,040	15,536,772
Kansas	35,774,494	632,000	35,142,494	40,629,022
South Central division.....	173,776,068	55,073,705	118,702,363	135,158,789
Eastern South Central.....	90,962,166	35,786,643	55,175,523	74,125,804
Kentucky	22,748,773	2,198,482	20,550,291	19,432,885
Tennessee	32,717,130	17,984,468	14,732,662	29,543,843
Alabama	27,092,343	12,726,569	14,365,774	18,956,149
Mississippi	8,403,920	2,877,124	5,526,796	6,192,927
Western South Central.....	82,813,902	19,287,062	63,526,840	61,027,985
Louisiana	37,777,047	13,592,795	24,184,252	33,335,497
Arkansas	4,225,715	1,191,382	3,034,333	7,599,835
Indian Territory.....	665,129	———	665,129	———
Oklahoma	3,696,326	509,766	3,186,560	———
Texas	36,449,685	3,993,119	32,456,566	20,092,653
Western division.....	115,118,595	15,361,189	99,757,406	45,066,604
Rocky Mountains.....	42,016,941	6,624,725	35,392,216	18,457,851
Montana	8,920,689	1,203,769	7,716,920	2,926,268
Idaho	3,883,823	324,174	3,559,649	1,594,333
Wyoming	2,566,260	300,530	2,265,730	1,647,381
Colorado	22,066,653	3,797,329	18,269,324	9,458,331
New Mexico.....	4,579,516	998,923	3,580,593	2,831,538
Basin and Plateau.....	14,388,591	4,317,729	10,070,862	5,140,637
Arizona	6,591,834	3,099,333	3,492,501	2,937,971
Utah	6,612,568	974,492	5,638,076	1,217,501
Nevada	1,184,189	243,904	940,285	985,165
Pacific	58,713,063	4,418,735	54,294,328	21,468,116
Washington	29,556,734	1,271,391	28,285,343	3,418,798
Oregon	11,302,400	236,267	11,066,133	2,479,859
California	17,853,929	2,911,077	14,942,852	15,569,459
Hawaii	1,888,350	1,888,350	———	———

[1]Excess of sinking fund over indebtedness.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Alabama.—New Year's Day, R. E. Lee's birthday (Jan. 19), Shrove Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Jefferson Davis's birthday (June 3), July 4, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Arizona.—Jan. 1, Washington's Birthday, May 30, July 4, Christmas, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Arbor Day.

Arkansas.—Arbor Day, Thanksgiving Day, July 4 and Christmas.

California.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Sept. 9, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25, day of general election and every day appointed by the President or the Governor.

Colorado.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Day and birthday), Labor Day (first Monday in September) and Oct. 12 (Columbus Day).

Connecticut.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Good Friday, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25.

Delaware.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, July 4, Arbor and Bird Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

District of Columbia.—New Year's Day, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Lahor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Florida.—Jan. 1, Jan 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), Feb. 12, Feb. 22, April 26 (Confederate Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Georgia.—Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), April 26, June 3, July 4, Labor Day and Dec. 25.

Idaho.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Friday following May 1, July 4, Election Day, Christmas.

Illinois.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb 22, May 30 (Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25.

Indiana.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Iowa.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Kansas.—Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day) and Labor Day (first Monday in September).

Kentucky.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Louisiana.—Jan. 1, Jan. 8 (anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans), Feb. 22, Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday), Good Friday, June 3 (Confederate Memorial Day), July 4, Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day), Labor Day (Nov. 25), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25.

Maine.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Fast Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Maryland.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Massachusetts.—Feb. 22, April 19 (Patriots' Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Michigan.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) and Dec. 25.

Minnesota.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and Arbor and Bird Days (designated by the Governor).

Mississippi.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Missouri.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Montana.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day and Dec. 25.

Nebraska.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, April 22 (Arbor Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Nevada.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 31 (Admission Day), General Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

New Hampshire.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Fast Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

New Jersey.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), General Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

New Mexico.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Arbor Day (second Friday in March), Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and Flag Day.

New York.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

North Carolina.—Jan. 1, Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's Birthday), Feb. 22, April 12, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), May 20 (Meckienburg Declaration of Independence), July 4, Oct. 12, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

North Dakota.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Ohio.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Oklahoma.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Arbor Day, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Oregon.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May

30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), November Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Rhode Island.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, second Friday in May, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) Election Day and Thanksgiving Day.

South Carolina.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), June 3, July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

South Dakota.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Tennessee.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Labor Day, Election Day and Thanksgiving.

Texas.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, March 2 (Texas independence), April 21 (Battle of San Jacinto), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Utah.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Arbor Day, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 24 (Pioneers' Day), Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Vermont.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Virginia.—Jan. 1, Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), Feb. 22, July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Washington.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

West Virginia.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Wisconsin.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Wyoming.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Federal Holidays.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25.

VALUE OF PROPERTY BY STATES, 1904.

(From figures prepared by the Federal Census Bureau.)

State or Territory.	Total.	Real property and improvements.[1]	Livestock.	Manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements.	Railroads and their equipment.
Maine	$775,622,722	$421,690,961	$26,203,025	$40,223,927	$80,146,000
N. H'pshire.	516,809,204	272,629,666	16,046,227	26,518,039	79,786,000
Vermont ...	360,330 089	194,931,444	22,585,624	14,304,651	37,311,000
Mass.	4,956,578,913	3,243,498,159	35,986,572	239,267,199	250,052,000
R. Island....	799,349,601	523,417,236	5,604,873	58,140,761	25,719,000
Connecticut .	1,414,635,063	850,340,718	17,451,207	98,683,323	105,369,000
New York...	14,769,042,207	9,151,979,081	189,662,043	486,774,713	[1]898,222,000
New Jersey..	3,235,619,973	1,900,273,091	32,319,327	180,212,427	[1]333,568,000
Pennsylv'a .	11,473,620,306	6,591,055,583	160,190,227	515,945,638	1,420,608,000
Delaware ...	230,260,976	134,431,240	6,553,949	12,471,865	17,285,000
Maryland ...	1,511,488,172	904,469,725	31,397,196	54,750,990	132,342,000
Dist. of Col..	1,040,383,173	830,244,062	1,050,000	7,668,599	5,578,000
Virginia	1,287,970,180	674,544,741	53,776,806	36,040,103	211,315,000
W. Virginia.	840,000,149	364,305,954	36,387,109	25,466,119	201,799,000
N. Carolina.	842,072,218	399,567,905	48,658,045	42,238,322	113,146,000
S. Carolina..	585,853,222	252,766,767	31,457,603	48,144,618	75,500,000
Georgia	1,167,445,671	563,155,476	57,293,670	46,756,710	156,603,000
Florida	431,409,200	223,396,227	15,528,803	10,428,895	80,467,000
Ohio	5,946,969,466	3,383,834,608	173,847,240	216,947,620	689,797,000
Indiana	3,105,781,739	1,760,058,958	151,798,200	84,079,065	375,541,000
Illinois	8,816,556,191	5,468,492,926	268,731,540	227,543,320	805,057,000
Michigan ...	3,282,419,117	2,019,296,490	123,265,031	87,255,370	277,597,000
Wisconsin ..	2,838,678,239	1,682,068,672	131,790,769	87,122,618	284,510,000
Minnesota ..	3,343,722,076	1,982,552,889	126,353,319	45,121,997	466,734,000
Iowa	4,048,516,070	2,491,273,897	335,681,477	30,413,593	344,847,000
Missouri	3,759,597,451	2,233,765,544	204,030,528	92,524,919	309,768,000
N. Dakota...	735,802,909	371,303,432	65,582,944	1,910,251	123,390,000
S. Dakota...	679,840,939	381,435,856	89,192,677	2,723,430	49,646,000
Nebraska ...	2,009,563,633	1,086,579,628	188,527,537	24,803,815	263,170,000
Kansas	2,253,224,243	1,135,004,695	228,644,982	21,425,718	356,356,000
Kentucky ...	1,527,486,239	859,247,997	91,489,357	30,907,185	155,772,000
Tennessee ..	1,104,223,979	557,504,977	76,205,988	24,108,906	131,166,000
Alabama ...	965,014,261	446,747,512	50,746,958	42,387,488	150,211,000
Mississippi ..	688,249,022	279,513,715	66,718,297	19,093,957	107,884,000
Louisiana ...	1,032,229,006	489,295,161	45,900,950	48,584,306	123,401,000
Arkansas ...	803,907,972	397,239,116	54,956,832	15,869,560	124,626,000
Indian Ter..	429,021,355	216,761,600	49,026,248	2,276,402	79,405,000
Oklahoma ...	636,013,700	358,088,178	72,617,501	3,649,170	78,668,000
Texas	2,836,322,003	1,554,714,941	286,691,300	43,462,409	237,718,000
Montana	746,311,213	328,554,427	53,168,427	7,842,513	196,209,000
Idaho	342,871 863	147,771,554	25,944,298	3,313,940	91,877,000
Wyoming ...	329,572,241	131,628,903	35,965,009	986,456	100,307,000
Colorado	1,207,542,107	637,662,744	57,362,874	44,520,856	198,261,000

State or Territory.	Total.	Real property and improvements.[1]	Livestock.	Manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements.	Railroads and their equipment.
New Mexico.	332,262,650	154,644,570	30,294,584	1,638,826	86,400,000
Arizona	306,302,305	156,425,691	16,582,642	3,598,484	68,356,000
Utah	487,768,615	258,595,674	20,435 227	8,470,645	90,825,000
Nevada	220,734,507	122,296,975	14,917,223	717,016	43,745,000
Washington	1,051,671,432	546,503,248	30,620,408	32,069,434	182,837,000
Oregon	852,053,232	541,457,965	36,011,028	13,655,213	75,661,000
California ..	4,115,491,106	2,664,472,625	83,438,037	84,692,799	350,694,000
United States	$107,104,211,917	$62,341,492,134	$4,073,791,736	$3,297,754,180	[1]$11,244,752,000

[1]Exclusive of railroads and telegraph and telephone systems, which in certain states are classed as real property.

SETTLEMENT, ADMISSION AND AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Settled. By Whom.	Settled. When	Act of organization or date of admission.	*Square miles.
Alabama	French	1713	Dec. 14, 1819	52,250
Alaska	Purchased from Russia.....	——	July 27, 1868	577,390
Arizona	Spanish	1590	Feb. 24, 1863	113,020
Arkansas	French	1685	June 15, 1836	53,850
California	Spanish	1769	Sept. 9, 1850	158,360
Colorado	———	1850	Aug. 1, 1876	103,925
Connecticut	Emigrants from Massachusetts....	1633	———	4,990
Delaware	Swedes and Finns.....	1627	———	2,050
Florida	Spanish	1565	Mch. 3, 1845	58,680
Georgia	English	1733	———	59,475
Hawaii	———	——	Apr. 30, 1900	6,600
Idaho	Emigrants	1842	July 3, 1890	84,800
Illinois	French	1720	Dec. 3, 1818	56,650
Indiana	French	1730	Dec. 11, 1816	36,350
Iowa	Emigrants from New England....	1835	Dec. 28, 1846	56,025
Kansas	Emigrants from Western States...	1850	Jan. 29, 1861	82,080
Kentucky	Emigrants from Virginia.....	1775	June 1, 1792	40,400
Louisiana	French	1699	Apr. 8, 1812	48,720
Maine	English	1630	Mch. 15, 1820	33,040
Maryland	English	1634	———	12,210
Massachusetts	English Puritans.....	1620	———	8,315
Michigan	French	1670	Jan. 26, 1837	58,915
Minnesota	New England emigrants.....	1819	May 11, 1858	83,365
Mississippi	French	1716	Dec. 10, 1817	46,810
Missouri	French	1755	Aug. 10, 1821	69,415
Montana	Emigrants from South.....	1852	Nov. 8, 1889	146,080
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	Mch. 1, 1867	77,340
New Hampshire...	English	1623	———	9,305
Nevada	Emigrants from California.....	1850	Oct. 31, 1864	110,700
New Jersey.....	Dutch and Danes.....	1627	———	7,815
New Mexico.....	Spanish	1582	Sept. 9, 1850	122,580
New York.....	Dutch	1623	———	49,170
North Carolina....	English	1585	———	52,250
North Dakota.....	Emigrants from Middle States....	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	70,795
Ohio	New England emigrants.....	1768	Feb. 19, 1803	41,060
Oklahoma	Emigrants	1889	Nov. 16, 1907	70,430
Oregon	Emigrants from New York.....	1811	Feb. 14, 1859	96,030
Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648	———	45,215
Rhode Island.....	English	1636	———	1,250
South Carolina.....	French	1562	———	30,570
South Dakota.....	Emigrants from Middle States....	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	77,570
Tennessee	Emigrants from North Carolina...	1765	June 1, 1796	42,050
Texas	Spanish	1690	Dec. 29, 1845	265,780
Utah	Spanish	1847	Jan. 4, 1896	84,970
Vermont	Emigrants from Massachusetts....	1763	Mch. 4, 1791	5,565
Virginia	English	1607	———	42,450
Washington	Emigrants from California.....	1845	Nov. 11, 1889	69,180
West Virginia.....	English	1607	June 19, 1863	24,780
Wisconsin	French	1745	May 29, 1848	56,040
Wyoming	Emigrants from Middle States....	1867	July 10, 1890	97,890

*Inclusive of land and water. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of Governors and other state officers see pages 427 to 433.

If the forty-six states be arranged according to the mode of admission, excepting the thirteen original states, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other states—Vermont from New York, Maine from Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia from Virginia. One (California) had no previous territorial government. One (Texas) was annexed; one (Oklahoma) was formed by the union of two territories, and the remaining twenty-six had been organized as territories prior to their admission as states. North Dakota and South Dakota were formed out of the territory of Dakota.

LEGISLATIVE TERMS AND ELECTIONS IN STATES.

All the states choose Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of Presidential years, and all the states except Maine and Vermont choose Representatives in Congress on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every even numbered year. The two states named above choose Representatives at their regular September state elections in the even numbered years. The elections for which dates are given below are general state elections. Michigan chooses a few minor officials at a special spring election. In the table which follows the Legislatures which meet biennially are not specially designated. Those which have other than biennial sessions are indicated by footnote references. State elections, if not otherwise indicated, are biennial.

States and Territories.	Legislature.		Next general election.
	Length of term.	Next session begins.	
Alabama	50 days	[2]Tu. a. 2 M. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Arizona	60 days	3 M. Jan., 1911	———
Arkansas	60 days	2 M. Jan., 1911	2 M. Sept., 1912
California	60 days	1 M. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Colorado	90 days	1 W. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Connecticut	No limit.	1 W. a. 1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Delaware	60 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Florida	60 days	Tu. a. 1 M. April, 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912.
Georgia	50 days	[1]4 W. June, 1911	1 W. Oct., 1912
Hawaii	60 days	3 W. Feb., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Idaho	60 days	1 M. a. Jan. 1, 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Illinois	No limit.	W. a. 1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Indiana	61 days	Jan. 8, 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Iowa	No limit.	1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Kansas	50 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Kentucky	60 days	Jan. 2, 1912	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1911
Louisiana	60 days	2 M May, 1912	[4]2 Tu. April, 1912
Maine	No limit.	1 W. Jan., 1911	2 M. Sept., 1912
Maryland	90 days	1 W. a. Jan. 1, 1912	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1911
Massachusetts	No limit.	[1]1 W. Jan., 1911	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1911
Michigan	No limit.	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Minnesota	90 days	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Mississippi	30 days	[2]4 W. a. Jan. 1, 1912	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1911
Missouri	70 days	1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Montana	60 days	1 Tu. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Nebraska	60 days	3 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Nevada	No limit.	2 Tu. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
New Hampshire	60 days	1 W. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
New Jersey	60 days	[1]3 M. Jan., 1911	[5]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1913
New Mexico	No limit.	1 W. Jan., 1911	———
New York	No limit.	[1]W. a. 1 M., Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
North Carolina	No limit.	2 Tu. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
North Dakota	60 days	1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Ohio	No limit.	1 Mo., 1912	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Oklahoma	60 days	1 Tu. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Oregon	40 days	1 Tu. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Pennsylvania	No limit.	1 Tu. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Rhode Island	60 days	[1]2 Tu. Jan., 1911	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1911
South Carolina	40 days	[1]Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1911	2 Tu. Nov., 1912
South Dakota	75 days	1 M. Jan., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Tennessee	75 days	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Texas	No limit.	2 Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Utah	60 days	2 M. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Vermont	No limit.	1 W. Oct., 1912	1 Tu. Sept., 1912
Virginia	90 days	2 W. Jan., 1912	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1913
Washington	60 days	2 M. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
West Virginia	45 days	2 W. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Wisconsin	No limit.	Jan. 14, 1911	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1912
Wyoming	40 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1911	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914

[1]Annual sessions. [2]Quadrennial sessions. [3]Annual elections. [4]Quadrennial elections. [5]Triennial elections.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Alabama	8	8	20	6	6	3
Arizona	6	Any	5	4	3	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	0
California	6	Any	5	5	2	3
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	0

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes. years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Connecticut	6	[1]Any	7	6	6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	[2]2	0
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	3
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	0
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	6	Any	6	[3]20	0	3
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	0
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	0
Michigan	5	7	6 & 10	6	6	[4]3
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6	3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	3
Missouri	6	8	20	10	5	3
Montana	7	12	[5]10	8	5	0
Nebraska	8	8	10	10	1	3
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4	3
New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6	0
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6	0
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New York	6	6	20	6	6	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3	3
North Dakota	6	12	10	6	6	0
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6	0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6	0
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6	0
South Carolina	7	8	20	6	6	3
South Dakota	7	12	10	6	6	3
Tennessee	6	[7]Any	10	6	6	3
Texas	8	10	10	4	2	3
Utah	8	Any	7	4	2	0
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6	0
Virginia	6	6	[6]20	5	2	0
Washington	8	Any	6	6	3	0
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	3	3
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	6	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	8	0

[1]Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. [2]Three years for merchants. [3]Not witnessed six years. [4]Not on notes or drafts on demand. [5]Not courts of record, five years. [6]When return not made on execution ten years. [7]Rate prevailing in another state permitted on evidence of indebtedness wholly secured by mortgage on property in the other state.

UNITED STATES SENATORS CHOSEN, 1910.

Georgia—Senator Alexander S. Clay, D., died on November 13, 1910, and on November 17 Governor Joseph M. Brown appointed G. M. Terrell, D., to serve until the next meeting of the Legislature in June, 1911.

Iowa—Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, R., died on October 15, 1910, and on November 12 Governor Carroll appointed Lafayette Young, R., to serve until the next meeting of the Iowa Legislature in January, 1911.

Louisiana—The Legislature of Louisiana on July 5 elected Jared Y. Sanders, D., United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term, ending March 3, 1915, of Samuel D. McEnery, D., who died on June 28, 1910. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Sanders, 37; Robert F. Broussard, D., 1. House of Representatives—Sanders, 92; Broussard, 4; John D. Wilkinson, D.

On August 27, 1910, Governor Sanders announced that he would not qualify as Senator and appointed James R. Thornton, D., to serve until the next meeting of the Legislature in 1912. That appointment, whose legality was questionable, lapsed when the Legislature was called together in extra session on November 28, 1910. On December 6, 1910, Mr. Thornton was elected Senator to fill out Mr. McEenery's term. In the State Senate he received 32 votes, to 5 for Representative Robert F. Broussord, 2 for John D. Wilkinson and 1 for Governor Sanders, all Democrats. In the House of Representatives he received 74 votes, to 23 for Mr. Broussard, 11 for L. E. Thomas and 4 for Mr. Wilkinson.

Maryland—The Legislature of Maryland on January 18 elected Isidor Rayner, D., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1917. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Rayner, 19; William P. Jackson,

Anselm J. McLaurin, D., on December 22, 1909. The Legislature of Mississippi on February 23 elected Leroy Percy, D., to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. McLaurin, ending on March 3, 1913. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Percy was nominated in a Democratic legislative caucus on the 58th ballot, receiving 87 votes to 82 for James K. Vardaman.

North Dakota—On February 1 Fountain L. Thompson, D., resigned his seat and Governor John Burke appointed William E. Purcell, D., to succeed him in R., 6. House of Delegates—Rayner, 68; Jackson, 31; absent, 2. Mr. Rayner nominated at a Democratic primary.

Mississippi—On December 27, 1909, Governor E. F. Noel appointed James Gordon, D., United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of serving out the unexpired term of Martin N. Johnson, R., ending March 3, 1915.

Vermont—The Legislature of Vermont on October 18, 1910, elected Carroll S. Page, R., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1917. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House of Representatives Mr. Page received 221 votes, one vote was cast for Charles A. Prouty, R., and one for David J. Foster, R.

Virginia—The Legislature of Virginia on January 25, 1910, elected John W. Daniel, D., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1917. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Daniel, 26; C. Bascom Slemp, R., 4. House of Delegates—Daniel, 73; Slemp, 12. Mr. Daniel was nominated in a Democratic primary.

Senator Daniel died on June 29, 1910, and on August 1, 1910, Governor Mann appointed Claude A. Swanson, D., to serve out the unexpired term ending March 3, 1911.

POPULAR ELECTION OF U S. SENATORS.

The movement to substitute popular election of United States Senators for uncontrolled election through the legislatures has made much progress in recent years. Attempts to amend the federal constitution so as to provide for a uniform system of popular election have failed through the refusal of the United States Senate to pass a resolution submitting such an amendment to the states. The House of Representatives has passed four resolutions proposing a constitutional amendment—on July 21, 1894, May 11, 1898, April 13, 1900, and February 13, 1902. In each case the Senate refused to concur.

Twenty-nine state legislatures have passed resolutions of some sort asking Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, but of these resolutions at least sixteen seem to be defective in form and are open to rejection on that account.

Since 1902 the project of amending the Constitution has not been vigorously pushed, because the states wishing to do so have found it practicable to secure direct elections throug,h state legislation or voluntary party action. In many states nominations for the Senate are made in a legalized party primary or in a voluntary party primary, and such nominations are morally binding on the members of the legislature. In a few states Senators are voted for at the regular state elections, the legislature ratifying the popular choice.

The extent of the system of popular nominations and election is shown in the following summary:

States in which nominations are made by voluntary party regulation—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia—6.

States in which nominations are made in a legalized primary—California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin—19.

States in which Senators are voted for in regular elections—Nevada, Nebraska and Oregon—3.

In New Jersey and Ohio the party primary is optional and advisory. Tennessee formally nominated candidates for Senator in a primary, but the act of 1908 providing for direct nominations was held by the Supreme Court of the state to be invalid on technical grounds.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

The sixty-first Congress at its first session submitted to the states an amendment to the Federal Constitution enlarging the scope of the power of the national government to levy taxes on incomes. The Senate passed the joint resolution of submission on July 5, 1908, by a unanimous vote. The House of Representatives passed it on July 12 by a vote of 317 to 14. The proposed new article reads as follows:

"Article XVI.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Action on the amendment has been taken by the various states as follows:

FOR RATIFICATION.

Alabama.—The House of Representatives passed unanimously on August 2, 1908, a resolution ratifying the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. In the Senate the resolution passed a few days later with only two votes in opposition.

Georgia.—The House of Representatives at the session of 1909 adopted a ratification resolution, but the Senate, on August 5, by a vote of 37 to 2, postponed action until the next session of the Legislature. The Senate on July 11, 1910, passed a ratification resolution by a vote of 23 to 18. The House of Representatives passed the same resolution on July 12 by a vote of 125 to 45.

Illinois.—The Senate early in the extra session of 1910 passed a ratification resolution and the House of Representatives approved the Senate resolution on March, 1, 1910, by a vote of 78 to 8.

Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky at the regular session of 1910 passed two resolutions ratifying the income tax amendment. The sufficiency of the form in which the first resolution was drawn was questioned by Governor Willson, who also criticised the form of the second resolution, but decided finally to transmit it to the Secretary of State.

Maryland.—The House of Delegates at the regular session of the Legislature passed a ratification resolution. The Senate on April 4, 1910, adopted the House resolution by a vote of 17 to 9.

Mississippi.—The House of Representatives passed a resolution of ratification on March 29, 1910, and the Senate adopted the same resolution on the same day.

Oklahoma.—The Senate on March 3, 1910, at an extra session of the Legislature, passed a ratification resolution and the House of Representatives on March 4, 1910, adopted the same resolution.

South Carolina.—The House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution on February 15, 1910, by a vote of 100 to 3. The Senate approved the House resolution on February 19, 1910.

AGAINST RATIFICATION.

Louisiana.—On June 2 the House of Representatives passed, by a vote of 77 to 31, a resolution ratifying the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Senate on June 8, by a vote of 28 to 9, amended the resolution by providing that the question of approving or rejecting the income tax amendment be submitted to the voters of the state at the election of 1912. The Senate had previously passed a resolution similar in effect. The House of Representatives on June 9, by a vote of 93 to 16, refused to accept the Senate substitute and in conference between the two branches no agreement was reached before the adjournment of the Legislature, on July 7.

Massachusetts.—The House of Representatives on May 4, 1910, defeated a ratification resolution by 126 to 101. The Senate on May 19, 1910, defeated a similar resolution by a vote of 23 to 11.

New York.—The Assembly on April 20, 1910, voted on a resolution of ratification introduced in the form of a bill. It received 74 votes to 66 in opposition, but was declared to have failed of passage for lack of the constitutional majority (a majority of all the members elected to the body) required in New York State to pass a bill. On May 3, 1910, a motion to reconsider the vote of April 20 failed by a vote of 75 in favor to 67 against. The Senate on May 17, 1910, adopted a resolution of ratification by a vote of 26 to 20. The Senate resolution went to the Assembly and a motion to suspend the rules and take it up for consideration was defeated on May 25, 1910, by a vote of 75 for and 64 against, 75 votes being one less than a constitutional majority.

Rhode Island.—The Senate of Rhode Island on April 29 unanimously rejected a ratification resolution. The House of Representatives on the same day defeated a similar resolution.

Virginia.—The House of Delegates on March 7, 1910, defeated a resolution of ratification by a vote of 54 to 37. The Senate on March 9, 1910, passed a resolution of ratification by a vote of 19 to 5.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Ten states of the Union have adopted the initiative and referendum as a method of supplementing legislation through the legislatures. By the initiative a proposed law may be submitted to the people directly on petition from a certain number of voters. Under the referendum a law passed by the legislature may be suspended on the petition of a certain number of voters until it can receive popular approval. The states which have adopted the referendum and initiative are Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Utah. Nevada has adopted the referendum only.

MORTALITY STATISTICS, 1909.

The federal Census Bureau began to collect mortality statistics in 1879-'80 for the Census of 1880. Similar statistics were collected for the censuses of 1890 and 1900, and since 1900 they have been collected annually. The figures cover only what is known as the registration area of the United States, which embraces those States and separate cities excepted as having approximately complete registration of deaths based upon the requirement of compulsory burial permits. The States having such registration in 1909 were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. These States, with the District of Columbia and 74 cities in non-registration States,

make up the aggregate registration area, whose total estimated population in 1909 was 48,776,893, or 55.3 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States. The deaths in that area in 1909 were 732,538. The death rate for 1909—15—was lower than that for 1908, which was 15.4, and was lower than that for any previous year of registration, and probably the lowest which has ever occurred in the history of the United States. The following table shows the number of deaths in 1907, 1908 and 1909 in the registration cities having a population in 1900 of over 100,000:

Area.	No. of deaths. 1909.	1908.	1907.
The registrat'n area	732,538	691,574	687,034
Registration cities..	457,188	448,113	464,673
Registration states..	630,057	567,245	550,245
Cities in reg. states	354,707	323,784	327,884
Rural part of registration states ...	275,350	243,461	222,361
Registrat'n cities in other states	102,481	124,329	136,789
Registration states.			
California	30,964	31,264	31,088
Colorado	11,040	10,923	11,079
Connecticut	16,479	15,991	17,478
Indiana	34,519	34,029	34,302
Maine	11,500	11,503	11,932
Maryland.....	19,931	20,177	20,802
Massachusetts	51,096	51,523	53,870
Michigan	36,260	36,505	36,403
New Hampshire ...	7,256	7,157	7,469
New Jersey	36,310	35,526	37,274
New York	140,073	138,883	146,882
Ohio	60,670	*	*
Pennsylvania	111,062	112,246	115,969
Rhode Island	8,288	8,271	9,009
South Dakota	4,814	4,946	4,649
Vermont	5,579	5,639	5,696
Washington	10,706	9,566	*
Wisconsin	27,294	26,960	*
Registration cities of 100,000 population or over in 1900:			
San Francisco	6,151	6,260	6,575
Denver	3,526	3,668	3,614
New Haven	2,217	2,121	2,290
Washington	6,216	6,136	6,343
Chicago	31,296	30,388	32,198
Louisville	3,456	3,740	4,146

Area.	No. of deaths. 1909	1908	1907
Indianapolis	3,287	3,171	3,451
New Orleans	6,770	7,345	7,633
Baltimore	10,387	10,416	11,182
Boston	11,056	11,752	11,704
Fall River, Mass...	2,235	2,346	2,384
Worcester, Mass....	2,214	2,329	2,594
Detroit	6,309	5,882	6,062
Minneapolis	3,147	3,077	2,959
St. Paul	2,413	2,187	2,238
Kansas City, Mo...	3,489	3,165	3,333
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,062	1,023	1,103
St. Louis	10,739	9,783	10,389
Omaha	1,797	1,589	1,588
Jersey City	4,406	4,430	4,734
Newark, N. J.	5,571	5,236	5,759
Paterson, N. J.....	1,882	1,871	1,835
Buffalo	6,331	6,231	6,629
New York	74,263	72,995	79,036
Bronx Borough...	6,451	6,323	6,344
Brooklyn Bor'gh.	24,417	23,900	26,019
Manhattan Bor'h	38,031	37,707	11,231
Queens Borough..	3,846	3,569	3,843
Richmond Bor'h.	1,518	1,496	1,599
Rochester	3,064	2,812	3,065
Syracuse	1,947	2,043	1,919
Cincinnati	5,938	6,450	6,423
Cleveland	6,975	6,994	7,717
Columbus, Ohio ...	2,365	2,489	2,470
Toledo	2,414	2,368	2,424
Allegheny, Penn....	†	†	2,552
Philadelphia	25,029	25,926	27,476
Pittsburg	8,343	9,030	7,378
Scranton, Penn.....	2,081	2,051	1,926
Providence	3,535	3,574	4,006
Memphis	2,348	2,320	2,448
Milwaukee	4,938	4,446	4,640

*Non-registration. †Annexed to Pittsburg, December 9, 1907. ‡Included in Pittsburg. §Includes Allegheny.

DEATHS IN REGISTRATION AREA, 1908 AND 1909, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS.

The following table shows the number of deaths in the registration area in 1908 and 1909, according to sex and different age periods:

Sex and Age.	1909. Number of deaths.	Per cent.	1908. Number of deaths.	Per cent.
Aggregate	732,538	100.0	691,574	100.0
Sex:				
Male	398,597	54.4	375,497	54.3
Female	333,941	45.6	316,077	45.7
Age:				
Under 1 year.....	140,057	19.1	136,432	19.7
1 year.....	30,279	4.1	27,833	4.0
2 years.....	12,659	1.7	12,415	1.8
3 years.....	7,853	1.1	7,739	1.1
4 years.....	5,686	0.8	5,446	0.8
Under 5 years.....	196,534	26.8	189,865	27.5
5 to 9 years.....	16,142	2.2	15,822	2.3
10 to 14 years.....	10,761	1.5	10,588	1.5
15 to 19 years.....	18,138	2.5	18,145	2.6
20 to 24 years.....	27,303	3.7	27,137	3.9

Sex and Age.	1909.		1908.	
	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.
25 to 29 years	29,733	4.1	28,635	4.1
30 to 34 years	29,905	4.1	29,056	4.2
35 to 39 years	32,965	4.5	31,188	4.5
40 to 44 years	32,115	4.4	30,566	4.4
45 to 49 years	34,646	4.7	32,717	4.7
50 to 54 years	36,428	5.0	34,128	4.9
55 to 59 years	37,007	5.1	34,738	5.0
60 to 64 years	42,475	5.8	39,417	5.7
65 to 69 years	46,649	6.4	41,506	6.0
70 to 74 years	45,610	6.2	41,306	6.0
75 to 79 years	41,080	5.7	37,419	5.4
80 to 84 years	29,680	4.1	27,219	3.9
85 to 89 years	16,533	2.3	14,787	2.1
90 to 94 years	5,486	0.7	4,932	0.7
95 years and over	1,645	0.2	1,502	0.2
Unknown	794	0.1	901	0.1

DEATH RATE IN REGISTRATION STATES.

The following table gives the death rates per 1,000 of estimated population for the registration states, Ohio excepted, during the five years from 1904 to 1908, inclusive, and for the quinquennial period 1901 to 1905:

Registration State.	Number of deaths from all causes[1] per 1,000 of population.					
	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Total	15.9	16.4	15.9	16.1	16.4	15.3
California	(2)	(2)	(2)	17.4	18.6	18.4
Colorado	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.9	17.6	17.0
Connecticut	16.0	15.9	16.5	16.7	17.1	15.4
Indiana	13.0	13.5	12.8	12.5	12.5	12.3
Maine	16.0	16.5	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.0
Maryland	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.7	16.1	15.5
Massachusetts	16.6	16.3	16.8	16.6	17.5	16.5
Michigan	13.3	13.6	13.5	14.3	13.9	13.8
New Hamphshire	16.4	16.0	17.0	17.3	17.1	16.3
New Jersey	16.1	16.9	15.8	16.2	16.6	15.4
New York	17.1	18.0	17.0	17.1	17.5	16.3
Pennsylvania	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.5	16.5	15.7
Rhode Island	17.8	17.2	17.1	17.5	18.0	16.2
South Dakota	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.8	9.8	10.1
Vermont	16.2	16.0	17.0	16.8	16.2	16.0
Washington	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	14.8
Wisconsin	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.6

[1] Exclusive of stillbirths. [2] Non-registration.

No population figures or estimates for 1909 being available because of the preparation for making a new census, the death rate in 1909 of only two states, Michigan and Rhode Island, being announced in the Census Bureau's mortality bulletin for 1909. The 1910 figures for Michigan and Rhode Island were received in time to compute these two death rates, which are: For Michigan, 13.1, and for Rhode Island, 15.6.

DEATHS IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1909 OF MALES AND FEMALES AND THE CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY

Cause of death.	Deaths in the registration area, 1909.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Total.	*Occupation stated.		Total.	*Occupation stated.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All causes	398,597	210,507	52.8	333,941	27,459	8.2
Typhoid fever	6,333	4,660	73.6	4,389	758	17.3
Tuberculosis of lungs	39,456	31,059	78.7	30,584	5,764	18.8
Cancer	14,918	11,536	77.3	22,644	2,226	9.8
Rheumatism	1,748	1,055	60.4	1,885	189	10.0
Diabetes	3,342	2,392	71.6	3,682	286	7.8
Alcoholism	2,270	1,938	85.4	308	65	21.1
Chronic lead poisoning	82	80	97.6	4	.....	.....
Other occupational and chronic						

Cause of death.	Deaths in the registration area, 1909.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Total.	*Occupation stated.		Total.	*Occupation stated.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.
poisonings	140	105	75.0	127	22	17.3
Apoplexy and paralysis	22,399	15,409	68.8	21,733	1,625	7.5
Other diseases of nervous system	17,791	5,299	29.8	12,733	708	5.6
Heart disease	34,931	25,043	71.7	31,040	2,834	9.1
Other diseases of circulatory system	13,643	8,757	64.2	10,842	821	7.6
Bronchitis	5,750	1,711	29.8	6,377	207	3.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	38,321	16,866	44.0	31,712	1,926	6.1
Pleurisy	1,215	799	65.8	867	98	11.3
Asthma	772	540	69.9	647	59	9.1
Other diseases of respiratory system	2,875	1,369	47.6	2,332	187	8.0
Cirrhosis of liver	4,758	8,894	81.8	2,287	216	9.4
Other diseases of liver	1,790	1,372	76.6	2,525	231	9.1
Peritonitis	1,122	604	53.8	1,489	189	12.7
Appendicitis	3,409	2,248	65.9	2,359	355	15.0
Hernia	1,052	668	65.5	966	96	9.9
Other diseases of digestive system	37,273	5,901	15.8	32,940	975	3.0
Bright's disease	24,524	17,888	72.9	18,888	2,004	10.6
Childbirth	.....	.....	.....	7,791	803	10.3
Suicide	6,494	5,429	83.6	1,908	430	22.5
Poisonous gases, other accidental poisonings	2,268	1,430	63.1	1,348	181	13.4
Other accidents and injuries	33,672	20,771	61.7	9,847	700	7.1
All other and unknown causes	76,249	21,684	28.4	69,687	3,504	5.0

* Exclusive of deaths of children under ten years of age.

DEATH RATE OF AMERICAN CITIES, 1904 TO 1909.

The following table shows the death rate for various American cities from 1904 to 1905 and the average quinquennial rate from 1901 to 1905:

Registration city.	Number of deaths from all causes[1] for 1,000 population.						
	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Los Angeles, Cal.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
San Francisco, Cal.	20.9	20.8	20.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
New Haven, Conn.	17.5	17.2	18.7	19.1	18.6	16.9	16.9
Denver, Col.	19.3	19.6	19.2	21.1	23.5	23.6	17.0
Washington, D. C.	20.6	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.3	19.3	19.0
Chicago, Ill.	14.3	13.8	13.8	14.2	15.3	14.0	14.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	16.3	14.1	14.6	15.2	13.5	14.3
Louisville, Ky.	18.6	19.8	18.1	18.2	18.1	16.0	(3)
New Orleans, La.	22.6	22.3	23.7	21.7	24.0	22.7	20.2
Baltimore, Md.	19.7	20.1	19.6	19.4	19.9	18.3	18.7
Boston, Mass.	18.8	18.3	18.5	18.9	19.2	19.1	16.8
Fall River, Mass.	20.3	19.6	19.9	19.7	22.5	22.1	19.1
Worcester, Mass.	16.8	16.2	17.7	17.8	19.6	17.4	15.5
Detroit, Mich.	15.2	14.9	14.4	17.0	16.5	15.6	14.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	10.2	9.6	9.4	10.3	10.4	10.3	(3)
St. Paul, Minn.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.1	11.4
Kansas City, Mo.	17.2	19.7	16.9	15.3	18.0	16.8	14.4
St. Joseph, Mo.	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.2	9.2	8.3	[1]13.7
St. Louis, Mo.	17.8	18.8	16.9	15.6	15.7	14.5	15.8
Omaha, Neb.	11.1	11.5	10.8	11.4	12.4	12.1	(3)
Jersey City, N. J.	19.3	20.8	19.0	19.5	19.5	17.8	16.8
Newark, N. J.	18.7	19.5	17.7	19.2	19.5	17.3	16.5
Paterson, N. J.	16.9	18.0	16.6	17.7	16.1	16.2	15.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	15.5	16.0	15.6	16.6	17.1	15.9	15.2
New York, N. Y.	19.0	20.1	18.4	18.6	18.7	16.8	16.0
Bronx Borough	20.9	21.5	20.3	21.9	21.1	20.1	15.9
Brooklyn Borough	18.2	18.8	17.6	18.0	18.2	16.3	15.4
Manhattan Borough	19.5	21.2	18.8	18.5	18.7	16.7	16.6
Queens Borough	16.1	16.1	16.1	17.3	17.8	15.9	14.2
Richmond Borough	19.0	20.4	19.2	20.0	21.2	19.6	18.1
Rochester, N. Y.	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.5	16.2	14.6	14.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	14.5	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.9	16.5	14.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	19.3	20.8	19.2	20.8	18.5	18.5	16.4
Cleveland, Ohio	15.5	15.4	14.7	16.0	16.2	14.2	12.9
Columbus, Ohio	15.9	16.9	15.7	16.2	16.6	16.4	14.0
Toledo, Ohio	14.1	13.7	13.7	14.7	14.7	14.0	14.6

Registration city.	Number of deaths from all causes[1] per 1,000 of population.						
	Annual average: 1901 to 1905.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Allegheny, Pa.	18.4	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.3	(4)	(4)
Philadelphia, Pa.	18.2	18.8	17.7	19.3	18.7	17.4	**16.4**
Pittsburg, Pa.	20.7	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.2	[5]16.5	[5]**15.8**
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	17.9	18.2	16.5	15.9	16.5	**16.3**
Providence, R. I.	**18.8**	**18.5**	**17.5**	18.7	19.3	16.8	**16.1**
Memphis, Tenn.	18.3	19.5	17.9	17.6	19.0	17.5	(3)
Milwaukee, Wis.	**13.2**	**13.6**	**13.0**	14.5	14.4	13.6	**13.6**

[1] Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates in bold-faced type are based upon census figures or intercensal estimates, except that for St. Joseph, which is computed directly upon the population, April 15, 1910. Other rates based upon postcensal estimates, are subject to revision.
[2] Population not estimated.
[3] Population not available.
[4] Annexed to Pittsburg, December 9, 1907.
[5] Includes Allegheny.

DEATH RATE IN CITIES OF THE WORLD.

The death rates of the larger American cities for the year lie for the most part between 14 and 17 per 1,000 and are about 2 or 3 per 1,000 lower than they were ten years ago. Comparison with the death rates of foreign cities for recent years may be made by means of the following table, taken from the annual summary published by the Registrar General of England and Wales:

Cities.	1881. to 1885.	1886. to 1890.	1891. to 1895.	1896. to 1900.	1901. to 1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Decrease per cent between 1881 to 1885 and 1901 to 1905.
London	20.9	19.7	18.8	18.5	16.1	15.1	14.6	13.8	14.0	23.0
Edinburgh	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.3	16.0	16.2	15.2	15.3	11.7
Glasgow	26.0	23.1	22.8	21.2	19.5	17.8	18.5	17.7	17.5	25.0
Dublin (city)	30.6	29.5	28.8	28.9	24.9	24.1	24.7	23.0	22.4	18.6
Belfast	24.7	24.4	25.1	23.4	20.8	20.1	21.3	19.5	18.2	15.8
Melbourne	20.1	21.0	16.7	15.5	14.0	13.6	12.8	13.8	12.5	30.3
Sydney	20.8	17.9	14.3	12.1	11.5	10.5	11.0	10.3	10.3	44.7
Montreal	31.0	26.7	25.3	23.1	23.3	22.9	22.6	23.0	(?)	24.8
Toronto	20.7	20.1	15.2	14.6	16.3	17.2	20.2	20.1	22.3	21.3
Paris	24.4	23.0	21.2	19.2	18.0	17.6	18.5	17.5	17.4	26.2
Brussels	23.4	21.2	20.2	17.2	15.2	14.6	13.7	14.5	13.9	35.0
Amsterdam	25.1	22.4	19.2	16.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.0	13.1	41.4
Rotterdam	24.2	22.0	20.8	18.0	15.6	13.9	14.3	13.7	12.6	35.5
The Hague	23.3	20.8	18.7	16.2	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	12.7	38.2
Copenhagen	22.3	22.3	20.2	17.6	16.1	15.4	15.2	16.4	14.5	27.8
Stockholm	24.3	21.2	20.0	18.2	16.1	14.6	14.3	15.9	14.3	33.7
Christiania	19.9	22.3	19.0	17.5	15.3	13.3	13.1	14.0	12.7	23.1
St. Petersburg	32.8	26.8	25.3	24.6	23.5	25.0	24.7	28.6	24.6	28.4
Moscow	33.3	33.6	29.2	28.7	26.6	25.7	27.5	28.0	29.6	20.1
Berlin	26.5	22.4	20.5	18.1	17.0	15.8	15.4	15.4	15.1	35.8
Hamburg	25.2	25.3	24.2	17.3	16.3	15.3	14.8	15.3	14.6	35.3
Dresden	25.0	22.1	20.6	19.0	17.6	15.4	14.9	15.3	14.0	29.6
Breslau	31.3	28.8	27.4	25.0	23.7	21.3	22.3	20.5	20.3	24.3
Munich	30.4	28.3	25.8	23.9	21.0	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.6	30.9
Vienna	28.2	25.1	24.1	21.1	19.1	17.5	17.3	17.6	16.8	32.3
Prague	32.7	29.6	27.1	24.4	22.6	19.3	19.8	20.1	19.1	30.9
Budapest	31.5	30.8	25.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	20.2	19.3	19.2	37.1
Trieste	31.1	30.4	29.8	27.5	26.3	25.7	25.4	24.2	24.6	15.4
Rome	*26.8	25.9	21.4	18.1	*19.8	18.7	18.2	18.5	19.3	26.1
Milan	30.3	30.4	27.4	23.2	22.1	21.6	20.3	18.4	20.3	27.1
Turin	27.2	23.5	21.6	19.8	19.6	19.2	19.3	18.7	15.4	27.9
Venice	*28.3	28.0	25.1	22.8	22.2	(?)	19.7	22.0	22.1	21.6
Bucharest	(?)	(?)	(?)	24.6	23.3	22.4	25.1	23.9	26.4	(?)
New York	27.5	25.8	24.6	20.3	18.9	18.3	18.5	16.5	16.2	31.3
Chicago	21.5	19.5	20.6	15.2	14.2	14.2	15.3	14.1	14.1	34.0
Philadelphia	22.3	20.6	21.1	19.2	18.1	18.6	18.3	17.2	15.8	18.8
Boston	24.9	23.5	23.6	20.9	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.1	17.7	24.5
Rio de Janeiro	30.5	33.1	38.2	29.2	27.9	22.3	20.8	31.8	19.5	8.5

*Average for four years.

STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.

The term "illiterate" includes all persons at least ten years of age unable to write their own language, the majority of them being also unable to read.

In continental United States illiterates form about one-tenth (106.6 per 1,000) of the population at least ten years of age.

The available statistics of illiteracy in European countries generally refer to army recruits, and are, therefore, fairly comparable with the statistics in the United States for native white males twenty-one to twenty-four years of age. According to this comparison, the proportion of illiterates in continental United States (38 per 1,000 for the class referred to) is less than that in any European country, except Germany, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and Scotland. In the Netherlands, England and France the number per 1,000 is not much higher than in the United States, but in the remaining countries of Europe illiteracy is much more prevalent than in this country.

The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in specified groups of population in the principal countries of Europe and in the United States, the white male population of the United States between twenty-one and twenty-four years of age being taken as an equivalent to the army recruits, from which the proportion of illiterates in most European countries is derived:

PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN SPECIFIED POPULATION OF COUNTRIES OR STATES IN EUROPE, AT RECENT DATES.*

Country or State.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Year.	Sex.	Basis.
German Empire	1.1	1896	Male	Army recruits.
Sweden and Norway	1.1	1893	Male	Army recruits.
Denmark	5.4	1891	Male	Army recruits.
Finland	16.0	1892	Male and female over 10 years	Census.
Switzerland	3.0	1897	Male	Army recruits.
Scotland	35.7	1893	Male and female	Marriage certificates.
United States	38.0	1900	Native white males, 21 to 24 years	Census.
Netherlands	40.0	1897	Male	Army recruits.
England	58.0	1893	Male and female	Marriage certificates.
France	49.0	1897	Male	Army recruits.
Belgium	128.0	1897	Male	Army recruits.
Ireland	170.0	1893	Male and female	Marriage certificates.
Austria	238.0	1895	Male	Army recruits.
Hungary	281.0	1894	Male	Army recruits.
Greece	300.0	1897	Male and female	Census.
Italy	383.0	1895	Male	Army recruits.
Spain	681.0	1889	Male	Census.
Portugal	790.0	1890	Male and female	Census.
Russia	617.0	1894	Male	Army recruits.
Servia	860.0	1890	Male	Army recruits.
Rumania	890.0	1892	Male	Army recruits.

*Derived from the report of the United States Commissioner of Education, 1899–1900, Vol. 1.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN POPULATION AT LEAST TEN YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1900 AND 1890.

The following table shows the number and proportion of illiterates of at least ten years of age in the United States in 1890 and 1900, classified by race and nativity:

Race and Nativity.	Population at least 10 years of age.		Illiterate.			
			Number.		Per 1,000.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Native white	41,236,662	33,144,187	1,913,611	2,065,003	46.4	62.3
Foreign born white	10,014,256	8,786,887	1,287,135	1,147,571	128.5	130.6
Negro, Indian and Mongolian	6,698,906	5,482,485	2,979,323	3,112,128	444.7	567.6
Total	57,949,824	47,413,559	6,180,069	6,324,702	106.6	133.4

ILLITERATE POPULATION BY STATES.

The following table shows the illiterate population ten years of age and upward in 1900, by states and territories and by sex, race and nativity:

State or Territory.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White.			Negro.
				Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	
Alabama	212,579	231,011	443,590	103,570	1,313	104,883	338,605
Arizona	14,404	12,903	27,307	3,096	7,552	10,648	211

State or territory.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White.			Negro.
				Native.	Foreign. born.	Total.	
Arkansas	91,483	99,172	190,655	76,036	1,124	77,160	113,453
California	36,444	22,515	58,959	8,320	27,267	35,587	1,211
Colorado	8,774	9,005	17,779	8,692	7,264	15,956	962
Connecticut	20,929	22,044	42,973	3,678	37,723	41,401	1,441
Delaware	8,882	8,649	17,531	6,072	2,476	8,548	8,967
District of Columbia	7,807	12,221	20,028	1,138	1,342	2,480	17,462
Florida	41,420	42,865	84,285	17,039	2,145	19,184	64,816
Georgia	231,880	248,540	480,420	100,431	833	101,264	379,067
Idaho	3,260	2,245	5,505	862	1,305	2,167	37
Illinois	74,752	83,206	157,958	58,037	86,668	144,705	12,903
Indiana	43,763	46,776	90,539	63,800	16,059	79,859	10,594
Indian Territory	27,709	24,343	52,052	29,091	889	29,980	11,242
Iowa	18,675	21,497	40,172	16,522	21,431	37,953	1,962
Kansas	15,732	16,781	32,513	12,165	10,604	22,769	9,230
Kentucky	131,939	131,015	262,954	169,324	5,444	174,768	88,137
Louisiana	183,318	197,827	381,145	82,227	14,324	96,551	284,028
Maine	16,936	12,124	29,060	11,394	17,195	28,589	155
Maryland	49,110	52,837	101,947	26,432	12,262	38,694	63,033
Massachusetts	59,414	74,629	134,043	10,739	119,582	130,321	2,853
Michigan	43,224	37,258	80,482	22,277	54,399	76,676	1,426
Minnesota	23,049	29,897	52,946	6,338	42,142	48,480	337
Mississippi	170,827	180,634	351,461	36,038	806	36,844	313,312
Missouri	75,272	77,572	152,844	96,405	19,944	116,349	36,390
Montana	6,885	4,790	11,675	752	4,264	5,016	152
Nebraska	8,094	9,903	17,997	4,717	11,911	16,628	633
Nevada	2,648	1,997	4,645	133	641	774	29
New Hampshire	12,043	9,032	21,075	3,840	17,126	20,966	70
New Jersey	42,625	44,033	86,658	17,031	59,307	76,338	9,882
New Mexico	19,765	27,206	46,971	34,525	4,397	38,922	271
New York	143,214	174,886	318,100	47,350	258,423	305,773	9,180
North Carolina	181,228	205,023	386,251	175,645	262	175,907	208,132
North Dakota	6,194	6,525	12,719	1,063	8,432	9,495	31
Ohio	63,404	68,137	131,541	67,155	50,155	117,310	14,107
Oklahoma	7,930	7,844	15,774	6,279	1,268	7,547	3,628
Oregon	7,429	3,257	10,686	2,180	2,207	4,387	89
Pennsylvania	157,027	142,349	299,376	87,372	191,706	279,078	19,532
Rhode Island	13,582	15,422	29,004	3,714	24,157	27,871	1,063
South Carolina	159,419	179,240	338,659	54,375	344	54,719	283,883
South Dakota	6,160	8,672	14,832	1,204	5,835	7,039	51
Tennessee	150,047	156,883	306,930	157,396	1,690	159,086	147,784
Texas	156,801	157,217	314,018	95,006	51,481	146,487	167,138
Utah	2,811	3,330	6,141	1,108	3,167	4,275	37
Vermont	9,507	6,740	16,247	6,934	9,205	16,139	99
Virginia	157,890	154,230	312,120	96,117	2,043	98,160	213,836
Washington	7,360	5,380	12,740	1,374	4,546	5,920	259
West Virginia	41,429	38,676	80,105	64,281	4,730	69,011	11,083
Wisconsin	34,284	39,495	73,779	13,989	56,396	70,385	250
Wyoming	1,866	1,012	2,878	348	1,349	1,697	141
Total	3,011,224	3,168,845	6,180,069	1,913,611	1,287,135	3,200,746	2,853,194
Alaska	13,124	10,187	23,311	193	572	765	6
Hawaii	29,578	12,762	42,340	2,197	5,344	7,541	34
Military and naval	1,130	7	1,137	433	120	553	486
Grand total	3,055,056	3,191,801	6,246,857	1,916,434	1,293,171	3,209,605	2,853,720

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

DATE OF INCORPORATION, POPULATION IN 1900 AND 1910, AND AREA IN 1907 OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER.

City.	Date of incorporation.		Population.		Land area in acres in 1907.
	First	Latest.	1900.	1910.	
New York	1653	1901	3,437,202	4,766,883	209,218.0
Chicago	1837	1875	1,698,575	2,185,283	114,932.3
Philadelphia	1701	1854	1,293,697	1,549,008	83,340.0
St. Louis	1822	1876	575,238	687,029	39,276.8
Boston	1822	1854	560,892	670,585	26,250.0
Baltimore	1796	1898	508,957	558,485	19,290.0
Pittsburg	1816	1901	451,512	533,905	23,967.5
Cleveland	1836	1891	381,768	560,663	26,178.8
Buffalo	1832	1891	352,387	423,715	26,496.0
San Francisco	1850	1900	342,782	416,912	29,760.0
Detroit	1824	1883	285,704	465,766	24,889.6
Cincinnati	1819	1903	325,902	364,463	27,855.0
Milwaukee	1847	1874	285,315	373,857	14,081.2

City.	Date of incorporation.		Population.		Land area in acres in 1907.
	First	Latest.	1900.	1910.	
New Orleans	1805	1896	287,104	339,075	125,600.0
Washington	1802	1878	278,718	331,069	38,408.4
Newark, N. J	1836	1836	246,070	347,469	10,679.0
Minneapolis	1867	1881	202,718	301,408	31,622.0
Jersey City	1827	1889	206,433	267,779	8,320.0
Louisville	1824	1893	204,731	223,928	13,094.0
Indianapolis	1831	1905	169,164	233,650	20,067.1
St. Paul, Minn	1854	1900	163,065	214,744	33,388.8
Providence, R. 1	1832	1832	175,597	224,326	11,351.2
Rochester, N. Y	1834	1908	162,608	218,149	12,252.2
Kansas City, Mo	1853	1889	163,752	248,381	16,743.0
Toledo, Ohio	1837	1837	131,822	168,497	16,450.0
Denver, Col	1859	1904	133,859	213,381	37,348.0
Columbus, Ohio	1816	1834	125,560	181,548	10,176.0
Los Angeles, Cal	1851	1889	102,479	319,198	39,174.7
Worcester, Mass	1848	1894	118,421	145,986	23,683.0
Seattle, Wash	1869	1896	80,671	131,105	25,962.0
Memphis, Tenn	1849	1891	102,320	124,096	9,822.0
Omaha, Neb	1857	1905	102,555	124,096	15,380.0
New Haven, Conn	1784	1784	108,027	133,605	11,460.0
Scranton, Penn	1866	1901	102,026	129,867	12,362.0
Syracuse, N. Y	1848	1900	108,374	137,249	10,843.0
St. Joseph, Mo	1853	1885	102,979	77,403	6,110.0
Paterson, N. J	1851	1871	105,171	125,600	5,157.0
Portland, Ore	1851	1903	90,426	——	26,742.0
Atlanta, Ga	1847	1874	89,872	154,839	7,680.0
Richmond, Va	1782	1782	85,050	127,628	5,873.0
Fall River, Mass	1854	1903	104,863	119,295	21,723.0
Nashville, Tenn	1806	1883	80,865	110,364	10,932.0
Dayton, O	1841	1903	85,333	116,577	7,213.0
Grand Rapids, Mich	1850	1905	87,565	112,571	10,730.0
Albany, N. Y	——	1900	94,151	100,253	6,913.7
Bridgeport, Conn	——	1895	70,996	102,054	6,257.4

TOTAL PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS IN 1907 OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION.

Cities.	Payments.			Receipts.		
	Grand total	To the public	To divisions, funds, enterprises, offices and accounts	Grand total	From the public	From divisions, funds, enterprises, offices and accounts.
New York	$433,280,130	$353,771,809	$79,508,321	$429,477,850	$349,969,529	$79,508,321
Chicago	87,695,310	83,185,059	4,510,251	89,449,525	84,939,307	4,510,218
Philadelphia	54,630,372	47,935,099	6,695,273	51,873,739	45,178,466	6,695,273
St. Louis	32,869,768	25,057,038	7,812,730	30,458,590	22,644,373	7,814,217
Boston	55,714,029	41,143,500	14,570,529	54,381,360	39,810,831	14,570,529
Baltimore	16,286,023	13,767,162	2,518,861	15,981,702	13,462,841	2,518,861
Pittsburg	24,495,922	18,300,099	6,195,823	23,679,898	17,484,075	6,195,823
Cleveland	18,662,349	15,318,827	3,343,522	18,168,858	14,822,784	3,346,074
Buffalo	21,314,304	12,239,057	9,075,247	21,204,551	12,136,915	9,067,636
San Francisco	14,042,859	13,950,260	92,599	13,124,248	13,031,649	92,599
Detroit	11,361,216	9,948,029	1,413,187	11,469,819	10,059,994	1,409,825
Cincinnati	16,767,423	12,330,147	4,437,276	17,516,248	13,077,905	4,438,343
Milwaukee	12,081,584	10,132,085	1,949,499	11,951,644	10,352,276	1,599,368
New Orleans	14,758,379	9,381,106	4,777,273	14,750,178	9,972,905	4,777,273
Washington	15,133,695	13,486,302	1,647,393	14,964,443	13,317,050	1,647,393
Newark, N. J.	21,071,580	13,743,424	7,328,156	20,741,212	13,413,056	7,328,156
Minneapolis	7,054,166	6,564,737	489,429	7,354,417	6,864,988	489,429
Jersey City	10,489,860	7,949,643	2,540,217	10,385,282	7,846,125	2,539,157
Louisville	10,454,367	8,500,592	1,953,775	11,268,237	9,342,152	1,926,085
Indianapolis	4,988,245	4,986,905	1,340	4,801,756	4,800,416	1,340
St. Paul	6,390,977	6,009,889	381,088	6,488,715	6,107,627	381,088
Providence	7,740,646	5,977,960	1,762,686	8,012,903	6,250,217	1,762,686
Rochester	9,826,894	9,352,228	474,666	9,967,622	9,492,956	474,666
Kansas City	8,593,811	8,271,703	322,108	8,821,461	8,499,353	322,108
Toledo	5,005,180	3,467,602	1,537,578	4,923,722	3,405,644	1,518,078
Denver	8,951,151	7,369,986	1,581,165	9,076,480	7,477,882	1,598,598
Columbus, Ohio	11,695,524	4,611,381	7,084,143	11,325,521	4,196,092	7,129,429
Los Angeles	11,638,629	10,224,435	1,414,194	11,770,207	10,356,536	1,413,671
Worcester	6,070,965	4,360,688	1,710,277	5,969,653	4,259,376	1,710,277

Cities.	Payments.			Receipts.		
	Grand total....	To the public..	To divisions, funds, enterprises, offices and accounts.	Grand total....	From the public	From divisions, funds, enterprises, offices and accounts.
Seattle	14,385,239	13,976,726	408,513	16,393,119	15,988,719	404,400
Memphis	3,298,062	2,779,348	518,714	3,219,523	2,716,376	503,147
Omaha	4,459,162	3,210,896	1,248,266	4,636,129	3,387,863	1,248,266
New Haven ...	3,547,202	2,707,090	840,112	3,554,908	2,714,918	839,990
Scranton	2,264,674	1,955,722	308,952	2,358,366	22,049,459	308,907
Syracuse	5,520,705	5,274,503	246,202	5,864,870	5,618,668	246,202
St. Joseph	1,951,620	1,709,023	242,597	1,557,001	1,314,483	242,518
Paterson	4,434,625	4,189,354	245,271	4,590,734	4,341,041	249,693
Portland, Ore..	4,712,111	4,638,791	73,320	4,624,557	4,551,237	73,320
Atlanta	3,055,041	2,535,219	519,822	2,855,820	2,335,998	519,822
Richmond	4,535,047	2,626,261	1,908,786	4,590,325	2,681,539	1,908,786
Fall River	3,673,201	3,168,464	504,737	3,837,142	3,332,405	504,737
Nashville	2,234,676	1,981,436	253,240	2,190,167	1,936,927	253,240
Dayton	2,918,186	2,690,490	227,696	2,992,763	2,765,067	227,696
Grand Rapids..	3,477,971	2,795,000	682,971	3,246,967	2,588,891	658,076

Payments in 1908.—Advance Census Bureau figures for the calendar year 1908 show that of $1,236,782,824, which was the total of the municipal payments of 158 cities having a population of 30,000 or over, 32.7 per cent was for the expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices; 2.5 per cent was paid for the expenses of the maintenance and operation of self-supporting public service enterprises, such as water supply systems, lighting systems, etc.; 6.7 per cent was paid in interest on city debt; 22.2 per cent was paid for outlays for new buildings, equipment and public improvements; 23.3 per cent represents payments in liquidation of debt, and 12.5 per cent represents payments of refunds, purchases of investments by city funds, and general transfers. The expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices for the entire 158 cities amounted to $404,997,312, more than one-fourth of which was paid by New York City. The expenses of the government of Philadelphia were less than one-fourth of those of New York City.

The city of over 300,000 population with the smallest running expenses was New Orleans, with Milwaukee a close second.

Expressed in per capita averages, the cities of over 300,000 population with the highest expenses were: Boston, $27 58; New York, $24 71, and Washington, $24 63, and those with the lowest were New Orleans, $12 76, and Baltimore, $13 34. The cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population, with the highest and lowest per capita payments for expenses, were Denver, $24 44, and St. Joseph, $5 65.

Receipts in 1908.—To meet municipal payments the 158 cities collected $652,334,580 from taxes, licenses, special assessments and other revenues and borrowed $500,905,414. The balance of the municipal receipts, amounting to $135,395,502, was made up of refunds, investments disposed of by city funds and general transfers. The total municipal receipts, therefore, amounted to $1,288,635,496, and were made up of the following items: 37.2 per cent from taxes and other general revenues; 4 per cent from special assessments; 5.4 per cent from services performed by city departments; 38.9 per cent from loans, and 14.5 per cent from refunds, general transfers and miscellaneous sources.

Receipts from the general property tax formed the chief item of general revenue, and for the cities of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Louisiana, Virginia and Georgia comprised more than 75 per cent of the total.

Liquor licenses and taxes formed 13.4 per cent of the general revenues in the cities of Ohio and 10.2 per cent in the cities of California. New York City received $7,927,300; Chicago, $7,252,687, and Philadelphia, $1,969,459 from this source. The only other cities deriving more than $1,000,000 from liquor licenses were St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco and Cincinnati.

From revenues of public service enterprises, such as water supply systems, toll bridges, etc., New York City realized $18,604,056; Chicago, $5,127,401, and Philadelphia, $4,368,213. The only cities of less than 300,000 inhabitants which received more than $1,000,000 from this source were Jersey City, Los Angeles and Seattle. Chicago derived $2,386,275 from privileges or taxes for the use of the public highways; New York City derived a trifle over one-half as much money from the same source.

GROSS AND NET DEBT AT THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1907 OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION; ALSO ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY AND TAXES LEVIED.

City.	Gross debt.	Per capita.	Net debt.	Per capita.	Assessed valuation of propety for city corporation.	Tax levies.
New York, N. Y....	$798,679,054	$189 01	$598,036,464	$142 52	$7,796,175,039	$106,751,890
Chicago, Ill.....	84,449,874	40 07	80,962,554	38 41	477,921,976	32,679,091
Philadelphia, Penn..	74,387,488	50 73	66,228,636	45 16	1,287,287,123	18,855,433

City.	Gross debt.	Per capita.	Net debt.	Per capita.	Assessed valuation of property for city corporation.	Tax levies.
St. Louis, Mo.	18,640,951	28 17	18,632,121	28 16	571,791,577	10,635,783
Boston, Mass.	105,092,706	172 52	78,326,636	120 37	1,315,709,757	19,851,105
Baltimore, Md.	48,070,933	85 67	29,471,211	52 52	626,756,439	8,356,501
Pittsburg, Penn.	42,813,778	80 55	32,132,444	60 46	686,742,887	10,681,831
Cleveland, Ohio	32,844,514	69 02	31,019,842	65 19	240,262,315	7,650,353
Buffalo, N. Y.	22,464,303	58 09	19,348,365	50 03	325,776,081	6,507,638
San Francisco, Cal.	4,922,874	———	4,922,874	———	454,708,331	6,820,625
Detroit, Mich.	12,250,942	33 34	8,727,728	23 75	339,217,590	5,460,669
Cincinnati	50,516,043	145 53	42,991,720	123 85	242,988,590	6,775,420
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,656,231	33 04	10,618,977	32 93	216,975,945	4,939,109
New Orleans, La.	28,188,326	88 46	28,188,326	88 46	217,366,255	4,782,058
Washington, D. C.	14,296,893	45 74	14,293,286	45 73	277,727,824	4,165,917
Newark, N. J.	26,412,546	89 24	18,789,188	63 48	295,787,923	3,511,902
Minneapolis, Minn.	11,712,098	41 00	9,088,821	31 82	177,499,018	3,775,699
Jersey City, N. J.	20,826,900	85 64	16,288,865	66 98	267,039,754	3,081,821
Louisville, Ky.	10,273,574	44 75	8,665,747	37 74	166,302,330	2,903,442
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,085,442	17 94	4,078,237	17 91	174,244,325	2,636,705
St. Paul, Minn.	10,544,651	50 07	9,813,372	46 60	108,549,241	2,127,502
Providence, R. I.	18,769,852	90 30	13,656,762	65 70	230,683,760	3,428,078
Rochester, N. Y.	13,216,433	69 79	12,348,766	65 20	159,045,153	2,855,412
Kansas City, Mo.	8,436,128	45 48	7,732,335	41 69	144,548,041	3,358,108
Toledo, Ohio	9,196,918	55 85	7,714,148	46 85	78,984,280	2,109,795
Denver, Col.	4,958,510	32 30	4,749,232	30 93	118,921,855	3,621,183
Columbus, Ohio	14,562,500	97 92	9,442,098	63 49	87,307,965	2,036,552
Los Angeles, Cal.	8,962,082	———	8,943,913	———	267,126,304	3,664,003
Worcester, Mass.	8,700,923	65 91	5,231,121	39 62	124,841,138	1,791,774
Seattle, Wash.	17,812,180	———	17,654,154	———	155,751,045	3,308,747
Memphis, Tenn.	6,673,556	51 81	6,623,123	51 42	72,235,336	1,423,036
Omaha, Neb.	7,228,766	56 58	6,759,906	52 91	23,457,487	1,487,203
New Haven, Conn.	3,876,717	31 41	3,714,570	30 10	116,312,984	1,618,002
Scranton, Penn.	2,960,651	24 40	2,336,547	19 26	66,757,439	912,444
Syracuse, N. Y.	8,487,674	70 36	8,476,274	70 27	104,977,771	1,691,638
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,993,767	16 55	1,983,510	16 46	34,261,501	729,681
Paterson, N. J.	4,934,878	43 26	4,226,635	37 05	90,707,516	1,196,718
Portland, Ore.	8,108,434	71 91	7,884,379	69 92	166,661,695	1,512,789
Atlanta, Ga.	3,713,265	34 62	3,078,893	28 70	91,840,350	1,159,215
Richmond, Va.	8,505,118	80 07	6,882,735	64 79	105,811,707	1,495,086
Fall River, Mass.	6,077,783	57 27	3,893,015	36 68	84,730,844	1,384,937
Nashville, Tenn.	4,804,889	45 64	4,804,889	45 60	62,619,338	906,930
Dayton, Ohio	4,660,846	45 14	4,393,839	42 56	56,581,280	1,324,001
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,664,534	26 17	2,503,664	24 59	78,834,500	904,984

Figures for 1908—Advance Census Bureau figures for the calendar year 1908 show that at the close of 1908 the net debt of New York City was $684,000,000. This city had more than seven times the indebtedness of any other city and more than one-half of the total of the twenty-nine largest cities of the country. The per capita net debt of New York City was $157 74, and the only other cities having a per capita net indebtedness of over $100 were Cincinnati, $128 61; Boston, $119 48; Galveston, $113 07; Portland, Me., $107 41; Newton, Mass., $106 13; Pueblo, Col., $104 61, and Pawtucket, R. I., $103 78. Of the cities of over 300,000 estimated population the city having the smallest per capita net debt was Detroit, $26 02. Of the cities having a population of from 100,000 to 300,000 those with the smallest per capita net debt were Indianapolis, $17 43, and Scranton, $19 82.

The only cities of over 100,000 population reducing their net debt in 1908 were Washington, D. C.; Kansas City, Mo.; Paterson, N. J., and Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, AND GAS WORKS, OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES, 1907.

Electric Light and Power Works.

City.	Year built.	Year acquired by city.	Miles of main wire or pipe.	Net cost.	Present value.	Character of service.
Chicago						
City corporation	(1)	(2)	1,394.6	$3,504,126	$2,586,766	Municipal.
Park districts	(3)	(2)	271.0	(4)	828,112	Municipal; lighting parks and boulevards only.
Sanitary district	(5)	(2)	(4)	(4)	3,894,665	Power plant; not yet in operation; commercial.
St. Louis	(6)	(2)	33.0	136,500	136,500	Municipal; lighting public buildings only.

City.	Year built.	Year acquired by city.	Miles of main wire or pipe	Net cost.	Present value.	Character of service.
Pittsburg	1891	(2)	325.0	583,242	583,242	Municipal.
Cleveland	1902	(2)	(4)	173,884	187,468	Commercial and municipal.
Detroit	1895	(2)	896.5	1,417,735	1,057,252	Commercial and municipal.
Kansas City, Mo.	1905	(2)	0.4	40,000	40,000	Municipal; lighting public buildings only.
Columbus	1899	(2)	(4)	708,000	571,285	Municipal.
Seattle	1904	(2)	650.0	1,147,930	1,249,714	Commercial and municipal.
St. Joseph	1904	(2)	160.0	150,000	150,000	Municipal.
Nashville	1901	(2)	325.0	268,473	[7]350,000	Municipal.
Grand Rapids	(8)	(2)	143.6	226,245	175,750	Municipal.
Tacoma	1887	1893	(4)	762,726	[7]1,000,000	Commercial and municipal.
Fort Wayne	(9)	(2)	(4)	31,167	31,167	Municipal.
Holyoke, Mass.	1884	1902	178.5	535,817	522,852	Commercial and municipal.
Lincoln, Neb.	1905	(2)	(4)	94.285	100,000	Municipal.
Topeka	1888	(2)	81.0	86,000	66,000	Municipal.
Wheeling	1892	(2)	50.0	51,838	50,000	Municipal.
Little Rock	1888	(2)	65.5	68,000	60,000	Municipal.
Bay City, Mich.	(6)	(2)	70.0	98,194	79,578	Commercial and municipal.
Springfield, Ill.	1895	1900	56.0	(4)	70,061	Municipal.
Jacksonville, Fla.	1895	(2)	200.0	523,568	523,568	Commercial and municipal.
Joplin, Mo.	1899	(2)	53.0	78,000	80,000	Commercial and municipal.
Galveston	(4)	1900	55.0	65,000	65,000	Municipal.
Kalamazoo	1895	(2)	[7]70.0	85,000	70,000	Municipal.
Taunton, Mass.	1882	1897	118.0	404,076	400,000	Commercial and municipal
Fort Worth	1893	(2)	120.0	74,430	65,000	Municipal.
Gas Works.						
Philadelphia	1835	(2)	(4)	(4)	$29,000,000	Commercial; leased to private corporation.
Richmond	1851	(2)	91.4	$1,471,665	3,150,000	Commercial and municipal.
Duluth	1882	1898	77.2	763,108	900,000	Commercial and municipal.
Holyoke	1849	1902	44.6	594,801	579,704	Commercial and municipal.
Wheeling	1852	1872	21.1	405,969	450,000	Commercial and municipal.

[1]Four plants in operation: One built in 1890, one built in 1894, one built in 1899 and one built in 1904.
[2]Built by city.
[3]Three plants; year of building not reported.
[4]Not reported.
[5]Two plants: One built in 1896 and one built in 1900.
[6]Four plants: One at waterworks, built in 1901; one at City Hall, built in 1903; one at city hospital, built in 1905, and one at insane asylum, date not given.
[7]Estimated.
[8]Two plants: One built in 1890 and one built in 1907.
[9]Plant in course of construction.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A bulletin dealing with marriage and divorce statistics was issued by the Census Bureau early in 1909. It contained data covering the years from 1887 to 1906. The marriages in the United States reported for those years were as follows:

MARRIAGES EACH YEAR BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

State or Territory.	1887–1906.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Continental U. S.	12,832,044	853,290	804,787	781,145	786,132	746,733	716,621
North Atlantic division.	3,338,912	226,783	210,624	197,409	203,253	190,596	180,821
Maine	86,592	6,574	6,264	6,208	6,200	5,905	5,735
New Hampshire	77,764	4,278	4,212	3,803	4,004	4,061	4,001
Vermont	58,472	3,106	2,992	3,078	3,135	3,146	3,054
Massachusetts	468,267	29,654	27,184	25,993	26,940	25,685	24,891
Rhode Island	72,836	5,117	4,760	4,174	4,473	4,136	3,846
Connecticut	136,984	9,069	8,075	7,635	8,078	7,660	7,112
New York	1,205,655	88,979	80,162	74,581	73,338	69,439	65,158

State or Territory.	1887-1906.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
New Jersey	335,809	21,580	20,571	18,942	19,552	18,149	15,889
Pennsylvania	896,533	58,426	56,404	52,993	57,533	52,415	51,135
South Atlantic division.	1,507,157	104,995	101,429	97,192	97,428	92,876	89,423
Delaware	25,374	2,302	2,018	1,776	1,822	1,620	1,404
Maryland	195,875	12,564	12,511	11,956	12,248	11,577	10,954
District of Columbia	50,244	3,833	3,702	3,772	3,652	3,560	3,270
Virginia	295,377	17,851	17,148	16,879	17,376	17,172	16,393
West Virginia	170,810	11,551	11,278	10,771	10,786	10,435	10,032
North Carolina	313,725	20,085	20,036	19,260	19,093	18,248	17,777
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	401,266	27,438	26,312	24,612	25,093	23,446	23,160
Florida	114,486	9,371	8,444	8,166	7,358	6,818	6,433
North Central division	4,577,684	279,933	268,441	264,459	269,424	258,482	246,909
Ohio	727,408	45,365	43,118	41,184	43,537	42,069	39,611
Indiana	493,890	28,306	26,492	27,364	28,230	26,966	26,638
Illinois	861,717	53,717	52,798	51,594	52,745	49,703	47,212
Michigan	424,096	27,335	26,119	24,918	26,029	25,653	24,079
Wisconsin	337,583	17,319	16,315	17,575	17,095	16,731	15,925
Minnesota	242,147	15,809	15,182	14,919	15,209	14,652	13,666
Iowa	366,350	20,135	19,616	19,289	20,189	20,425	20,031
Missouri	579,807	35,750	34,724	35,390	34,159	32,100	30,837
North Dakota	44,022	4,753	3,937	3,365	3,482	3,034	2,464
South Dakota	54,782	4,131	3,740	3,617	3,536	3,379	3,233
Nebraska	170,820	10,344	9,985	9,470	9,534	9,075	8,774
Kansas	275,062	16,969	16,415	15,774	15,679	14,695	14,439
South Central division.	2,730,718	187,455	176,207	178,098	172,887	165,074	163,861
Kentucky	359,783	22,087	21,514	21,287	21,926	21,749	19,906
Tennessee	396,990	24,418	23,772	22,997	23,212	22,081	20,781
Alabama	372,525	25,390	24,215	23,309	22,786	21,949	21,605
Mississippi	313,500	22,061	21,071	22,752	20,061	18,661	18,670
Louisiana	243,881	16,751	15,556	16,859	15,983	15,491	14,767
Arkansas	310,767	20,227	18,778	19,567	19,337	18,073	18,969
Indian Territory	67,412	8,422	7,906	7,167	6,751	6,146	5,373
Oklahoma	45,415	5,590	4,991	4,701	4,875	4,331	3,948
Texas	620,445	42,509	38,404	39,459	37,958	36,593	39,842
Western division	617,573	54,124	48,086	43,987	43,140	39,705	35,607
Montana	36,362	2,675	2,605	2,485	2,581	2,407	2,382
Idaho	23,330	2,193	2,108	1,932	1,784	1,657	1,449
Wyoming	13,509	1,181	1,079	1,000	1,018	1,009	920
Colorado	98,877	7,307	6,584	6,106	6,559	6,400	5,858
New Mexico	25,625	2,667	2,171	1,541	1,601	1,464	1,295
Arizona	17,342	1,579	1,441	1,252	1,272	1,254	1,160
Utah	51,259	3,853	3,746	3,405	3,425	3,095	2,994
Nevada	7,073	534	458	416	502	673	479
Washington	87,182	9,182	7,946	7,643	7,125	6,200	5,169
Oregon	67,475	5,233	5,155	4,683	4,410	3,922	3,619
California	189,539	17,720	14,793	13,524	12,863	11,624	10,282

The total number of divorces returned by the investigation, covering the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive, was 945,625. In the preceding investigation, covering the twenty years from 1867 to 1886, inclusive, the number reported was 328,716

DIVORCES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

State or Territory.	1887-1906.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Continental U. S.	945,625	72,062	67,976	66,199	64,925	61,480	60,984	55,751	51,437	47,849
Alabama	22,807	2,162	1,925	1,876	1,555	1,365	1,467	1,299	1,057	1,133
Arizona	2,380	214	226	215	185	136	179	158	142	122
Arkansas	29,541	2,428	2,192	2,390	2,107	2,041	2,288	1,810	1,511	1,278
California	25,170	1,813	1,660	716	862	1,733	1,732	1,649	1,506	1,411
Colorado	15,844	1,165	1,101	1,141	1,176	1,073	977	802	743	663
Connecticut	9,224	557	508	476	538	460	509	450	424	437
Delaware	887	51	78	66	54	52	35	25	21	18
Dist. of Columbia.	2,325	86	72	68	136	97	186	200	170	162
Florida	7,586	830	752	659	589	545	499	394	366	283
Georgia	10,401	862	765	694	626	663	612	527	543	533
Idaho	3,205	320	296	281	296	223	243	204	136	162
Illinois	82,209	5,943	5,715	5,592	5,653	5,393	5,252	4,698	4,666	4,176
Indian Territory.	6,751	998	935	722	585	505	507	419	420	358
Indiana	60,721	4,048	3,839	3,473	3,978	3,758	3,622	3,586	3,587	3,276
Iowa	34,874	2,385	2,209	2,149	2,268	2,247	2,275	2,118	1,922	1,787

State or Territory.	1887–1906.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Kansas	28,904	1,940	1,929	1,857	1,815	1,770	1,776	1,628	1,398	1,447
Kentucky	30,641	2,050	1,943	2,065	2,095	1,943	1,915	1,795	1,674	1,638
Louisiana	9,785	882	735	922	740	733	750	550	404	417
Maine	14,194	783	853	891	951	911	791	807	795	751
Maryland	7,920	696	602	593	582	540	495	524	426	418
Massachusetts	22,940	1,540	1,576	1,645	1,717	1,529	1,381	1,260	1,185	1,181
Michigan	42,371	3,259	2,911	2,927	3,023	2,927	2,558	2,530	2,478	2,092
Minnesota	15,646	1,066	1,046	1,027	1,098	1,122	923	989	936	829
Mississippi	19,993	1,930	1,730	1,828	1,531	1,286	1,236	1,189	1,036	980
Missouri	54,766	3,936	4,043	3,975	3,866	3,375	3,553	3,170	3,006	2,920
Montana	6,454	491	482	478	520	465	489	377	387	319
Nebraska	16,711	1,186	1,071	1,019	1,094	937	952	813	921	751
Nevada	1,045	119	81	68	73	52	51	42	43	48
New Hampshire	8,617	473	496	530	523	475	518	429	432	450
New Jersey	7,441	530	535	525	485	454	462	463	420	405
New Mexico	2,437	218	212	181	192	167	153	145	117	129
New York	29,125	2,069	2,114	1,952	1,774	1,533	1,832	1,800	1,690	1,493
North Carolina	7,047	380	564	679	617	471	573	479	398	374
[2]North Dakota	4,317	320	329	265	242	193	174	202	386	450
Ohio	63,982	4,781	4,295	4,235	4,382	4,377	4,292	3,597	3,368	3,192
[3]Oklahoma	7,669	871	846	813	795	611	678	504	372	410
Oregon	10,145	1,026	899	785	752	617	525	620	565	447
Pennsylvania	39,686	3,027	2,966	2,928	2,962	2,619	2,389	2,312	1,906	1,855
Rhode Island	6,953	368	461	412	210	421	516	484	420	409
[4]South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[2]South Dakota	7,108	604	531	601	568	454	391	382	358	314
Tennessee	30,447	2,172	2,001	2,056	2,052	1,958	1,938	1,836	1,660	1,646
Texas	62,655	5,173	4,716	4,719	4,138	4,352	4,677	4,212	3,490	3,231
Utah	4,670	387	355	410	350	295	266	273	234	209
Vermont	4,740	301	289	311	315	327	236	239	246	236
Virginia	12,129	1,074	969	1,030	887	830	743	744	604	606
Washington	16,215	1,981	1,599	1,612	1,544	1,247	1,077	958	837	636
West Virginia	10,308	966	901	746	800	721	694	594	604	466
Wisconsin	22,867	1,458	1,478	1,459	1,464	1,383	1,453	1,343	1,328	1,217
Wyoming	1,772	143	145	137	160	94	144	122	99	84

[1]The act of May 2, 1890, creating the Territory of Oklahoma, gave the United States Court in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce. [2]Organized from part of Dakota Territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota Territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states. [3]Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890. [4]All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

MARRIAGE AVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the number of marriages per 10,000 unmarried adults and per 10,000 population in the United States in 1890 and 1900:

State or Territory.	Average annual number of marriages per— 10,000 unmarried adults, 1900.	10,000 total population. 1900.	10,000 total population. 1890.	State or Territory.	Average annual number of marriages per— 10,000 unmarried adults, 1900.	10,000 total population. 1900.	10,000 total population. 1890.
Indian Territory	555	124	(*)	South Dakota	294	77	63
Arkansas	544	132	121	Idaho	291	84	87
Texas	475	117	110	New Hampshire	291	95	99
Florida	468	123	117	Vermont	291	87	84
Oklahoma	460	104	(*)	Maryland	290	90	79
Mississippi	459	115	99	Wisconsin	289	81	95
Alabama	437	112	107	Dist. Columbia	287	112	66
Utah	430	109	106	New Mexico	286	67	64
Georgia	422	105	96	North Dakota	285	79	75
Tennessee	404	108	106	Washington	279	92	83
Nevada	389	151	58	Arizona	270	86	64
Louisiana	388	104	99	New York	269	87	83
Indiana	381	105	102	New Jersey	264	80	109
West Virginia	377	99	88	Oregon	258	85	88
Kansas	358	96	90	Maine	256	79	(*)
Missouri	348	99	98	Minnesota	256	75	78
North Carolina	348	91	84	Pennsylvania	255	76	74
Michigan	346	95	89	Rhode Island	253	87	93
Kentucky	343	92	86	Wyoming	249	91	68
Colorado	336	102	103	Massachusetts	247	86	94
Illinois	317	93	100	Montana	246	90	91
Iowa	309	86	87	Delaware	236	72	58
Ohio	307	91	90	Connecticut	232	77	83
Virginia	307	89	78	California	228	84	80
Nebraska	305	83	79	South Carolina	(*)	(*)	(*)

WORLD'S AVERAGES OF MARRIAGE.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages in the leading countries of the world:

Country.	Average annual number of marriages.* 1896 to 1905. Per 10,000 population.	1896 to 1905. Per 10,000 mar'geable population.	1886 to 1895. Per 10,000 population.	1886 to 1895. Per 10,000 mar'geable population.
Austria	80	281	78	265
Bavaria	79	258	72	235
Belgium	83	267	75	229
Denmark	73	254	70	250
England and Wales	79	265	75	264
Finland	69	240	68	249
France	76	256	73	238
Hungary proper	85	399	89	456
Ireland	51	126	45	121
Italy	72	271	76	273
Netherlands	76	260	71	248
Norway	64	215	64	221
Prussia	83	308	81	296
Russia	82	—	—	—
Saxony	88	350	90	349
Scotland	71	216	67	211
Spain	79	—	74	—
Sweden	60	189	59	195
Switzerland	76	227	71	213
Ontario, Canada	83	—	—	—
Manitoba, Canada	80	—	—	—
British Columbia, Canada	63	—	—	—
Australia	70	232	70	231
New South Wales	76	249	70	240
Victoria	70	216	71	220
Queensland	66	209	73	239
South Australia	64	210	66	240
Western Australia	102	278	77	216
Tasmania	77	260	63	229
United States	93	357	91	356

*For the United States the rate is based on the average annual number of marriages, 1888 to 1892 and 1898 to 1902; for Switzerland, for the earlier period on the average annual number, 1884 to 1893, and the census of 1888; for Canada, on the number reported in the year 1901; for Russia, on the average annual number, 1893 to 1902, and the census of 1897; for the Australian states, on the average annual number, 1900 to 1902.

DIVORCE AVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories ranked according to average annual number of divorces[1] per 100,000 married population in 1900.	Average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population. 1900.	1890.	States and territories ranked according to average annual number of divorces[1] per 100,000 married population in 1900.	Average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population. 1900.	1890.
Washington	513	316	Iowa	246	183
Montana	497	430	Kentucky	237	172
Colorado	409	561	Ohio	231	171
Arkansas	399	269	Florida	226	167
Texas	391	253	Nebraska	226	199
Oregon	368	312	Mississippi	225	151
Wyoming	361	272	Alabama	208	167
Indiana	355	277	New Mexico	193	120
Idaho	347	280	West Virginia	183	122
Oklahoma[2]	346	122	Wisconsin	180	142
Arizona	344	201	Vermont	177	116
Indian Territory[3]	326	98	District of Columbia	162	98
Nevada	315	306	Minnesota	161	119
California	297	247	Connecticut	130	171
Kansas	286	226	Louisiana	127	91
Maine	282	212	Massachusetts	124	85
Missouri	281	202	Virginia	117	72
Rhode Island	281	203	Maryland	114	69
Utah	274	225	Pennsylvania	94	75
New Hampshire	272	240	Georgia	78	72

States and territories ranked according to average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population in 1900.	Average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population.		States and territories ranked according to average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population in 1900.	Average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population.	
	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
South Dakota[4]	270	181	North Carolina	75	37
North Dakota[4]	268	135	New Jersey	60	46
Illinois	267	207	New York	60	45
Tennessee	261	189	Delaware	43	50
Michigan	237	179	South Carolina[5]	.....	.....

[1] For the five-year period of which the census year is the median year.

[2] Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890.

[3] The act of May 2, 1890, creating the territory of Oklahoma gave the United States courts in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce.

[4] Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. The divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota, according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states.

[5] All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

DIVORCE RATES FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows how the divorce rate in the United States compares with that in certain foreign countries. This comparison is affected slightly by the fact that the figures for foreign countries include, as a rule, only absolute divorces, while those for the United States include both absolute and limited divorces. This difference is, however, of almost no practical importance, for in the United States less than one divorce in one hundred is a limited divorce. If it is assumed that exactly one divorce in one hundred is a limited divorce the ratio of the United States would become 72 per 100,000 population, instead of 73, an immaterial difference.

Country.	Census year.	Population.	Divorces: annual average.[1]	
			Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Australia, Commonwealth of	1901	3,773,248	359	10
Austria	1900	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium	1900	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria	1900	3,744,283	[2] 396	11
Denmark	1901	2,449,540	411	17
France	1901	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire	1900	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia	1900	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony	1900	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria	1900	6,176,057	491	8
Great Britain and Ireland:				
England and Wales	1901	32,527,843	568	2
Scotland	1901	4,472,103	175	4
Ireland	1901	4,458,775	([3])	([3])
Hungary, Kingdom of	1900	19,254,559	[4] 2,130	[4] 11
Italy	1901	32,475,253	[5] 819	[5] 3
Japan	1898	43,763,855	93,949	215
Netherlands	1899	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand [6]	1901	772,719	92	12
Norway	1900	2,221,477	129	6
Roumania	1899	5,956,690	1,187	20
Servia	1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden	1900	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland	1900	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States	1900	75,994,575	55,502	73

[1] For the five-year period of which the census year given is the median year, except for Bulgaria and Servia.

[2] Average annual inummber of divorces 1896-1900.

[3] Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period.

[4] Annulments included with divorces.

[5] Legal separations.

[6] Exclusive of Maoris.

DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1867-1906.

The following table shows the number of divorces in the United States annually from 1867 to 1906 and the increase per year:

Year.	Divorces. Total number.	Divorces. Increase over preceding year.	Year.	Divorces. Total number.	Divorces. Increase over preceding year.
1906	72,062	4,086	1886	25,535	2,063
1905	67,976	1,777	1885	23,472	478
1904	66,199	1,274	1884	22,994	*204
1903	64,925	3,445	1883	23,198	1,086
1902	61,480	496	1882	22,112	1,350
1901	60,984	5,233	1881	20,762	1,099
1900	55,751	4,314	1880	19,663	2,580
1899	51,437	3,588	1879	17,083	994
1898	47,849	3,150	1878	16,089	402
1897	44,699	1,762	1877	15,687	887
1896	42,937	2,550	1876	14,800	588
1895	40,387	2,819	1875	14,212	223
1894	37,568	190	1874	13,989	833
1893	37,468	889	1873	13,156	766
1892	36,579	1,039	1872	12,390	804
1891	35,540	2,079	1871	11,586	624
1890	33,461	1,726	1870	10,962	23
1889	31,735	3,066	1869	10,939	789
1888	28,669	750	1868	10,150	213
1887	27,919	2,384	1867	9(937	.....

* Decrease.

DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Divorces. Total number.	Granted to husband. Number.	Granted to husband. Per cent.	Granted to wife. Number.	Granted to wife. Per cent.
1887 to 1906	945,625	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6
1906	72,062	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1905	67,976	22,220	32.7	45,756	67.3
1904	66,199	22,189	33.5	44,010	66.5
1903	64,925	21,321	32.8	43,604	67.2
1902	61,480	20,056	32.6	41,424	67.4
1901	60,984	20,008	32.8	40,976	67.2
1900	55,751	18,620	33.4	37,131	66.6
1899	51,437	16,925	32.9	34,512	67.1
1898	47,849	15,988	33.4	31,861	66.6
1897	44,699	14,765	33.0	29,934	67.0
1896	42,937	14,448	33.6	28,489	66.4
1895	40,387	13,456	33.3	26,931	66.7
1894	37,568	12,551	33.4	25,017	66.6
1893	37,468	12,590	33.6	24,878	66.4
1892	36,579	12,577	34.4	24,002	65.6
1891	35,540	12,478	35.1	23,062	64.9
1890	33,461	11,625	34.7	21,836	65.3
1889	31,735	11,126	35.1	20,609	64.9
1888	28,669	10,022	35.0	18,647	65.0
1887	27,919	9,729	34.8	18,190	65.2
1867 to 1886	328,716	112,540	34.2	216,176	65.8
1882 to 1886	117,311	39,499	33.7	77,812	66.3
1877 to 1881	89,284	30,786	34.5	58,498	65.5
1872 to 1876	68,547	23,130	33.7	45,417	66.3
1867 to 1871	53,574	19,125	35.7	34,449	64.3

DIVORCES GRANTED ACCORDING TO CAUSES.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This accounted for 38.9 per cent of all divorces granted in the period 1887 to 1906; for 49.4 per cent, or almost one-half, of those granted to the husband in this period, and for 33.6 per cent, or one-third, of those granted to the wife.

The next important ground for divorce is, for husbands, adultery, and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands, 28.7 per cent were for adultery of the wife, and of those granted to wives, 27.5 per cent were for cruelty on the

part of the husband. Only 10 per cent of the divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband, and 10.5 per cent of the divorces granted to husbands were for cruelty on the part of the wife.

Cause.	Divorces: 1887 to 1906.					
	Total		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All causes	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Adultery	153,759	16.3	90,890	28.7	62,869	10.0
Cruelty	206,225	21.8	33,178	10.5	173,047	27.5
Desertion	367,502	38.9	156,283	49.4	211,219	33.6
Drunkenness	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
Neglect to provide	34,670	3.7	6	*	34,664	5.5
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	88,849	9.4	14,330	4.5	74,519	11.8
All other causes	58,104	6.1	18,026	5.7	40,078	6.4
Cause specified	38,129	4.0	9,825	3.1	28,304	4.5
Cause unknown	19,975	2.1	8,201	2.6	11,774	1.9

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Marriage Licenses—All the states and territories in the Union, with the exception of South Carolina, require marriage licenses, and also, with the exception of South Carolina, require every marriage solemnized to be reported to some official specified by law. However, in Maine, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas a license is not required for the marriage of members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia and Ohio the parties, instead of securing a license, may have recourse to the publication of banns. There are also other minor exceptions or limitations in certain states.

Age at Which a Valid Marriage May Be Contracted—The age at which a valid marriage can be contracted varies in different states. The lowest statutory age for a male is fourteen. The states in which a marriage can be contracted by a male at fourteen years are Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Virginia. The states in which the statutory limit is fifteen years are Kansas and Missouri. Those in which it is sixteen years are the District of Columbia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. Those in which it is seventeen years are Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia, and those in which it is eighteen years are Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnsota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Age Limit for Females—The lowest age at which a valid contract can be made by a female is twelve years. The states in which the statutory limit of twelve obtains are Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Virginia. In New Hampshire the statutory limit is thirteen years. In the following states it is fourteen years: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. The states in which the statutory limit is fifteen are California, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The states in which the statutory limit is sixteen years are Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia and Wyoming. The statutory limit is eighteen years in Idaho and New York. In other states for which no minimum marriageable age is given the provisions of the common law apply.

AGE BELOW WHICH PARENTAL CONSENT IS REQUIRED.

Parental Consent—The age below which parental consent is required for the marriage of a male is twenty-one years in nearly all the states and territories. In Tennessee it is sixteen years and in Idaho and North Carolina eighteen years. In Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina no limit is established. It is twenty-one years in all the other states and territories.

The age below which parental consent is required for the female is sixteen years in Maryland and Tennessee. It is twenty-one years in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. No statutory limit is established in New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina. In all the other states and territories it is eighteen years.

Remarriage After Disappearance of Former Spouse—In nearly all states and territories the statutes provide that a person may contract marriage after the disappearance of a former husband or wife (the former marriage not having been dissolved by divorce or annulled) if the latter has been continuously absent for a

specified number of years and has not been known to be living during this period. The length of time which the absence without news has continued is three years in Florida, Iowa and New Hampshire. It is two years in Pennsylvania. It is seven years in Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It is five years in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indian Territory, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Prohibited Degrees—The degrees of relationship within which marrriage is prohibited vary somewhat in the different states and territories. The prohibitions do not extend in most states to first cousins. The states and territories in which first cousins are not allowed to marry are Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The prohibition of marriages between first cousins is expressly extended to first cousins of the half as well as of the whole blood in North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington.

In Utah marriages are prohibited between persons related to each other within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity.

In Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines marriages are prohibited within the fourth degree of consanguinity.

PROHIBITED, VOID, VOIDABLE AND CRIMINAL MARRIAGES.

ALABAMA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees. Marriages by a party in a suit for divorce during the sixty days allowed after a decree for an appeal or pending such appeal if taken. Solemnization of marriage without a license. **Voidable Marriages**—Incestuous marriages. On conviction of incest for marrying within prohibited degrees, the court must declare such marriages null and void. When either party is under the legal age. So held under Alabama decisions, although the statute provides that the party is incapable of contracting marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; miscegenation—between blacks and whites; and marriage of a female compelled by menace, force or duress; abduction and marriage of any girl under fourteen years of age.

ARIZONA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriage of persons under the legal age. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages. Marriage between whites and negroes or Mongolians By act of March 19, 1901, marriage between whites and Indians is included. **Voidable Marriages**—By Revised Statutes, 1887: "When either party was naturally or incurably impotent at the time of marriage, or when there was any other impediment that rendered thecontract void," Revised Statutes, 1901, and the act of March 18, 1903, made impotency a cause of divorce. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages, incestuous marriages, marriages by false personation and marriage of a woman by force or duress.

ARKANSAS.

Prohibited Marriages—A second marriage during the life of a former spouse, unless the former marriage has been lawfully dissolved or a divorce granted. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos; marriages under the age of consent, seventeen for males and fourteen for females; marriages when at the time either party is incapable of consenting from want of age or understanding. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is physically incapable; or where consent is obtained by force or fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; and marriage of a woman compelled by force, duress or menace.

CALIFORNIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages of white persons with negroes and mulattos, amended to include Mongolians by act of March 16, 1901, are declared illegal. Subsequent marriage during the life of a former spouse is, with certain exceptions, declared illegal. Incestuous marriages. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattos, or, by the amendment of 1901, with Mongolians; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages when consent is obtained by fraud or force; when either party is under the age of legal consent and parental consent was not given; where either party is physically and incurably incapable of entering into the marriage state. These objections must exist at the time of the marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages under false personation; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

COLORADO.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within one year after divorce. Solemnization of marriage between persons under age without the consent of parents or guar-

dians. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos. Section 1093, General Statutes, Colorado, 1883, as amended by Chapter 32, acts of 1885, while granting divorce from a bigamous marriage, provides that no divorce shall affect the legitimacy of the children of a marriage "except in case where the marriage shall be declared void on the ground of a prior marriage." **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos. Forcible or fraudulent detention of a woman with the intention of marrying her or causing her to be married is criminal. The marriage by any unmarried person of the wife or husband of another.

CONNECTICUT.

Prohibited Marriages—Incestuous marriages; marriage of persons without a license. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages celebrated otherwise than by an authorized person or the forms of a religious denomination. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages. By act of July 4, 1895, marriages of epileptic, imbecile or feeble minded persons.

DELAWARE.

Prohibited marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos, marriages of paupers, subject to the penalty of dismissal from the almshouse. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; between a white person and a negro or mulatto; bigamous marriages; marriage with a person insane at the time; marriage solemnized by any person not authorized by law, unless lawful in other respects and consummated with full belief of either of the parties in its validity. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, by the Code, 1901; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery, by the Code, 1901. Solemnization is prohibited without a license or by an unauthorized person. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person adjudged a lunatic. Code, 1901, repeals the latter. **Voidable Marriages**—No statutory provision prior to the Code. Under the Code, 1901, the following marriages are voidable: Marriages by force or fraud; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state; marriage of an idiot or person adjudged a lunatic. By Code amendment of June 30, 1902, marriages when either party is under the age of consent. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

GEORGIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent; marriage of an insane person. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages induced by force or fraud; marriages under age of consent; when either party is impotent at time of marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriage by an unmarried person of a married person; incestuous marriages.

IDAHO.

Prohibited Marriages—Solemnization is prohibited without a license or between persons legally incapable of contracting matrimony. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos; marriage within six months after a divorce, by the act of February 14, 1903. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages procured by fraud or force; when either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages entered into by falsely impersonating another; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

ILLINOIS.

Prohibited Marriages—By amendment of July 1, 1905, marriage after divorce contrary to the statute. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage after divorce contrary to the amendment of July 1, 1905. The statute provides that no insane person or idiot is capable of contracting marriage and the courts have set aside such a marriage after the death of the party. Amendment of July 1, 1905, provides that common law marriages are void after that date unless certain steps be taken by the parties. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages by false impersonation of another; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage after divorce contrary to the statute by the amendment of July 1, 1905.

INDIANA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having as much as one-eighth negro blood; marriages when either party is insane or idiotic at time of marriage. The act of April 15, 1905, provides that if persons resident of this state, with intent to evade the law of the state, go into another state and there have their marriage solemnized with the intention of afterwards returning and residing in this state, and do so return and reside in this state, such marriage shall be void. **Criminal Marriages**—

Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood.

IOWA.

Void Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, unless the parties live and cohabit together after the death of the former husband or wife. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage of a person under the age of sixteen years for males or fourteen years for females, at the option of such person, made known before he or she is six months older than the age fixed. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage solemnized otherwise than prescribed by statute. Persons married without a license are guilty of a misdemeanor.

KANSAS.

Prohibited Marriages—The act of June 1, 1903, prohibits the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane person, except the woman be over forty-five years of age. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degree; marriages in which either party is incapable of contracting, from want of age or understanding. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages, whether contracted within or without this state; marriage of a woman compelled by force, menace or duress; marriage contrary to the prohibition of the act of June 1, 1903. Living together as husband and wife when unmarried is criminal.

KENTUCKY.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages with an idiot or lunatic; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos; bigamous marriages; marriages of persons under the age of fourteen years for males and twelve years for females; marriages not solemnized or contracted in the presence of an authorized person or society. **Void Marriages**—All the prohibited marriages; with the exception that no marriage solemnized by an unauthorized person is invalid, if either party at the time of the marriage believed it valid. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages obtained by force or fraud; marriages between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years for males or twelve and fourteen years for females without parental consent, if not ratified by cohabitation after the greater ages. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos.

LOUISIANA.

Prohibited Marriages—Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriage of a woman within ten months after the dissolution of a prior marriage; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after divorce on that ground; marriages between white persons and persons of color. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between white persons and persons of color. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages without free consent, unless the violence or mistake is condoned voluntarily. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after a divorce on that ground.

MAINE.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot, whether contracted in this state, or in another with intent to evade the laws of this state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

MARYLAND.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive; marriage without a license. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous; between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees or within the three degrees of direct lineal consanguinity or the first degree of collateral consanguinity; marriages between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive; marriages without a license or publication of banns, either in this state or in another by citizens of this state, Quakers excepted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between insane persons or idiots. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous; under the age of consent if the parties separate under that age and do not afterward cohabit; marriages out of the state to evade law against incestuous, bigamous or insane marriages. Marriages of insane persons or idiots. But inconsistent enactments leave these in a position of some doubt. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the party from whom a divorce was granted within two years; marriage of a female under sixteen years of age without the consent of her parent, guardian or master.

MICHIGAN.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous mar-

riages; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages under the age of consent if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit together afterward; marriages procured by force or fraud, if there if no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage of a party physically incapacitated, if suit is brought within two years after marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress; marriages after decree of divorce within the time fixed by the court, not exceeding two years (by amendment of September 28, 1887); marriage by a person who has had any one of certain venereal diseases and has not been cured (by amendment approved June 15, 1899); marriage with a person who has been confined as an epileptic, feeble minded, imbecile or insane patient, without filing the necessary certificate of cure (by amendment approved May 25, 1905).

MINNESOTA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane, as modified by the act of April 11, 1901. The act of April 11, 1901, provides that marriages between a woman under the age of forty-five years or a man of any age (except he marry a woman over the age of forty-five years) either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or afflicted with insanity, and any other person, is prohibited. Act of April 10, 1901, prohibits marriage of a person within six months after divorce. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within this state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within this state, except that if the former husband or wife has been absent five successive years, without being known to such person to be living, such second marriage is held to be voidable only. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is incapable of assenting for want of age or understanding, or where the consent has been obtained by force or fraud and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Bigamous marriage where the former spouse has been absent five successive years without being known to the party to be living. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages within six months after divorce, by the act of April 10, 1901; marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane person, by the act of April 11, 1901, with the modification introduced by that act.

MISSISSIPPI.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos, or persons having one-fourth or more of negro blood. The Annotated Code, adopted 1892, amended the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos, or persons who have one-eighth or more of negro blood, or with Mongolians, or persons who have one-eighth or more of Mongolian blood. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or, by the Annotated Code of 1892, Mongolians. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female over the age of fourteen years by force, menace, fraud, deceit, strategem or duress; marriage of another by false personation; marriage in another state to avoid the prohibitions of the laws of this state followed by return to and cohabitation in this state.

MISSOURI.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites and negroes; bigamous marriages. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having one-eighth part or more of negro blood; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

MONTANA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages when either party is under the age of consent, by the Compiled Statutes, 1887. The Code of 1895 does not in express terms prohibit these marriages, but does prohibit the marriage of the innocent party within two years or of the guilty party within three years after divorce. **Void Marriages**—By the Code of 1895, marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—By the Code of 1895, marriages induced by force or fraud, or where one party is physically incapable at time of marriage, the incapacity continuing and appearing incurable. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of female by force, menace or duress, or by false impersonation. By the Code of 1895, marriage of the innocent party within two years or guilty party within three years after divorce.

NEBRASKA.

Prohibited Marriages—It is unlawful for any person who has obtained a decree of divorce to marry during the six months allowed for an appeal, or for either party to an appeal to marry during its pendency. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of white persons with persons of one-fourth or more negro blood; marriages with persons who are insane or idiotic at the time of marriage. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages under the age of consent, if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit afterward; marriages procured by force or fraud without subsequent voluntary co-

habitation. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages within the time limited for taking an appeal from a decree of divorce or while such appeal is pending.

NEVADA.

Void Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees. Bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties voluntarily cohabited after reaching legal age; marriages where either party is incapable, for want of understanding, of assenting thereto, unless there is voluntary cohabitation after such incapacity is removed; marriages obtained by fraud, unless there is subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are void from the time their "nullity shall be declared by a court of competent authority." **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with black persons, mulattos, Indians or Chinese; marriage by false impersonation; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriage within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within the state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state, knowing the former husband or wife to be alive. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

NEW JERSEY.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; and, by the act of April 3, 1902, bigamous marriages. The act of March 28, 1904, prohibits any person who has been confined in any public asylum or institution as an epileptic, insane or feeble minded patient from intermarrying in this state without a certificate from two regularly licensed physicians of the state that he has been completely cured of such insanity, epilepsy or feeble mind, and that there is no probability that such person will transmit any such defects or disabilities to the issue of such marriage. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees, by the act of April 3, 1902; bigamous marriages; abduction and marriage of a female under 15 years of age without the consent of her parents or guardians. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage within the prohibited degrees under act of April 3, 1902. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages incestuous or within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman against her will; marriage of a female under 15 years of age without parental consent. The act of March 28, 1904, makes marriages criminal when contracted with an epileptic, insane or feeble minded patient who has not recovered.

NEW MEXICO.

Prohibited Marriages—Solemnization of marriage under the age fixed by law is prohibited in the absence of consent of the parent or guardian. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of males under 18 and females under 15 years of age. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female by force, menace or duress; marriage under age contrary to the statute.

NEW YORK.

Prohibited Marriages—The statutes prohibit the defendant in a divorce case on the ground of adultery against whom a decree has been pronounced from marrying again during the life of the plaintiff. The court in which such decree was rendered could modify the decree so as to permit such marriage after five years, provided that the plaintiff had remarried. The act of May 17, 1897, makes the same provision, except that it does not require that the plaintiff shall have remarried. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages under the age of consent, but such marriages are not voidable at suit of the party who was of the age of consent, nor where the parties freely cohabit after reaching such age; marriages to which either party is incapable of consenting, from want of understanding; marriages, either party to which is physically incompetent; marriages in which consent is obtained by force, duress or fraud. The word "duress" was added by the act of April 17, 1896, which also adds marriages when a former wife or husband is living, but such wife or husband has been absent for five successive years and not known to the other party to be living during that time. These marriages are "void from the time" their "nullity is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction." **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages to which consent is obtained by menace, force or duress; marriages by false personation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages between whites and negroes or Indians, or between whites and persons of negro or Indian descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous, and between whites and persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages under the age of consent; marriages, either party to which is physically impotent; marriages which either party is incapable of contracting for want of will or understanding. The amendment of March 7, 1887, adds marriage between a Croatan Indian and a person of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. These marriages may be declared void from the beginning by the court, but their validity cannot be attacked after the birth of issue and the death of one of the parties. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a

female under the age of fourteen years; marriages of whites with negroes; bigamous marriages.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Prohibited Marriages.—Under the Code of 1885, the marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party. By the amendment of March 7, 1901, the marriage of either party to a divorce within three months after the decree. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Under the Code of 1885, until repealed by the Code of 1895, marriages were voidable where either party was incapable, from physical causes, of entering into the marriage state, or where the consent of either was obtained by force or fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a woman induced by force, menace or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages by false impersonation.

OHIO.

Prohibited Marriages—The statute declares that "male persons of the age of eighteen years and female persons of the age of sixteen years, not nearer of kin than second cousins and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous; bigamous.

OREGON.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. The statute in force in 1887 prohibited marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of one-fourth or more negro blood. The act of February 20, 1895, amends the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or Mongolians, or persons of one-fourth or more negro or Mongolian blood. **Void Marriages**—All marriages which are prohibited by law on account of consanguinity between the parties, or on account of either party having a former husband or wife then living; marriages between a white person and a person having one-fourth or more negro, Chinese or Kanaka blood, or more than one-half Indian blood. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is incapable of contracting or consenting, for want of legal age or sufficient understanding; or when the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud. Such marriages are voidable only at suit of party laboring under disability, or upon whom force or fraud is practised, and not by such person if the parties freely cohabit after arriving at legal age, or acquiring sufficient understanding, or being restored to reason, freed from the force, or having discovered the fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—The void marriages given above, and marriage of a female under sixteen years without parents' consent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous. **Voidable Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous; bigamous.

RHODE ISLAND.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous; when either party is an idiot or lunatic. **Criminal Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of idiots and lunatics. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattos, mestizos or half-breeds. The courts have held the marriage of an insane person void. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of a female under the age of sixteen years, by abduction; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattos, mestizos or half-breeds.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, or if either party is physically incapable of entering into the married state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female induced by force, menace or duress; marriages induced by false personation; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages.

TENNESSEE.

Prohibited Marriages—Person guilty of adultery is prohibited from marrying the person with whom the crime was committed during the life of the former spouse. Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattos or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive; bigamous marriages. **Void Marriages**—The statutes declare that the three prohibited marriages given last above cannot be contracted, but do not expressly declare them void. The courts have held bigamous marriages absolutely void. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress; marriages of whites with negroes or descendants of negroes to the third generation; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages.

TEXAS.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between persons of European blood or their descendants and Africans, or the descendants

of Africans. In Section 2959, Revised Civil Statutes, 1895, the word European in the foregoing is changed to Caucasian. **Void Marriages**—Marriages between persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants and Africans or the descendants of Africans. **Criminal Marriages**—The prohibited marriages given above; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by abduction.

VERMONT.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages and incestuous marriages, solemnized within the state. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties freely cohabited after reaching such age, but not voidable on the application of the party who was of legal age; marriages in which consent is obtained by force or fraud, unless the parties subsequently voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is an idiot or lunatic, unless after the restoration of such person to reason the parties voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, but only voidable at the suit of the injured party and within two years after marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of a person against whom a decree of divorce is rendered, to any person other than the libellant, within three years from the time the decree is granted.

VIRGINIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages between white and colored persons, bigamous marriages; marriages under the age of consent, if there be separation during nonage and no cohabitation after reaching such age. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of insane persons and of persons physically incapable of entering the marriage state. Such marriages are declared to be "void from the time they shall be so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity, or from the time of the conviction of the parties," under the penal statutes. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage by taking away and detaining against her will any female; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of white and colored persons.

WASHINGTON.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous. **Voidable Marriages**—Marrriages to which either party is incapable of consenting for want of legal age or a sufficient understanding, or where the consent of either is obtained by force or fraud, are voidable, but only at the suit of the party laboring under the disability, or upon whom force or fraud is imposed. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages between whites and negroes; bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages when either party is insane, or incapable from physical causes of entering into the marriage state; marriages under the age of consent. All such marriages are "void from the time they are so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity." **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degree; marriages of whites and negroes. It it criminal to take away or detain a female against her will with intent to marry her or cause her to marry another.

WISCONSIN.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. The act of May 2, 1901, declares it unlawful for persons to marry within one year after divorce unless authorized by the court which grants the divorce. The act of June 19, 1905, amends the foregoing by providing that the court may only authorize the divorced persons to remarry each other within one year. "No insane person or idiot shall be capable of contracting a marriage." **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages and bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages of divorced persons within one year after decree, by the act of May 2, 1901. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which either party is incapable of assenting from want of age or understanding; marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, in the absence of subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are declared to be "void from such time as shall be fixed by the judgment of a court of competent authority declaring the nullity thereof." **Criminal Marriages**—All prohibited marriages.

WYOMING.

Prohibited Marriages—Bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot; marriages within the prohibited degree. Such marriages "shall in no case be solemnized." **Void Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous; of insane persons or idiots. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which either party is under the age of legal consent, if the parties separate during nonage and do not cohabit afterwards; and marriages to which the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud, and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation. **Criminal**—Bigamous.

DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

There are thirty-five different causes for absolute divorce recognized in the different States and Territories. In the following table the causes are given separately and the States and Territories in which each is recognized:

Desertion—Abandonment or Desertion.—In all except New York, District of Columbia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Refusal to Move to State.—Tennessee.

Cruelty—Extreme Cruelty.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Attempt to Take Life.—Illinois, Tennessee and Louisiana.

Violence Endangering Life.—Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas.

Indignities and Defamation.—Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

Sexual Immorality—Adultery.—In all States but South Carolina.

Crime Against Nature.—Alabama.

Lewd Conduct.—Kentucky.

Loathsome Disease.—Kentucky.

Intemperance—Habitual Drunkenness.—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Misouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Habitual Use of Drugs.—Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Mississippi.

Neglect—Neglect to Provide.—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Tennessee, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Washington.

Neglect of Duty.—Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho and California.

Defects of Disposition—Violent Temper.—Florida and Kentucky.

Intolerant Religious Belief.—New Hampshire and Kentucky.

Crime—Conviction or Imprisonment.—All except Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

Fugitive from Justice.—Virginia and Louisiana.

Lack of Real Consent to Marriage—Duress or Force.—Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky and Washington.

Fraud or Fraudulent Contract.—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Ohio, Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Washington.

Incapacity to Contract Marriage—Mental Incapacity.—Georgia, Mississippi, Idaho, Utah and Washington.

Want of Age.—Delaware,

Personal Unfitness to Contract Marriage—Impotency.—All except Vermont, Connecticut, New York, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho and California.

Pregnancy before Marriage.—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

Illicit Carnal Intercourse.—Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Illegality of Marriage—Bigamy.—Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

Consanguinity.—Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

Other Causes—Void and Voidable Marriages (not otherwise specified).—Rhode Island and Maryland.

Previous Divorce in Another State.—Florida, Ohio and Michigan.

Misconduct.—Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Vagrancy.—Missouri and Wyoming.

Voluntary Separation.—Rhode Island, after ten years; Kentucky, after five years.

Civil Death.—Rhode Island.

Presumption of Death.—Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Causes Deemed Sufficient by Courts.—Washington.

Limited Divorces.—Limited divorces or separations from bed and board are granted in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Absolute divorces are granted in Hawaii for the following causes: (a) Adultery of either party. (b) Desertion for term of three years. (c) Imprisonment for life or for more than seven years. (d) Chinese leprosy.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE REQUIRED BEFORE BRINGING SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Five Years—Massachusetts (except if when married both parties were residents three years). The residence limitation is four years.

Three Years—Alabama (in cases of voluntary abandonment), Connecticut (unless the cause of divorce shall have arisen subsequent to the removal into the state; or unless the defendant shall have continuously resided in the state three years next before the date of petition, and actual service shall have been made upon him; or unless the alleged cause is habitual intemperance, or intolerable cruelty, and the plaintiff was domiciled in the state at the time of the marriage, and before bringing the petition has returned to the state with the intention of permanently remaining), District of Columbia (for any cause occurring outside of the District and prior to residence therein), Massachusetts (in cases where both parties were residents on marriage).

Two Years—Florida (except for adultery, when residence qualification is waived), Indiana, Maryland (if cause occurred outside the state), New Jersey (in cases of desertion), North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont (if cause occurred in another state or country).

One Year—Alabama (all cases except voluntary abandonment), Arizona, Arkansas (in case the cause of divorce occurred or existed out of the state; the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a legal cause of divorce in the state where it arose or existed), California, Colorado (except on ground of adultery or extreme cruelty, when the offence was committed within the state), Georgia, Idaho (cases of insanity), Illinois (unless the offence or injury complained of was committed in the state, or while one or both of the parties resided in the state), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (in case the cause of divorce arose or existed without the state, the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a cause for divorce in the place where it arose or existed), Maine, Michigan, Minnesota (except when the action is on the ground of adultery committed while the complainant was a resident of the state), Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin (except in case of adultery alleged to have been committed while plaintiff was a resident of the state; or if the marriage was solemnized in the state, the plaintiff must have resided therein from the time of such marriage to the time of the commencement of the action), Wyoming.

Six Months—Idaho (all cases except insanity), Nebraska (in case the marriage was solemnized in the state it is sufficient that complainant has resided in the state from the time of marriage to the time of filing the complaint), Nevada, Texas.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the United States women enjoy suffrage on equal terms with men at all elections in five states: Wyoming, established in 1869; Colorado, in 1893; Utah, in 1896; Idaho, in 1896, and Washington, in 1910.

Constitutional amendments establishing woman suffrage were defeated in Oklahoma, Oregon and South Dakota in 1910. School board suffrage prevails in some form in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakita, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin. Women taxpayers have been invested with the right to vote on questions affecting taxation by Montana in 1887, Louisiana in 1898 and by Michigan in 1908. Suffrage on bond questions was given to women in Iowa in 1894, and the New York Legislature passed in 1901 a law providing that a woman who possesses the qualification to vote for village or town officers, except the qualification of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed upon the last assessment roll, shall be entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax assessments.

National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The object of this association is to secure protection in the right to vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate national and state legislation. Individuals may become members or co-operating members of the association by the payment of $1; national organizations may become affiliated members on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Committee and upon the payment of $10 annual dues. The officers are: President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Penn.; first vice-president, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Evanston, Ill.; second vice-president, Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans, La.; corresponding secretary, Mary Ware Dennett, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City; recording secretary, Ella S. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Jessie Ashley, New York City.

Headquarters, No. 505 Fifth avenue, New York. Auxiliaries: College Equal Suffrage League, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Friends Equal Rights Association, Ednor, Md.; the Equal Franchise Society, New York.

The Political Equality Association.

The Political Equality Association, devoted to the advancement of woman suffrage, has its headquarters at No. 505 Fifth avenue, New York City. Its president is Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. These branches have been organized in New York City: Harlem Club, headquarters No. 84 East 111th street, Miss Nettie A. Podell organizer; Wage-earners' League, headquarters No. 196 East Broadway, Miss Bertha Ryshpan organizer; Bronx Branch, headquarters No. 854 Hewett Place, The Bronx, Mrs. Sarah L. Ostrow organizer; East New York Branch, headquarters No. 1369 East New York

avenue, Brooklyn, Miss Esther Finkelstein organizer; Negro Men's and Women's Branch, headquarters No. 83 West 134th street, Miss Irena L. Moorman organizer; Trained Nurses' Branch, hearquarters No. 505 Fifth avenue, Miss Inez Milholland organizer; Women Physicians' and Surgeons' Branch, headquarters No. 505 Fifth avenue, Dr. Jennie V. H. Baker organizer; Fourteenth Assembly District Club, headquarters No. 140 East 34th street, Miss Mary Donnelly organizer.

New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

The officers of the association are: President, Harriet May Mills, No. 920 West Genesee street, Syracuse; vice-president at large, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers; recording secretary, Mrs. Nicola Shaw Fraser, Geneseo; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Roxana B. Burrows, Andover; treasurer, Mrs. William M. Ivins, New York; auditors, Mrs. Eliza Wright Osborne, Auburn; Mrs. Henry Villard, New York. Headquarters, No. 505 Fifth avenue, New York City. The association has 30,000 paid members and 72,000 enrolled members.

New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was organized on April 8, 1895. The policy of the association is to present an unwavering opposition to universal suffrage for women and to advocate the duty of women toward the state through educational and philanthropic work and in appointive office, and to pursue a cultivation of public opinion along those lines. The officers are: President, Mrs. Francis M. Scott; first vice president, Mrs. Fritz Achelis; treasurer, Mrs. Francis S. Bangs; secretary, Mrs. George Phillips. The headquarters are in the Engineering Societies Building, No. 29 West 39th street.

HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS.

MONARCHIES.

Country.	Ruler.	Title	House or family name.	Date of accession.
Abyssinia	Menelik II	Negus Negusti (King of kings)	Melekat	Mch. 12, '89
Afghanistan	Habib-ullahkh	Ameer	Dost Mohammad	Oct. 3, '01
Aust.-Hun'y	Fr. Joseph I	Emperor	Hapsburg-Lorraine	Dec. 2, '48
Bavaria	Otho I	King	Wittelsbach	June 13, '86
Belgium	Albert I	King	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Dec. 17, '09
Bulgaria	Frederick I	Emperor	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Oct. 5, '08
China	Pu Yi	Emperor	Ta-Tsing	Nov. 15, '08
Denmark	Frederick VIII	King	Oldenburg branch Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg	Jan. 30, '06
Egypt	Abbas II Hilmi	Khedive	Dynasty founded by Mohammed Ali, 1811	Jan. 7, '92
Germany	William II	Emperor	Hohenzollern	June 15, '88
Great Britain	George V	King	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	May 6, '10
Greece	George I	King	Holstein-Glücksburg	June 5, '63
Italy	Vict. Eman. III	King	Savoy	July 31, '00
Japan	Mutsu Hito	Emperor	Dynasty said to be founded by Emp. Jimmon Tenno, 660 B. C.	Feb. 13, '67
Montenegro	Nicholas I	King	Petrovitch Njegosch*	Aug. 29, '10
Morocco	Abdul-Hafid	Sultan	———	Jan. 5, '08
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Nassau, younger branch of Orthon	Nov. 23, '90
Norway	Haakon VII	King	Holstein-Glücksburg	Nov. 18, '05
Persia	Ahmed-Mirza	Shah in Shah. (King of kings)	Kadjar	July 16, '09
Prussia	(See Germany.)	———	———	———
Rumania	Charles I	King	Hohenzollern (Sigmarin'n)	May 10, '66
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	Romanoff-Holstein-Gottorp	Nov. 1, '94
Saxony	Fred'k Augustus	King	Wettin, Albertineline	Oct. 15, '04
Servia	Peter I	King	Karageorgevitch	June 15, '03
Siam	Chowfa Maha (Vajiravudh.)	King	Chakri (founded 1782)	Oct. 23, '10
Spain	Alfonso XIII	King	Bourbon-Anjou	May 17, '10
Sweden	Gustav V	King	Bernadotte	Dec. 8, '07
Turkey	Mehmed V	Sultan	Osman	Apr. 27, '09
Würtemberg	Wilhelm II	King	Würtemberg	Oct. 6, '91

REPUBLICS.

Country.	President.	Term.	Service began.	Present term expires.
Argentine Rep	Roque Saenz Pena	6 years	Oct. 12, 1910	Oct. 12, 1916
Bolivia	Elidore Villazon	4 years	Aug. 12, 1909	Aug. 12, 1913
Brazil	Hermes da Fonseca	4 years	Nov. 15, 1910	Nov. 15, 1914
Chili	Ramon Baros Luco	5 years	Dec. 20, 1910	Sept. 18, 1911

Country.	President.	Term.	Service began.	Present term expires.
Colombia	Carlos E. Restreppo..	6 years	Aug. 8, 1910	———
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez	4 years	May 8, 1910	May 8, 1914
Cuba	Jose Miguel Gomez	4 years	Jan. 29, 1909	Jan. 29, 191
Dominican Rep.	Ramon Caceres	6 years	Jan. 12, 1906	July 1, 1914
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro	4 years	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1911
France	Clement A. Fallières	7 years	Feb. 18, 1906	Feb. 18, 1913
Guatemala	Manuel Est. Cabrera	6 years	Feb. 8, 1898	April 3, 1916
Hayti	Francois Ant. Simon	7 years	Dec. 17, 1908	May 15, 1915
Honduras	Miguel R. Davila	4 years	Sept. 15, 1907	Feb. 1, 1912
Liberia	Arthur Barclay	4 years	Jan. 4, 1904	Jan. 4, 1912
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	6 years	Dec. 1, 1884	July 4, 1912
Nicaragua	Juan J. Estrada	4 years	Aug. 22, 1910	Aug. 22, 1912
Panama	Pablo Arosemena	4 years	Oct. 5, 1910	Oct. 1, 1912
Paraguay	Emili'o Gon. Navero	4 years	July 4, 1908	July 4, 1912
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia	4 years	Sept. 24, 1908	Sept. 24, 1912
Portugal	Theophile Braga. (Provisional)	———	Oct. 5, 1910	———
Salvador	Fernando Figueroa	4 years	Mch. 1, 1907	Mch.
Switzerland	Marc E. Ruchet	1 year	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1912
Uruguay	Claudio Williman	4 years	Mch —, 1907	Mch —, 1911
Venezuela	Vincente Gomez	4 years	Aug. 11, 1909	April 3, 1914

AREA, POPULATION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Figures from Federal Bureau of Statistics.)

Country.	Area.	Population in 1908 or on latest available date.	Foreign commerce.		
			Year.	Imports of merchandise.	Exports of merchandise.
Argentina	1,139,196	6,100,000	1908	$263,419,000	$353,195,000
Australasia:					
[1 2 3]Commonwealth of Australia	2,974,580	4,222,000	1908	242,287,000	302,302,000
[1 3]New Zealand	104,750	942,000	1908	85,024,000	77,351,000
[4 5]Austria-Hungary	261,214	50,499,000	1908	486,813,000	457,819,000
Austria (including Bosnia and Herzegovina)	[6]135,606	[6]29,824,000	———	———	———
Hungary	[6]125,608	[6]20,675,000	———	———	———
[4 5]Belgium	11,373	7,386,000	1908	642,195,000	483,744,000
Bolivia	567,643	1,954,000	1908	20,774,000	24,038,000
[7]Brazil	3,291,416	21,000,000	1908	172,252,000	214,300,000
[5 8]Bulgaria	37,199	4,158,000	1908	25,119,000	21,685,000
[4 5]Canada	3,729,665	7,184,000	[9]1909	298,206,000	222,026,000
Central America:					
Costa Rica	18,691	360,000	1908	5,629,000	7,758,000
Guatemala	43,641	1,883,000	1908	5,812,000	6,756,000
Honduras	44,274	500,000	1908	2,754,000	1,859,000
Nicaragua	49,552	460,000	1908	3,000,000	4,500,000
[10]Panama	33,776	419,000	1908	7,807,000	1,827,000
Salvador	8,170	1,707,000	1908	4,241,000	5,896,000
[4 5]Chili	292,743	3,254,000	1908	97,551,000	116,489,000
[3 4]China	4,300,722	330,130,000	1908	254,456,000	178,446,000
Columbia	435,278	4,320,000	1908	13,514,000	14,989,000
[11]Cuba	45,881	2,049,000	1908-9	83,900,000	115,637,000
[4 11]Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	15,592	2,630,000	1908	190,711,000	165,341,000
Ecuador	118,627	1,272,000	1908	10,003,000	12,925,000
[3 12]Egypt	383,899	11,287,000	1908	119,818,000	103,559,000
[4 5]France	207,129	39,300,000	1908	1,088,619,000	974,791,000
[4 5]Algeria	343,629	5,158,000	1908	95,184,000	76,104,000
Tunis	64,633	1,830,000	1908	23,744,000	18,172,000
[4 5]French Indo-China	256,255	16,315,000	1907	56,931,000	42,121,000
[3 4]French colonies, n.e.s	3,576,676	22,778,000	1907	45,741,000	42,990,000
German Empire	[*]208,794	[*]62,982,000	1908	———	———
[4 5]German Customs Union	209,793	63,219,000	1908	1,824,037,000	1,522,849,000
[4 5 13]German colonies	1,018,223	14,674,000	1907	21,121,000	9,797,000
[4 5]Greece	24,964	2,632,000	1907	28,770,000	22,701,000
Hayti	11,072	1,800,000	[14]1907-8	4,701,000	3,479,000
[3 15]India, British	1,766,517	294,361,000	[9]1908-9	417,799,000	486,079,000
[4 5]Italy	110,688	34,270,000	1908	362,262,000	333,748,000
Eritrea (Massona)	45,795	280,000	1907	2,047,000	422,000
[4 12]Japan (including Pescadores, but excluding Formosa and Sakhalin)	147,699	49,233,000	1909	196,311,000	205,730,000
[4 16]Formosa	13,503	3,081,000	1908	8,503,000	4,630,000
Congo Free State	919,999	15,500,000	1908	5,131,000	8,371,000
[4 17]Corea	84,421	9,782,000	1907	20,365,000	8,207,000
Liberia	36,834	1,500,000	1908	966,000	884,000

Country.	Area.	Population in 1908 or on latest available date.	Foreign commerce.		
			Year.	Imports of merchandise.	Exports of merchandise.
[1] [19]Mexico	767,323	15,000,000	[20]1908–9	77,939,000	115,089,000
Morocco	169,591	5,000,000	1908	11,875,000	10,011,000
[4] [5]Netherlands	12,741	5,825,000	1908	1,129,577,000	872,982,000
[4] [12] [21]Dutch East Indies	739,543	38,938,000	1907	92,044,000	146,201,000
Dutch possessions in America	50,282	137,000	1907	4,408,000	2,893,000
[4] [22]Norway	124,705	2,330,000	1908	100,803,000	64,341,000
Paraguay	97,722	631,000	1907	3,930,000	3,732,000
[4]Persia	635,135	9,500,000	[23]1908–9	31,077,000	25,987,000
Peru	683,321	4,560,000	1908	25,771,000	26,161,000
[4] [5]Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	35,499	5,423,000	1907	66,369,000	32,843,000
Portuguese colonies	808,107	7,256,000	1906–7	[24]26,460,000	[24]26,387,000
[4] [5]Rumania	50,715	6,684,000	1907	83,088,000	106,926,000
[4] [5]Russia	8,374,001	149,034,000	1907	436,393,000	542,300,000
Finland	144,249	2,975,000	1907	73,158,000	51,215,000
[4]Santo Domingo	18,756	610,000	1908	4,905,000	9,595,000
[4] [5]Servia	18,650	2,825,000	1908	14,212,000	15,006,000
[25]Siam	195,000	6,687,000	[9]1908–9	27,854,000	36,535,000
[1] [5]Spain	194,794	19,713,000	1908	167,858,000	153,275,000
Spanish colonies	82,135	301,000	1907	20,670,000	4,541,000
[1] [12]Sweden	172,920	5,378,000	1908	163,194,000	129,181,000
[4] [5]Switzerland	15,955	3,559,000	1908	287,020,000	200,418,000
Turkey (including Samos)	1,153,500	24,082,000	[26]1905–6	135,245,000	84,823,000
Crete	3,327	310,000	1908	4,067,000	3,546,000
[3] [4]United Kingdom	121,316	44,547,000	1908	2,885,608,000	1,835,176,000
[1] [11]British colonies, n.e.s	2,630,895	44,074,000	1907	557,610,000	615,090,000
[3] [4]United States (including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)	3,627,557	89,642,000	[20]1908–9	1,311,920,000	1,638,356,000
[4] [11] [27]Philippine Isl.	115,026	8,190,000	[20]1908–9	27,792,000	30,994,000
[28]Uruguay	72,172	1,043,000	1908	34,619,000	37,281,000
Venezuela	363,822	2,647,000	1908	10,186,000	14,627,000
Totals	42,224,472	1,536,530,000		$15,253,169,000	$13,489,029,000

[1]Figures of commerce include bullion and specie. [2]Territory of Papua not included. Commerce exclusive of intercolonial trade. [3]Figures of commerce include total imports and exports of domestic products. [4]Figures of commerce include merchandise only. [5]Figures of commerce include imports for consumption and domestic exports. [6]Not included in grand total of population. [7]Specie not included in figures of commerce. [8]Commerce includes bullion and foreign coins. [9]Year ended March 31. [10]Commerce of Canal Zone not included. [11]Figures of commerce include general trade. [12]Figures of commerce include gold and silver bullion, but not coin. [13]Exclusive of Kiaucbau, the figures for which are included in the Chinese trade. Trade with the United States is not stated separately, but is included with trade of "Total America." [14]Fiscal year ended September 30, 1908. [15]Government stores included in imports but not in exports. Area and population include feudatory states. [16]Figures of commerce include trade with Japan. [17]Figures of commerce include net imports (i. e. general imports less re-exports) and domestic exports. Exports to the United States valued at $472. [19]Imports through postoffices not included in figures of commerce. [20]Year ended June 30. [21]Figures of commerce include imports and exports for the government. Trade with the United States is not stated separately, but is included in "Total America." Exports to "Total America" include $1,650,000 worth "For orders." [22]In figures of commerce imports include transit goods. Domestic exports. [23]Year ended March 20. [24]Include transit trade figures for Macao. The figures for Guinea, St. Thome and Principe are for the year 1906; for all other colonies they are for 1907. Figures of trade with the United States (see note 18) are for the calendar year 1907. [25]Figures of commerce include trade of Bangkok only. [26]Year ended March 13. [27]Trade does not include government supplies nor free entries for railways. The latter amounted to $837,000. [28]Figures of commerce are those of special trade, including bullion, but not coin.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Revenue and expenditures.			Debt.		
	Year.	Revenue.[1]	Expenditure.[1]	Year.	Total in United States currency.	Interest and other annual charges
		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Argentina	1910	112,757,914	113,465,553	1909	545,712,120	29,594,251
Australasia:						
Australia, Commonwealth of.	1907–8	[2]29,988,001	[2]29,988,001	——	——	——

Country.	Revenue and expenditures.			Debt.		
	Year.	Revenue.[1]	Expenditure.[1]	Year.	Total in United States currency.	Interest and other annual charges.
		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Australia, States.	1907–8	[2]169,683,399	[2]156,156,447	1908	1,184,192,157	46,883,988
New Zealand....	1908–9	[2]44,330,608	[2]43,260,095	1909	346,439,001	10,645,075
Austria-Hungary ..	1909	84,897,702	86,556,212	1909	1,063,725,105	60,467,407
Austria	1909	488,143,439	488,530,572	1909	960,997,758	35,322,309
Hungary	1909	315,822,929	315,813,171	1908	1,146,500,658	37,136,118
Belgium	1909	119,505,782	122,121,324	1909	663,325,145	27,022,108
Congo	1910	7,670,844	9,694,977	1908	20,089,409	1,260,306
Bolivia	1908	[2]4,513,981	[2]4,131,322	1908	2,853,496	215,873
Brazil	1910	154,994,252	150,253,657	1909	657,097,561	32,390,824
Bulgaria	1909	29,561,704	29,547,728	1909	93,500,973	6,367,018
Canada	1909	[2]85,093,404	[2]84,064,232	1909	323,930,279	11,931,537
Central America:						
Costa Rica.....	1910	3,827,648	3,467,069	1909	19,693,924	295,113
Guatemala	1908	[2]2,800,197	[2]3,369,731	1908	19,085,801	1,700,805
Honduras	1907–8	[2]1,583,111	[2]1,707,634	1908–9	110,982,932	237,591
Nicaragua	1907	[2]510,952	[2]514,326	1907	6,083,125	364,988
Salvador	1908	[2]5,107,310	[2]4,884,397	1908	12,035,397	1,812,655
Chili	1907	[2]76,125,081	[2]77,297,796	1908	167,069,373	6,652,997
China	1908	21,221,722	21,221,722	1908	601,916,605	92,375,017
Colombia	1908	[2]16,138,044	[2]17,223,818	1909	22,865,640	1,980,559
Cuba	1909	[2]40,707,636	[2]39,207,790	1909	48,296,585	2,786,795
Denmark	1908–9	[2]25,020,261	[2]27,815,840	1908–9	68,057,034	2,753,263
Ecuador	1908	[2]6,204,131	[2]6,206,604	1909	21,010,345	534,339
Egypt	1908	[2]76,724,134	[2]71,219,456	1909	463,854,243	17,904,885
France	1909	852,399,350	852,748,626	1909	5,898,675,451	186,802,389
Algeria	1909	24,534,178	24,524,803	1908	10,365,065	385,990
Tunis	1909	17,741,578	17,740,203	——	——	2,262,931
Fr. Indo-China..	1907	23,205,737	23,205,737	1907	75,763,417	2,728,016
Fr. colonies, n.e.s	1907	25,110,698	25,110,698	1907	39,782,051	1,631,789
German Empire...	'09–10	678,303,308	678,303,308	1908	1,094,790,575	46,836,044
German States...	1908–9	1,203,896,320	1,235,423,109	1908	3,175,698,141	132,942,135
German colonies.	1908–9	4,414,900	12,935,300	——	——	——
Greece	1910	[3]27,781,064	[3]27,309,709	1909	157,877,067	5,940,324
Hayti	1908–9	3,825,948	3,627,383	1909	26,468,849	1,906,715
India, British.....	1909	[2]356,953,395	[2]356,953,395	1909	1,346,997,187	41,681,212
Italy	1908–9	452,668,984	441,865,760	1909	2,602,299,757	96,941,138
Japan	'09–10	258,426,783	258,422,713	1910	1,287,604,261	76,283,536
Formosa	'09–10	14,915,822	14,915,822	——	——	——
Corea	'09–10	10,674,492	11,089,790	1909	18,297,238	——
Liberia	1908–9	355,209	355,209	1910	1,289,571	——
Luxembourg	1909	3,439,186	3,539,932	1909	2,316,000	95,178
Mexico	1908–9	[2]41,190,204	[2]46,297,762	1909	219,899,231	13,058,516
Morocco	——	——	——	1909	39,758,000	——
Netherlands	1908	[2]73,583,688	[2]78,002,874	1910	451,309,203	14,606,371
Dutch E. Indies.	1909	72,979,127	77,963,314	——	——	——
D'tch possessions in America.....	1909	1,885,388	2,334,416	——	——	——
Norway	1909	[2]38,749,682	[2]36,839,071	1909	88,253,614	5,338,702
Paraguay	1908	[2]2,237,337	[2]2,664,404	1910	5,027,141	(4)
Persia	1907–8	[5]7,174,400	[5]7,174,400	1907–8	16,737,500	(4)
Peru	'09–10	14,969,266	15,572,756	1909	24,911,789	——
Portugal	'09–10	66,699,631	71,845,462	1909	864,561,212	29,907,983
Portuguese cols.	1907–8	11,491,134	12,178,508	——	——	——
Rumania	1908–9	[2]90,509,232	[2]80,562,470	1910	277,383,133	16,395,744
Russia	1908	[2]1,348,613,945	[2]1,368,191,645	1909	4,558,152,565	204,766,421
Finland	1908	[2]30,977,858	[2]32,422,803	1909	29,352,124	1,206,558
Santo Domingo....	'09–10	4,024,230	4,024,230	1910	13,486,370	1,200,000
Servia	1909	20,003,312	19,941,464	1910	103,573,257	5,208,088
Siam	1908–9	[2]21,466,180	[2]24,147,206	1909	19,466,000	——
Spain	1909	[2]205,655,000	[2]216,452,000	1910	1,817,674,327	78,709,000
Sweden	1908	[2]55,414,147	[2]57,986,367	1909	138,120,699	5,520,096
Switzerland	1908	[2]28,446,489	[2]29,119,721	1909	257,400,446	10,272,786
Turkey	'09–10	133,777,433	157,745,205	1909	527,983,636	36,494,753
United Kingdom...	1908–9	[2]737,655,773	[2]741,130,940	1909	3,669,931,350	152,759,411
Brit. cols, n. e. s.	1908–9	[2]144,083,327	[2]153,535,048	1908–9	699,398,319	29,049,837
United States.....	1909	[2]883,507,121	[2]1,002,303,040	1909	1,023,861,531	21,803,836
Philippine Isl'ds.	1909	[2]11,369,734	[2]11,733,601	1909	16,000,000	1,705,561
Uruguay	1908–9	23,669,648	21,791,891	1909	134,582,430	7,952,931
Venezuela	1907–8	[2]9,805,009	[2]9,529,414	1909	38,716,303	2,756,040
Totals		9,969,519,433	10,177,280,993		39,343,079,476	

[1]Budget law unless otherwise stated. [2]Actual revenue and expenditure. [3]Estimates submitted to the Legislature. [4]No data available. [5]Approximate data budget statement not available.

PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1909.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Battleships (51 first class).

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1890..	Nile*	11,940	Four 13.5-inch; six 6-inch	16.7
1890..	Trafalgar*	11,940	Four 13.5-inch, six 6-inch	16.7
1892..	Royal Sovereign*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch; ten 6-inch	17.5
1893..	Empress of India*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch; ten 6-inch	18.0
1893..	Hood*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch; ten 6-inch	17.5
1894..	Royal Oak*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch: ten 6-inch	17.5
1895..	Revenge*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch: ten 6-inch	17.5
1893..	Resolution*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch; ten 6-inch	17.5
1893..	Ramillies*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch; ten 6-inch	17.5
1894..	Repulse*	14,150	Four 13.5-inch; ten 6-inch	17.5
1893..	Centurion*	10,500	Four 10-inch; ten 6-inch	18.25
1894..	Barfleur*	10,500	Four 10-inch; ten 6-inch	18.5
1896..	Renown*	12,350	Four 10-inch; ten 6-inch	18.0
1895..	Majestic	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1895..	Magnificent	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1896..	Prince George	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1897..	Victorious	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1897..	Jupiter	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1897..	Mars	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1897..	Hannibal	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1897..	Caesar	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1898..	Illustrious	14,900	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	17.5
1900..	Canopus	12,950	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.25
1900..	Ocean	12,950	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.25
1900..	Goliath	12,950	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.25
1901..	Glory	12,950	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.25
1901..	Vengeance	12,950	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.5
1902..	Albion	12,950	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.25
1901..	Formidable	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1901..	Irresistible	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1902..	Implacable	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1902..	London	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1902..	Venerable	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.3
1902..	Bulwark	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1904..	Prince of Wales	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1904..	Queen	15,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1903..	Duncan	14,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.9
1903..	Exmouth	14,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	19.0
1903..	Russell	14,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	19.3
1903..	Albemarle	14,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.6
1904..	Cornwallis	14,000	Four 12-inch twelve 6-inch	18.9
1904..	Triumph	11,800	Four 10-inch; fourteen 7-5-inch	19.6
1904..	Swiftsure	11,800	Four 10-inch; fourteen 7-5-inch	19.6
1905..	King Edward VII	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	19.4
1905..	Commonwealth	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	19.1
1905..	Dominion	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	19.5
1905..	Hindustan	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	19.1
1905..	New Zealand	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	18.59
1906..	Africa	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	18.95
1906..	Britannia	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	18.72
1906..	Hibernia	16,350	Four 12-inch; four .2-inch; ten 6-in.	18.9
1906..	Dreadnought	17,900	Ten 12-inch	21.25
1907..	Lord Nelson	16,500	Four 12-inch; ten 9.2-inch	18.0
1907..	Agamemnon	16,500	Four 12-inch; ten 9.2-inch	18.0
1909..	Superb	18,600	Ten 12-inch	21.0
1909..	Téméraire	18,600	Ten 12-inch	21.0
1909..	Bellerophon	18,600	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	Building.			
	St. Vincent	19,250	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	Collingwood	19,250	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	Vanguard	19,250	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	Neptune	20,250	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	Colossus	21,000	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	Hercules	21,000	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	A†	21,000	Ten 12-inch	21.0
	Grand total, 64 battleships	974,330		

*Second class. †Authorized, but keel not laid November 1, 1909.

Armored Cruisers (40 first class).

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1901..	Cressy	12,000	Two 9.2-inch	20.79
1902..	Sutlej	12,000	Two 9.2-inch	21.77
1902..	Bacchante	12,000	Two 9.2-inch	21.75
1902..	Hogue	12,000	Two 9.2-inch	22.6
1902..	Abouklr	12,000	Two 9.2-inch	21.6
1904..	Euryalus	12,000	Two 9.2-inch	21.63
1902..	Drake	14,100	Two 9.2-inch; sixteen 6-inch	24.11
1902..	Good Hope	14,100	Two 9.2-inch; sixteen 6-inch	23.5
1903..	King Alfred	14,100	Two 9.2-inch; sixteen 6-inch	23.46
1903..	Leviathan	14,100	Two 9.2-inch; sixteen 6-inch	23.38
1903..	Monmouth	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	23.0
1903..	Kent	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	24.0
1903..	Bedford	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	22.7
1903..	Essex	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	23.0
1903..	Berwick	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	23.0
1903..	Donegal	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	23.0
1904..	Cumberland	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	23.0
1904..	Lancaster	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	23.0
1904..	Suffolk	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	24.7
1905..	Cornwall	9,800	Fourteen 6-inch	23.6
1905..	Antrim	10,850	Four 7.5-inch; six 6-inch	23.23
1905..	Hampshire	10,850	Four 7.5-inch; six 6-inch	23.47
1905..	Carnarvon	10,850	Four 7.5-inch; six 6-inch	23.3
1905..	Roxburgh	10,850	Four 7.5-inch; six 6-inch	23.63
1905..	Devonshire	10,850	Four 7.5-inch; six 6-inch	22.25
1906..	Argyll	10,850	Four 7.5-inch; six 6-inch	22.38
1906..	Duke of Edinburgh	13,550	Six 9.2-inch; ten 6-inch	22.84
1906..	Black Prince	13,550	Six 9-2-inch; ten 6-inch	23.65
1906..	Cochrane	13,550	Six 9.2-inch; four 7.5-inch	23.29
1906..	Natal	13,550	Six 9.2-inch; four 7.5-inch	23.33
1907..	Achilles	13,550	Six 9.2-inch; four 7.5-inch	23.27
1907..	Warrior	13,550	Six 9.2-inch; four 7.5-inch	22.33
1908..	Shannon	14,600	Four 9.2-inch; ten 7.5-inch	23.0
1908..	Minotaur	14,600	Four 9.2-inch; ten 7.5-inch	23.0
1908..	Indomitable	17,250	Eight 12-inch	25.0
1908..	Inflexible	17,250	Eight 12-inch	25.0
1909..	Invincible	17,250	Eight 12-inch	25.0
1909..	Defence	14,600	Four 9.2-inch; ten 7.5-inch	23.0
	Building.			
	Indefatigable	19,000	Eight 12-inch	26.0
	A*	19,000	Eight 12-inch	26.0
	Grand total, 40 armored cruisers	506,350		

*Not laid down November 1, 1909.

UNITED STATES.

Battleships (29 first class).

Completed in	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1895..	Indiana*	10,288	Four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch	15.55
1896..	Massachusetts*	10,288	Four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch	16.21
1896..	Oregon*	10,288	Four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch	16.79
1897..	Iowa*	11,346	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch	17.9
1900..	Kearsarge	11,520	Four 13-inch, four 8-inch	16.82
1900..	Kentucky	11,520	Four 13-inch, four 8-inch	16.90
1900..	Alabama	11,552	Four 13-inch, fourteen 6-inch	17.1
1901..	Illinois	11,552	Four 13-inch, fourteen 6-inch	17.45
1901..	Wisconsin	11,552	Four 13-inch, fourteen 6-inch	17.17
1902..	Maine	12,500	Four 12-inch, sixteen 6-inch	18.18
1903..	Missouri	12,500	Four 12-inch, sixteen 6-inch	18.15
1904..	Ohio	12,500	Four 12-inch, sixteen 6-inch	17.82
1906..	Rhode Island	14,948	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 6-inch	19.1
1906..	Virginia	14,948	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 6-inch	19.1
1906..	New Jersey	14,948	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 6-inch	19.18

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1906..	Georgia	14,948	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 6-inch	19.26
1907..	Nebraska	14,948	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 6-inch	19.6
1906..	Connecticut	16,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch	18.0
1906..	Louisiana	16,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch	18.82
1907..	Minnesota	16,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch	18.0
1907..	Vermont	16,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch	18.0
1907..	Kansas	16,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch	18.0
1908..	Idaho	13,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, eight 7-inch	17.0
1908..	Mississippi	13,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, eight 7-inch	17.0
1908..	New Hampshire	16,000	Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch	18.0
1909..	Michigan	16,000	Eight 12-inch	18.50
1909..	Delaware	20,000	Eight 12-inch	18.50
1909..	South Carolina	16,000	Ten 12-inch	21.00
1909..	North Dakota	20,000	Ten 12-inch	21.00
	Building.			
	Florida	21,825	Ten 12-inch	20.75
	Utah	21,825	Ten 12-inch	20.75
	Arkansas	26,000	Twelve 12-inch	20.50
	Wyoming	26,000	Twelve 12-inch	20.50
	Grand total, 33 battleships	501,796		

*Second class.

Armored Cruisers.

Completed in	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1893..	New York	8,150	Four 8-inch, ten 5-inch	21.0
1896..	Brooklyn	9,215	Eight 8-inch, twelve 5-inch	21.91
1905..	Pennsylvania	13,680	Four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	22.44
1905..	Maryland	13,680	Four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	22.41
1905..	Colorado	13,680	Four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	22.24
1905..	West Virginia	13,680	Four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	22.15
1907..	California	13,680	Four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	22.0
1907..	South Dakota	13,680	Four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	22.0
1906..	Tennessee	14,500	Four 10-inch, sixteen 6-inch	22.16
1906..	Washington	14,500	Four 10-inch, sixteen 6-inch	22.27
1908..	North Carolina	14,500	Four 10-inch, sixteen 6-inch	22.0
1908..	Montana	14,500	Four 10-inch, sixteen 6-inch	22.0
	Grand total, 12 armored cruisers	157,445		
1905..	Charleston*	9,700	Fourteen 6-inch	22.4
1906..	Milwaukee*	9,700	Fourteen 6-inch	22.22
1906..	St. Louis*	9,700	Fourteen 6-inch	22.13

*Officially the three ships are protected cruisers. They are actually armored cruisers and so treated by standard foreign publications. If included in above table they would give: Grand total, fifteen armored cruisers, 186,545 tons.

GERMANY.

Battleships (30 first class).

Completed in	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1893..	Weissenburg*	9,874	Six 11-inch, eight 4.1-inch	16.00
1893..	Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm*	9,874	Six 11-inch, eight 4.1-inch	16.00
1893..	Brandenburg*	9,874	Six 11-inch, eight 4.1-inch	16.5
1894..	Worth*	9,874	Six 11-inch, eight 4.1-inch	17.2
1898..	Kaiser Friedrich III	10,974	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1900..	Kaiser Wilhelm II	10,974	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0
1901..	Kaiser Karl der Grosse	10,974	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0
1901..	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	10,974	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0
1901..	Kaiser Barbarossa	10,974	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0
1902..	Wittelsbach	11,643	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	19.0
1902..	Zahringen	11,643	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0
1902..	Wettin	11,643	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.3
1903..	Mecklenburg	11,643	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0
1903..	Schwaben	11,643	Four 9.4-inch, eighteen 6-inch	18.0
1904..	Braunschweig	12,997	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.0
1905..	Hessen	12,997	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.6
1905..	Preussen	12,997	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.7
1905..	Elsass	12,997	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.54
1906..	Lothringen	12,997	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.6-inch	18.5
1906..	Deutschland	13,200	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.0
1907..	Hannover	13,200	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.5
1907..	Pommern	13,200	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.5
1908..	Schleswig-Holstein	13,200	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.5
1908..	Schlesien	13,200	Four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch	18.5
1909..	Nassau	18,500	Twelve 11-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	19.5
1909..	Westfalen	18,500	Twelve 11-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	19.5
	Building.			
	Posen	18,500	Twelve 11-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	19.5
	Rheinland	18,500	Twelve 11-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	19.5
	Ostfriesland (E. Oldenburg)	22,000	Twelve 12-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	20.0
	Hellgoland (E. Siegfried)	22,000	Twelve 12-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	20.0
	Thuringen (E. Beowulf)	22,000	Twelve 12-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	20.0
	Ersatz Frithjof	22,000	Twelve 12-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	20.0
	Ersatz Hildebrand	22,000	Twelve 12-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	20.0
	Ersatz Heimdall	22,000	Twelve 12-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	20.0
	Grand total, 34 battleships	489,566		

*Second class.

Armored Cruisers (12 first class).

Completed in	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1900..	Fürst Bismarck	10,700	Four 9.4-inch, twelve 5.9-inch	19.0
1902..	Prinz Helnrich	8,868	Two 9.4-inch, ten 5.9-inch	20.0
1903..	Prinz Adalbert	9,000	Four 8.9-inch, ten 5.9-inch	20.3
1904..	Friedrich Karl	9,000	Four 8.2-inch, ten 5.9-inch	20.5
1905..	Roon	9,500	Four 8.2-inch, ten 5.9-inch	21.17
1905..	Yorck	9,500	Four 8.2-inch, ten 5.9-inch	21.1
1907..	Gneisenau	11,600	Eight 8.2-inch, six 5.9-inch	22.5
1907..	Scharnhorst	11,600	Eight 8.2-inch, six 5.9-inch	22.5
1909..	Bluecher	16,000	Twelve 8.2-inch, sixteen 6-inch	23.0
	Building.			
	Vonder Tann (F)	*23,000	Eight 12-inch, ten 5.9-inch	25.0
	G	*23,000	Eight 12-inch, ten 5.9-inch	25.0
	H	*23,000	Eight 12-inch, ten 5.9-inch	25.0
	Grand total, 12 armored cruisers	164,768		

*Reported.

FRANCE.

Battleships (15 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1889..	Hoche*	10,581	Two 13.4-inch; two 10.8-inch; twelve 5.5-inch	16.0
1903..	Henri IV*	8,948	Two 10.8-inch; seven 5.5-inch	18.2
1895..	Brennus.	10,983	Three 13.4-inch; ten 6.5-inch	18.2
1896..	Jauregulberry*	11,824	Two 12-inch; two 10.8-inch; eight 5.5-inch	18.7
1896..	Carnot*	11,986	Two 12-inch; two 10.8-inch; eight 5.5-inch	17.86
1897..	Charles Martel*	11,882	Two 12-inch; two 10.8-inch; eight 5.5-inch	18.1
1898..	Charlemagne*	11,260	Four 12-inch; ten 5.5-inch	18.1

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1898..	Gaulois*	11,260	Four 12-inch; ten 5.5-inch	18.0
1900..	St. Louis*	11,260	Four 12-inch; ten 5.5-inch	18.0
1898..	Massena	11,924	Two 12-inch; two 10.8-inch; eight 5.5-inch	17.1
1898..	Bouvet	12,205	Two 12-inch; two 10.8-inch; eight 5.5-inch	18.2
1903..	Suffren	12,728	Four 12-inch; ten 6.5-inch	18.0
1906..	Patrie	14,865	Four 12-inch; ten 7.6-inch	19.12
1906..	Republique	14,865	Four 12-inch; ten 7.6-inch	19.15
1907..	Justice	14,865	Four 12-inch; eighteen 6.5-inch	18.0
1907..	Democratie	14,865	Four 12-inch; eighteen 6.5-inch	18.0
1908..	Liberté	14,865	Four 12-inch; ten 7.6-inch	19.0
1908..	Vérité	14,865	Four 12-inch; ten 7.6-inch	19.0
	Building.			
	Vergniaud	18.320	Four 12-inch; twelve 9.4-inch	19.0
	Condorcet	18,320	Four 12-inch; twelve 9.4-inch	19.0
	Diderot	18,320	Four 12-inch; twelve 9.4-inch	19.0
	Mirabeau	18,320	Four 12-inch; twelve 9.4-inch	19.0
	Voltaire	18,320	Four 12-inch; twelve 9.4-inch	19.0
	Danton	18,320	Four 12-inch; twelve 9.4-inch	19.0
	Grand total 24 battleships	216,232		

*Second class.

Armored Cruisers (15 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1893..	Latouche-Treville*	4,750	Two 7.6-inch; six 5.5-inch	18.2
1896..	Bruix*	4,750	Two 7.6-inch; six 5.5-inch	18.3
1893..	Dupuy de Lome*	6,300	Two 7.6-inch; six 6.4-inch	20.0
1896..	Admirai Pothuau*	5,365	Two 7.6-inch; ten 5.5-inch	19.2
1903..	Jeanne d'Arc	11,270	Two 7.6-inch; ten 5.5-inch	21.7
1903..	Kleber*	7,735	Eight 6.4-inch	21.2
1903..	Desaix*	7,735	Eight 6.4-inch	21.7
1903..	Dupleix*	7,735	Eight 6.4-inch	21.0
1902..	Montcalm	9,516	Two 7.6-inch; eight 6.4-inch	21.0
1902..	Gueydon	9,516	Two 7.6-inch; eight 6.4-inch	21.0
1905..	Dupetit Thouars	9,516	Two 7.6-inch; eight 6.4-inch	22.5
1903..	Marseillaise	10,000	Two 7.6-inch; eight 6.4-inch	21.0
1904..	Aube	10,000	Two 7.6-inch; eight 6.4-inch	21.9
1904..	Gloire	10,000	Two 7.6-inch; eight 6.4-inch	21.0
1904..	Conde	10,000	Two 7.6-inch; eight 6.4-inch	21.4
1906..	Victor Hugo	12,550	Four 7.6-inch; sixteen 6.4-inch	22.0
1906..	Jules Ferry	12,550	Four 7.6-inch; sixteen 6.4-inch	22.8
1904..	Leon Gambetta	12,550	Four 7.6-inch; sixteen 6.4-inch	22.0
1908..	Michelet	12,750	Four 6.3-inch; twelve 5.5-inch	23.0
1908..	Ernest Renan	13,644	Four 6.3-inch; twelve 5.5-inch	23.0
	Building.			
	Edgard Quinet	14,000	Fourteen 6.3-inch	23.0
	Waldeck Rousseau	14,000	Fourteen 6.3-inch	23.0
	Grand total, 22 armored cruisers	216,232		

*Second class.

JAPAN.

Battleships (14 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1897..	Fuji	12,320	Four 12-inch; ten 6-inch	18.5
1898..	Tango*	10,960	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	16.0
1899..	Shikishima	14,850	Four 12-inch; fourteen 6-inch	18.3
1900..	Asahi	15.200	Four 12-inch; fourteen 6-inch	18.0
1902..	Mikasa	15.200	Four 12-inch; fourteen 6-inch	18.5
1901.	Suwo	12,674	Four 10-inch; eleven 6-inch	18.0
1901..	Sagami	12,674	Four 10-inch; eleven 6-inch	18.0
1902..	Kizen	12,700	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0
1904..	Iwami	13,516	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	18.0

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1906..	Katori	15,950	Four 12-in.; four 10-in.; twelve 6-in.	19.5
1906..	Kashima	16,400	Four 12-in.; four 10-in.; twelve 6-in..	19.2
1909..	Satsuma	19,210	Four 12-inch; twelve 10-inch	20.0
	Building.			
	Aki	19,800	Ten 12-inch	20.0
	Kawachi	21,000	Four 12-inch; twelve 10-inch	20.5
	Settsu	21,000	Twelve 12-inch; ten 6-inch	20.5
	Grand total, 15 bat'ships	233,454		

*Second class.

Armored Cruisers (15 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1899..	Tokiwa	9,700	Four 8-inch; twelve 6 inch	23.0
1899..	Asama	9,700	Four 8-inch; twelve 6-inch	22.1
1901..	Idzumo	9,750	Four 8-inch; twelve 6-inch	22.0
1901..	Iwate	9,750	Four 8-inch; twelve 6-inch	22.0
1901..	Yakumo	9,850	Four 8-inch; twelve 6-inch	20.0
1901..	Adzuma	9,436	Four 8-inch; twelve 6-inch	20.0
1902..	Aso	7,726	Two 8-inch; eight 6-inch	22.0
1904..	Kasuga	7,299	One 10-in.; two 8-in.; fourteen 6-in..	20.0
1904..	Nisshin	7,700	Four 8-inch; fourteen 6-inch	20.0
1907..	Tsukuba	13,750	Four 12-inch; twelve 6-inch	21.0
1907..	Ikoma	13,750	Four 12-inch; eight 8-inch	21.0
1909..	Kurama	14,600	Four 12-inch; eight 8-inch	22.0
1909..	Ibuki	14,600	Four 12-inch; eight 8-inch	22.0
	Building.			
	A (projected)	18,700	Ten 12-inch	25.0
	B (projected)	18,700	Ten 12-inch	25.0
	Grand total, 15 armored cruisers	175,011		

RUSSIA.

Battleships (11 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1890..	Sinope*	10,180	Six 12-inch, seven 6-inch	16.75
1896..	Georgei Pobiedonosetz*	10,280	Six 12-inch, seven 6-inch	16.5
1890..	Imperator Alexander II*	9,244	Two 12-inch, four 9-inch, eight 6-inch	16.5
1892..	Dvienadsat Apostolof*	8,433	Four 12-inch, four 6-inch	16.6
1896..	Tria Sviatitelia*	13,318	Four 12-inch, eight 6-inch	18.0
1899..	Rostislav*	8,880	Four 10-inch, eight 6-inch	16.0
1902..	Panteleimon	12,480	Four 12-inch, sixteen 6-inch	17.0
1902..	Tsarevitch	12,912	Four 12-inch, five 6-inch	19.6
1906..	Slava	13,516	Four 12-inch, five 6-inch	18.0
	Building.			
	Evstafi	12,733	Four 12-inch, four 8-inch, sixteen 3-inch	16.0
	Ioann Zlatoust	12,733	Four 12-inch, four 8-inch, sixteen 3-inch	16.0
	Andrei Pervozvanni	16,630	Four 12-inch, fourteen 8-inch	18.0
	Imperator Pavei I	16,630	Four 12-inch, fourteen 8-inch	18.0
	Sevastopol	23,000	Twelve 12-inch	21.0
	Petropavloosk	23,000	Twelve 12-inch	21.0
	Poltava	23,000	Twelve 12-inch	21.0
	Gangoot	23,000	Twelve 12-inch	21.0
	Grand total, 17 battleships	249,969		

*Second class.

Armored Cruisers (6 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1898..	Rossia	12,130	Four 8-inch, sixteen 6-inch	20.0
1900..	Gromoboi	12,336	Four 8-inch, sixteen 6-inch	20.0
1907..	Rurik	15,000	Four 10-inch, eight 8-inch	21.0

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1908..	Makharoff	7,900	Two 8-inch, eight 6-inch	22.0
1909..	Bayan	7,900	Two 8-inch, eight 6-inch	21.0
1909..	Pallada	7,900	Two 8-inch, eight 6-inch	21.0
	Grand total, 6 armored cruisers	63,166		

ITALY.

Battleships (10 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1893..	Re Umberto*	13,298	Four 13.5 inch, eight 6-inch	19.0
1895..	Sardegna*	13,298	Four 13.5 inch, eight 6-inch	20.1
1895..	Sicilia*	13,298	Four 13.5 inch, eight 6-inch	19.2
1901..	St. Bon*	9,800	Four 10-inch, eight 6-inch	18.3
1902..	E. Filiberto*	9,800	Four 10-inch, eight 6-inch	18.3
1904..	Benedetto Brin	13,426	Four 12-inch, four 8-inch, twelve 6-inch	19.5
1904..	Regina Margherita	13,426	Four 12-inch, four 8-inch, twelve 6-inch	20.2
1906..	Regina Elena	12,625	Two 12-inch, twelve 8-inch	22.0
1907..	Vittorio Emanuele III	12,625	Two 12-inch, twelve 8-inch	22.0
1908..	Napoli	12,625	Two 12-inch, twelve 8-inch	22.0
1909..	Roma	12,625	Two 12-inch, twelve 8-inch	22.0
	Building.			
	A	19,000	Twelve 12-inch	22.0
	B (projected)	†19,000	Twelve 12-inch	22.0
	C (projected)	†21,000	Eight 14-inch	22.0
	D (projected)	†21,000	Eight 14-inch	22.0
	Grand total, 15 battleships	216,846		

*Second class. † Reported.

Armored Cruisers (7 first class.)

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1895..	Marco Polo*	4,511	Six 6-inch	19.0
1897..	Vettor Pisani*	6,396	Twelve 6-inch	20.0
1898..	Carlo Alberto*	6,396	Twelve 6-inch	19.2
1900..	Varese	7,294	One 10-inch, two 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	20.0
1901..	Garibaldi	7,294	One 10-inch, two 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	20.0
1904..	Ferruclo	7,294	One 10-inch, two 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch	20.0
1908..	Pisa	9,832	Four 10-inch, eight 7.48-inch	22.5
1909..	San Marco	9,832	Four 10-inch, eight 7.48-inch	22.5
	Building.			
	San Giorgio	9,832	Four 10-inch, eight 7.48-inch	22.5
	Amalfi	9,832	Four 10-inch, eight 7.48-inch	22.5
	Grand total, 10 armored cruisers	78,513		

*Second class.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Battleships (10 first class).

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1906..	Erzherzog Karl	10,600	Four 9.4-inch, four 7.4-inch, eight 7.4-inch	20.3
1906..	Erzherzog Friedrich	10,600	Four 9.4-inch, four 7.4-inch, eight 7.4-inch	19.25

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1907..	Erzherzog Ferdinand Max..	10,600	Four 9.4-inch, four 7.4-inch, eight 7.4-inch	20.57
	Building.			
	Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand	14,500	Four 12-inch, eight 9.4 inch.....	20.0
	Zrinyi	14,500	Four 12-inch, eight 9.4 inch.....	20.0
	Radetski	14,500	Four 12-inch, eight 9.4 inch.....	20.0
	A (projected).....	20,000	Ten 12-inch, twenty 4.1-inch.....	20.5
	B (projected).....	20,000	Ten 12-inch, twenty 4.1-inch.....	20.5
	C (projected).....	20,000	Ten 12-inch, twenty 4.1-inch.....	20.5
	D (projected).....	20,000	Ten 12-inch, twenty 4.1-inch.....	20.5
	Grand total, 10 battleships	155,300		

Armored Cruisers (3 first class).

Completed in.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Main armament.	Speed. Knots.
1895..	Kaiserin Maria Theresia...	5,270	Two 9.4-inch, eight 5.9-inch.....	19.3
1900..	Kaiser Karl VI.....	6,250	Two 9.4-inch, eight 5.9-inch.....	20.0
1906..	Sankt Georg.....	7,500	Two 9.4-inch, five 7.5-inch, four 5.9-inch	22.0
	Grand total, 3 armored cruisers	19,020		

RECAPITULATION.

Battleships and Armored Cruisers Built, Building, and Provided For.

	Number.	Tonnage.		Number.	Tonnage.
Great Britain:			Japan:		
Battleships	64	974,330	Battleships	15	233,454
Armored cruisers....	40	506,350	Armored cruisers....	15	175,011
Total tonnage.....	.....	1,480,680	Total tonnage.....	.....	408,465
United States:			Russia:		
Battleships	33	501,796	Battleships	17	249,969
Armored cruisers....	*12	*157,445	Armored cruisers....	6	63,166
Total tonnage.....	.....	659,241	Total tonnage.....	.....	313,135
Germany:			Italy:		
Battleships	34	489,566	Battleships	15	216,846
Armored cruisers....	12	164,768	Armored cruisers....	10	78,513
Total tonnage.....	.....	654,334	Total tonnage.....	.....	295,359
France:			Austria:		
Battleships	24	335,951	Battleships	10	155,300
Armored cruisers....	22	216,232	Armored cruisers....	3	19,020
Total tonnage.....	.....	552,183	Total tonnage.....	.....	174,320

* If the Charleston, Milwaukee and St. Louis are considered as armored cruisers, total tonnage of armored cruisers would be 186,545, and total tonnage of battleships and armored cruisers 688,341.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE GREAT POWERS, DECEMBER 1, 1909.

[From Puisifer's Navy Year Book.]

Number and Displacement of Warships, Built and Building.

The following vessels are not included in the tables: Those over twenty years old, unless they have been reconstructed and re-armed since 1900; those not actually begun, although authorized; transports, colliers, repair ships, torpedo depot ships, converted merchant vessels or yachts; vessels of less than 1,000 tons except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than fifty tons.

	Number.	Tons.
Great Britain.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	60	941,450
Armored cruisers	40	506,350
Cruisers above 6,000 tons	18	176,250
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	48	214,700
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	24	51,675
Torpedo boat destroyers	168	81.356
Torpedo boats	69	15,014
Submarines	67	19,078
Total	494	2,005,873
United States.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	31	449,796
Coast defence vessels	6	23,299
Armored cruisers	12	157,445
Cruisers above 6,000 tons	5	43,800
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	17	61,124
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	13	16,686
Torpedo boat destroyers	36	21,300
Torpedo boats	30	5,177
Submarines	27	7.318
Total	177	785,945
Germany.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	32	436.424
Coast defence vessels.	8	32,378
Armored cruisers	12	151,693
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	26	105,293
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	17	37,626
Torpedo boat destroyers	97	49,859
Torpedo boats	33	5,819
Submarines	8	1,600
Total	233	820,692
France.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	23	323,450
Coast defence vessels.	10	59,140
Armored cruisers	23	220,732
Cruisers above 6,000 tons	3	24,036
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	12	48,505
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	5	11,766
Torpedo boat destroyers	72	26,672
Torpedo boats	259	24,270
Submarines	96	28,335
Total	503	766,906
Japan.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	15	233,298
Coast defence vessels	3	18,786
Armored cruisers	13	138,100
Cruisers above 6,000 tons	2	13,130
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	11	44,580
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	7	14,558
Torpedo boat destroyers	59	22,768
Torpedo boats	69	6,332
Submarines	12	2,152
Total	191	493,704
Russia.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	13	213,200
Coast defence vessels	4	21,380
Armored cruisers	7	70,200
Cruisers above 6,000 tons	7	46,460
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	1	3,100
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	7	8,800
Torpedo boat destroyers	97	36,254
Torpedo boats	56	6,734
Submarines	32	6,122
Total	224	412,250
Italy.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	11	141,200
Armored cruisers	10	78,720
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	1	3,000
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	9	19,320
Torpedo boat destroyers.	21	7,053
Torpedo boats	63	8,898
Submarines	7	1,087
Total	122	259,278
Austria-Hungary.		
Battleships (10,000 tons and over)	6	75,300
Coast defence vessels	6	41.700
Armored cruisers	3	18,800
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000 tons	3	11,500
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000 tons	3	7,050
Torpedo boat destroyers	12	4,800
Torpedo boats	51	7.467
Submarines	7	2,000
Total	91	168,617

TABLE OF TOTAL NAVAL EXPENDITURES BY LEADING NAVAL POWERS, 1900 TO 1910.

(From Pulsifer's Navy Year Book.)

Year.	United States (July 1 to June 30)	Great Britain (Apr. 1 to Mch. 31)[1]	Germany (Apr. to Mch.).	France (Jan. to Dec.).	Russia (Jan to Dec.).	Italy (July to June).
1900-'01	$70,623,000	$145,973,000	$37,219,000	$72,773,000	$42,153,000	$23,589,000
1901-'02	82,477,000	150,755,000	46,375,000	67,162,000	45,545,000	23,905,000
1902-'03	85,137,000	156,865,000	48,874,000	59,291,000	50,832,000	23,551,000
1903-'04	84,672,000	176,762,000	50,612,000	59,814,000	60,093,000	23,551,000
1904-'05	103,633,000	179,359,000	49,160,000	60,253,000	58,148,000	24,330,000
1905-'06	115,421,000	161,317,000	54,992,000	61,642,000	60,303,000	24,525,000
1906-'07	104,509,000	153,142,000	58,421,000	59,588,000	60,778,000	[illegible]
1907-'08	99,693,000	152,068,000	69,229,000	[2]60,761,000	45,065,000	27,550,000
1908-'09	129,974,000	[2]157,267,000	[2]80,759,000	[2]62,272,000	49,744,000	30,491,000
1909-'10	[2]139,216,000	[2]171,004,000	[2]95,073,000	[2]64,980,000	[2]48,800,000	[2]32,871,000

[1]Does not include amounts expended under naval works act during the years 1896-1909, amounting to aout $155,000,000.

[2]Amount appropriated.

Japan's Expenditures.—Japan's expenditures for 1906-'07 were $19,232,000; for 1907-'08, $40,136,000; for 1908-'09, $39,390,000, and for 1909-'10, $35,049,000.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE POWERS DECEMBER 1, 1910.

According to data received by the intelligence bureau of the United States Navy Department these changes occurred in the naval strength of the leading maritime powers in 1910:

Great Britain—Tonnage afloat, 1,859,168, an increase of 100,818 in the year; building, 314,670 tons, an increase of 67,147 tons over that building last year. Total tonnage built and building, 2,173,838, a gain in the year of 167,965.

Germany—Built, 666,035, a gain of 56,335; building, 297,810, a gain of 86,818. Total built and building, 963,845, a gain of 143,153.

United States—Built, 171,702, a gain of 31,757; building, 106,450, a gain of 6,211. Total built and building, 1,824,152, a gain of 38,207.

France—Built 556,306, a loss of 46,614; building, 168,925, a gain of 12,487. Total built and building, 725,231, a loss of 41,675.

Japan—Built, 413,291, a gain of 12,487; building, 80,380, a loss of 13,946. Total built and building, 493,671, a loss of 33 tons.

Russia—Built, 289,113, a gain of 29,850; building, 112,350, a loss of 40,637. Total built and building, 401,463, a loss of 10,787.

Italy—Built, 219,959, a gain of 3,921; building, 107,100, a gain of 63,760. Total built and building, 327,059, a gain of 67,781.

Austria—Built, 153,938, a gain of 35,041; building, 56,961, a gain of 2,241. Total built and building, 209,899, a gain of 41,282.

In the matter of personnel Great Britain has gained approximately 1,000 line officers and an increase from 99,300 to 101,985 enlisted men. France has almost 100 fewer line officers and an increased enlisted strength from 49,312 to 51,202. Germany has about 100 fewer line officers and an increase from 47,467 to 50,857 enlisted men. Japan has a slight loss of line officers, but has gained in enlisted strength from 41,906 to 42,042. The United States gained about 150 line officers and an increase of enlisted men from 43,490 to 47,500. In total personnel strength Great Britain has 130,572 officers and men; France, 56,388; Germany, 57,884; Japan, 46,498, and the United States, 60,024.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(For area, population, exports, imports, revenues, expenditures, debt, etc., of foreign countries see tables, pages 468 to 470. For coinage, weights and measures, pages 69 to 74.

ARGENTINA.

Fourteen provinces, ten territories and Territory of Buenos Ayres.

Capital: Buenos Ayres. National colors: Blue and white.

President ..... Roque Saenz Pena
Vice President ..... Victoriuo de la Plaza

(Both inaugurated October 12, 1910.)

Cabinet.

Minister of the Interior ..... Indnlecio Gomez
Minister of Foreign Affnirs ..... Ernesto Bosch
Minister of Finance ..... Jose Rosa
Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Worship ..... Juan Garro
Minister of Public Works ..... Ramos Mella
Minister of Agriculture ..... Eleodoro Lobos
Minister of War ..... General Gregorio Velez
Minister of Marine ..... Renr Admiral Snnez Vnliente

The President has a salary of $72,000, the Vice President of $36,000, and each of the Ministers of $16,800 per annum.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic dates from May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1862. The executive power is vested in a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering thirty—two from the capital and from each province—elected by a special body of electors in the capital and by the legislatures in the provinces, and the latter—120 members—elected by the people. Senators are elected for nine years, Deputies for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. The Vice President is elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President. Both President and Vice President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected. Senators must be thirty years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 2,000 pesos. Deputies are eligible at the age of twenty-five. The salary of the members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies is 12,000 pesos per annum. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30.

Trade with the United States.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$23,564,056	$15,316,492	1908	$33,858,155	$11,024,098
1906	32,673,359	18,379,063	1909	33,712,505	22,230,182
1907	32,163,336	16,715,325	1910	40,694,941	33,463,264

BOLIVIA.

Eight departments and one territory.

Capital: Sucre. Seat of Diplomatic Corps and Consulates: La Paz. **National colors:** Red, yellow, green.

President ..... **Dr. Elidore Villazon**

Inaugurated August 12, 1909.

First Vice President ..... **Dr. M. Pinilla**
Second Vice President ..... **Dr. J. M. Saracho**

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of August 6, 1825, modified October 28, 1880, and suspended April 10, 1898, has been in force again since October 28, 1899. By the provisions the executive power is vested in the President, who, together with the two Vice Presidents, is elected for a term of four years by popular vote. The President is not eligible for re-election at the termination of his period of office. The Congress consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. There are sixteen Senators (two of each department), elected for six years, and seventy-two Deputies, elected for four years, by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators, one-third retire every two years; of the Deputies, one-half retire every two years. Senators must be Bolivians, at least thirty-five years of age, and have an annual income of 800 bolivianos. Deputies, also Bolivians, must be twenty-five years of age and have an annual income of 400 bolivianos. Senators and Deputies receive an annual salary of 400 bolivianos. The Congress meets annually on August 6, the sittings lasting sixty days, but sometimes extending to ninety days. Suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write.

Trade with the United States.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$440	——	1908	$1,226,238	$384
1906	32,673,359	$18,379,062	1909	792,691	138
1907	941,287	——	1910	603,721	189

BRAZIL.

Twenty states, one Federal district and one territory.

Capital: Rio de Janeiro. **National Colors:** Green, yellow.

President ..... **Marshal Hermes da Fonseca**

Inaugurated November 15, 1910.

Vice President ..... ——

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... **Baron De Rio Branco**
Minister of the Interior ..... **Senhor Correa**
Minister of Public Works ..... **Dr. J. J. Seabra**
Minister of Agriculture ..... **Senhor Dom Pedro Toledo**
Minister of Finance ..... **Senhor Salles**
Minister of War ..... **General Barretto**
Minister of Marine ..... **Admiral Leao**

Constitution and Government.

The Estados Unidos do Brazil (United States of Brazil), a federative republic of twenty states, one territory and one federal district, was pro-

claimed on November 15, 1889, by the provisional government (instituted by General Deodoro da Fonseca, who was the republic's first President.) According to the Constitution adopted by the National Congress on February 24, 1891, each of the old provinces forms a state, administered at its own expense, without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. The executive authority is exercised by the President. The President and Vice President of the republic, who must be natives of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age, are elected for four years by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The President is not eligible for the succeeding term. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual President or Vice President, or to either who has ceased to be such within six months.

The Senate is composed of sixty-three members, chosen by direct vote, three for each state and for the Federal district, for nine years, and is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 212 members, elected for three years by direct vote (minority representation being provided for), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been Brazilian citizens for six years; Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. No member of Congress after his election can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. The elections for the two chambers, as well as those of Presidents, are held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period, by direct vote, the franchise extending to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, who know how to read and to write, except beggars, soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, etc., under vows of obedience. Congress meets annually for four months.

Trade with the United States.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$10,985,095	$99,943,114	1908	$19,490,077	$74,577,864
1906	14,530,471	80,416,524	1909	17,527,692	98,053,229
1907	18,697,547	97,881,158	1910	22,897,890	108,154,491

CHILI.

Twenty-three Provinces and One Territory.

Capital: Santiago. **National Colors:** White, blue, red.

President ..... **Ramon Baros Luco**

(Inaugurated December 20, 1910.)

Elected October 15, 1910. The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos with 12,000 pesos for expenses.

Cabinet.

Premier, Interior and Foreign ..... **Luis Izquicido**
Finance and Justice ..... **Carlos Balmaceda**
War and Navy ..... **Carlos Lorraine Olaro**
Public Works ..... **Fidel Munos**

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution bears the date of May 25, 1833. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic, elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballots, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. The Presidential election is on June 25 of the last year of a presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year. The legislative power is vested in the national Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of thirty-two members (one for every three Deputies) popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years; the Chamber of Deputies consists of ninety-four members (one representative for every 30,000 of population, or a fraction not less than 15,000), elected by departments for a period of three years. To be eligible Senators must be thirty-six years of age, Deputies twenty-one years of age, and have a certain annual income. Electors must be twenty-one years of age and able to read and write.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$5,559,357	$10,859,403	1908	$9,194,650	$14,777,811
1906	8,667,227	16,945,476	1909	5,466,286	13,712,373
1907	10,195,657	18,287,029	1910	8,304,246	20,921,326

COLOMBIA.

Thirty-five Departments.

Capital: Bogota. **National Colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

President.....**Carlos E. Restreppo**

Inaugurated August 8, 1910.

Cabinet.

Prime Minister, with the Portfolio of Minister of the Interior.. **Luis Felipe Campo**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Enrique Olaya Herrera**
Minister of Finance.....**Tomas Eastman**
Minister of War.....**Juan B. Valencia**
Minister of Public Instruction.....**Mariano Ospina**
Minister of Public Works.....**Eloj Pareja**
Minister of the Treasury.....**Jeronimo Martinez**

Constitution and Government.

Since the Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819, it has had frequent occasion to change its Constitution and its name. From 1819-'30, the name was Republica of Colombia; from 1831-'48, Republic of New Granada; from 1858-'63, Confederation Granadina; from 1863-'86, United States of Colombia; since 1886 the states reverted to the old name—Republic of Colombia. The Constitution of August 5, 1886, was modified in March, 1905. The President of the Republic is chosen by electoral colleges, and elected for four years. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, if the President and Vice-President both retire from office during a Presidential term, fills the vacancy. The Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of thirty-five members (one for each department), elected for four years by electoral colleges of the departments. The members of the House of Representatives, numbering sixty-six (one to every 50,000 of population), are elected for four years by universal suffrage. To be eligible, Senators must be at least thirty years of age, Representatives twenty-five years of age. Electors must be over twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, or have an annual income of 500 pesos or landed property worth 1,500 pesos. Both Houses meet every year.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$3,582,789	$6,411,929	1908.....	$3,452,375	$6,380,755
1906.....	3,491,420	7,084,487	1909.....	3,679,070	7,010,304
1907.....	3,084,718	6,308,680	1910.....	3,979,886	7,485,141

COSTA RICA.

Five Provinces and Two Comarcas (districts).

Capital: San Jose. **National Colors:** Blue, white, red, white, blue.

President.....**Ricardo Jimenez**

Inaugurated May 8, 1910.

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Manuel Castro Quesada**
Minister of Government and Police.....**Carlos Maria Jimenez Ortiz**
Minister of Public Instruction, War and Navy.....**Nicolas Oreamuno**
Minister of Treasury and Commerce.....**Felipe J. Alvarado**
Secretary of Public Works.....**Enrique Jiminez Nunez**

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of 1858, revised December 22, 1871, and adopted, with some modifications, April 26, 1882, was modified for the last time, May 22, 1903. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected for four years by electors for his election. This election of the first degree, as it is called, takes place in February: during the first week in May following Congress passes on the election and the President-elect is inaugurated on May 8. Congress is composed of thirty-one Deputies, elected for four years in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves and are over twenty-one years of age. Deputies, too, must be at least twenty-one years of age.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$1,768,429	$4,296,734	1908.....	$2,696,744	$4,405,165
1906.....	2,337,188	4,622,426	1909.....	2,307,096	2,695,858
1907.....	2,470,986	4,965,034	1910.....	3,050,510	2,307,096

CUBA.

Cuba, a republic since May, 1902, with an independent government under the conditional supervision of the United States, is composed of the six provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente, covering an area of 45,896 square miles, with a population of 2,048,980.

Capital: Havana. **National Colors:** Blue, white, red.

President.....**Jose Miguel Gomez**
Vice-President.....**Alfredo Zayas**

Cabinet.

Secretary of State.....Manuel Sanguily
Secretary of Justice.....Emilio Del Junco
Secretary of the Treasury.....Francisco Machado
Secretary of Government.....Eusebio Hernandez
Secretary of Agriculture.....Martinez Ortiz
Secretary of Public Instruction.....Garcia Kohly
Secretary of Public Works.....J. Chaions y Gonzales
Secretary of Sanitation.....Dr. Nicolas Alberti

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Cuba, adopted on February 21, 1901, differs but slightly from the Constitution of the United States. The President, who must be either a native Cuban or a naturalized citizen with at least ten years' service in the Cuban army during the wars of independence, is elected directly by an absolute majority for a term of four years, and is disqualified for more than two consecutive terms.

The legislative power is vested in the Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of four members from each province, elected by an electoral board composed of the provincial councilmen and electors, the latter being twice the number of the former and chosen by popular vote. One-half of the Senators retire every four years

The House of Representatives consists of one member for every 25,000 inhabitants or for a fraction of more than 12,500, elected directly for four years, one-half retiring every two years. Congress meets annually and is endowed with extensive powers, controlling besides the financial affairs and foreign relations of the republic also the preparation of electoral laws for the provinces and municipalities.

By the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898, Spain renounced her rights to the Island of Cuba in favor of the United States. The island remained at first under military administration of the United States. The Constitution of the republic of Cuba, adopted February 21, 1901, by a constituent assembly convoked by the military governor, and enlarged June 12, 1901, by the adoption of eight additional articles, came into force on May 20, 1902. The first seven of these articles regulate the relations between the republic and the United States, in conformity with the Platt amendment of March 1, 1901. The eighth additional article contained the promise of the republic of Cuba to conclude a treaty with the United States, on the basis of the preceding seven articles, which was fulfilled by the treaty concluded May 22, 1903. By virtue of this treaty the United States intervened during the presidency of Estrada Palma, who, after being elected in 1906 for a second term of four years, resigned, together with the Vice-President, in September of that year. When the Cuban Congress, convoked for the acceptance of the resignation, did not make use of its right of electing a successor, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War under President Roosevelt, took provisionary charge of the government, with the declaration that the Constitution should remain in force so long as it proved compatible with the provisional government. On January 28, 1909, the American provisional government came to an end, and the new Cuban government was installed.

The population of Cuba by provinces in 1907 was:

Province.	Number.	Province.	Number.
Havana	538,010	Santa Clara	457,431
Matanzas	239,812	Oriente	455,431
Pinar del Rio	240,372		
Camaguey	118,269	Total	2,048,980

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1906	46,377,277	84,974,831	1908	$47,161,306	$83,284,692
1907	49,305,274	97,441,690	1909	43,913,256	96,722,198
1905	$38,373,600	$86,318,601	1910	52,858,758	122,528,037

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Six Provinces and Six Districts.

Capital: Santo Domingo. **National Colors:** Blue, red, white.

President.....**Ramon Caceres**

Cabinet.

Ministers of Interior and Police, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction, Finances and Commerce, War and Navy, Fomento and Communications, Agriculture and Immigration.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution bears the date of November 6, 1844, and was modified the last time, April 1, 1908. The President is elected for six years by indirect vote of the nation. The Congress is composed of a chamber of twenty-four members (two for each province and district), elected for four years by indirect vote of the nation, and a Senate of twelve members (one for each province and district), elected for six years, one-third being renewed every two years.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$1,666,789	$4,664,209	1908.....	$2,703,276	$4,583,661
1906.....	2,018,248	3,086,338	1909.....	2,579,320	3,653,880
1907.....	2,509,817	3,370,899	1910.....	3,106,402	2,462,716

ECUADOR.

Seventeen Provinces.

Capital: Quito. **National Colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

Salary of President, 12,000 sucrés a year; of each minister, 2,800 a year.

President.....**General Eloy Alfaro**

Vice-President _____

Cabinet.

Ministers of Interior, Police, Public Works, Public Instruction, Religion and Justice, Finance, War and Navy.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of 1830, modified in 1897 and 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years. The Vice-President, who in certain cases may be called upon to occupy the Presidential chair, is elected in the same manner for a term of four years, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. The legislative power is given to a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has thirty members (two for each province), elected for four years; the Chamber of Deputies is composed of forty-one members (one representative to every 30,000 of population), elected for two years. Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year, at Quito, for sixty days. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by citizens over eighteen years of age, who can read and write.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$1,750,378	$1,495,073	1908.....	$1,909,126	$2,401,188
1906.....	2,009,861	2,632,206	1909.....	1,849,657	2,730,372
1907.....	1,726,289	3,059,573	1910.....	2,215,951	2,859,714

GUATEMALA.

Twenty-three Departments.

Capital: Guatemala. **National colors:** Red, white, yellow, blue.

President.....**Manuel Estrada Cabrera**

Re-elected April 3, 1910, for a third term.

Cabinet.

Secretaries of State, of Interior and Justice, Foreign, War, Fomento (Publick Works, Agriculture, etc.), Finances.

Constitution and Government.

The republic is governed under a Constitution proclaimed 1879, and modified 1885, 1887, 1889 and 1903. The President, elected for 6 years by universal suffrage, may be re-elected after the expiration of his term of office. Congress is composed of a National Assembly of 69 members (one for every 20,000 inhabitants), chosen by universal suffrage for 4 years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the republic. Every citizen over 21 years of age is eligible as an elector.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$2,654,622	$3,081,553	1908	$1,730,700	$2,390,167
1906	2,908,655	3,386,317	1909	1,706,156	3,148,489
1907	2,848,864	3,872,538	1910	1,950,346	1,832,324

HAYTI.

Five Departments.

Capital: Port-au-Prince. **National colors:** Blue, red.

President ..... **General Francois A. Simon**

Cabinet.

Secretaries of State, of Foreign Affairs, Finances and Commerce, Interior and Police, Agriculture and Public Works, Justice, War and Navy.

Constitution and Government.

Under the Constitution of October 9, 1908, the legislative power is vested in a chamber of the Communes, composed of 96 members (one for each Commune) elected for 3 years by direct popular vote of all Haitiens over 21 years of age, and a Senate composed of 39 members and chosen from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The Senators, whose office is for 6 years, are renewed to the extent of one-third every 2 years. Representatives must be 25 years of age, Senators 30 years of age. The two chambers meet in April of every year, and in joint session elect the President for a term of 7 years. Members of both houses are paid $150 per month during sessions.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$2,297,080	$1,101,650	1908	$3,649,172	$689,045
1906	3,307,840	1,185,477	1909	3,937,359	525,947
1907	2,916,104	1,274,678	1910	4,498,449	790,579

HONDURAS.

Sixteen Departments and one Territory.

Capital: Tegucigalpa. **National colors:** Blue, white, blue.

President ..... **Miguel R. Davila**

Re-elected, inaugurated February 1, 1908.

Cabinet.

Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Public Works and Agriculture, Interior and Justice, Finances, War.

Constitution and Government.

The republic is governed under the charter of 1894, amended in 1904, and in force again since 1907. The President and Vice President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years, must be native citizens of Honduras and at least 30 years of age. Congress is composed of 42 members, is chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, meets for 60-90 days on January 1 each year. For the electoral right as well as for eligibility to Congress the age of 21 is required (or 18 for married citizens who can read and write).

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,730,345	$2,111,312	1908	$1,768,995	$2,268,070
1906	1,642,251	1,724,865	1909	1,499,632	2,150,752
1907	1,833,056	2,296,556	1910	1,605,493	2,012,225

MEXICO.

The territory of the United Mexican States is divided into twenty-seven states, two territories and one federal district, whose organization follows to a great extent that of the American Union. The area of the republic is 76,226 square miles. The population of the entire republic was 12,619,949 in 1895 and 13,545,462 in 1905. The population of the federal district, which contains the capital city, was 476,613 in 1895 and 540,478 in 1905. The most populous states in 1905 were Guanajuato and Jalisco, each with 1,137,311 inhabitants, and the third in rank was Puebla, with 1,024,446 inhabitants.

Capital: City of Mexico. **National Colors:** Green, white, red.

President.....**Porfirio Diaz**
Vice-President.....**Ramon Corral**

President Diaz and Vice-President Corral were re-elected for six years on July 10, 1910, by the electoral colleges of the Mexican States, there being practically no opposition. Popular elections were held on June 26, 1910. General Diaz was first elected President in 1876, to serve four years. He has been President of Mexico ever since, with the exception of four years, 1880 to 1884, when Manuel Gonzales was Chief Executive. Until 1892 the President was chosen for four years; since that time the term has been six years.

From September 15 to September 18 Mexico celebrated the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence, representatives from the United States and other foreign nations taking part in the ceremonies.

Cabinet.

Foreign.....**Enrique C. Creel**
Goberacion (Interior).....**Ramon Corral (Vice-President)**
Finance and Public Credit.....**Jose I. Limantour**
Justice.....**Justino Fernandez**
Public Instruction and Fine Arts.....**Justo Sierra**
Fomento (Industry, Agriculture, etc.) and Colonization.....**Olegario Molina**
Communications and Public Works.....**Leandro Fernandez**
War and Marine.....**General Gonzales Cosia**

Constitution and Government.

Under the Constitution of February, 1857, modified last in April, 1904, Congress is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the former consisting of fifty-six members (two for each state and the Federal district), elected indirectly for a term of four years, one-half of the Senate being renewed every two years. Senators must be at least thirty years of age.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 283 members (one Deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 20,000), elected indirectly for two years by popular vote. Electors as well as eligibles are all married Mexicans from the eighteenth year of age and unmarried males from the age of twenty-one. A permanent committee, consisting of fifteen Deputies and fourteen Senators, represents Congress during recess and is consulted by the President on all matters affecting legislation.

The President and Vice President of the republic are chosen by electors for a term of six years. The President receives a salary of 50,000 pesos ($25,000), the Secretaries of State 15,000 pesos each.

Military Service.

Enlistment in the service is voluntary, but is supplemented by conscription. The army is divided into the active army, the reserve and the auxiliary troops. The permanent army consists of 28 battalions of infantry, 14 regiments of cavalry, 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine gun company, 1 squadron of 16 quick firing guns, 6 companies of engineers and 2 transport companies. The navy of the republic, though unpretentious, is quite sufficient to protect its coast line of some 5,518 miles in case of emergency. The vessels which she possesses are destined for purposesofinstruction, patrol duty and transport service. The principal classifications of her men-of-war include 9 gunboats, 5 torpedo boats and 1 protected cruiser.

Trade with the United States.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to the U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Year ended June 30.	Exports to the U. S.	Imports from U. S.
1905	$46,470,876	$45,756,116	1908	$46,945,690	$55,509,604
1906	50,965,177	58,182,278	1909	47,712,214	49,793,323
1907	57,233,527	66,248,098	1910	58,795,943	58,193,704

NICARAGUA.

Thirteen Departments, three Districts and two camarcas.

Capital: Managua. **National colors:** Blue, white.

President (provisional).....**General Juan D. Estrada**
Since August, 1910, for 2 years.

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Thomas Martinez**
Minister of the Government.....**Adolf Diaz**
Minister of War.....**General Luis Mena**
Minister of Hacienda.....**Martin Benard**
Minister of Public Works.....**Fernando Solorzano**

Constitution and Government.

The republic is under the government of the amended Constitution of March 30, 1905. The President, who must be at least 25 years of age and a citizen of Nicaragua, or of one of the republics of Central America, is elected for 6 years by

universal suffrage. The Legislature, composed of 36 members, is elected for 6 years by the 36 provinces, and meets every 2 years on December 1 for 40 sittings, but may at any time be convoked by the President.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,944,556	$1,513,877	1908	$1,574,879	$1,160,832
1906	1,870,852	1,478,408	1909	1,355,287	1,004,811
1907	1,923,111	1,028,166	1910	1,600,792	1,321,767

PANAMA.

Panama, since November 3, 1903, a republic independent of Colombia, is divided into the following seven provinces: Panama, Colon, Cocle, Los Santos, Veraguas, Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro, comprising an area of 32,380 square miles, with a population of 361,000.

Capital: City of Panama. **National Colors:** Blue, white, red.

Acting President ..... **Pablo Arosemena**
Second Designate ..... **Frederico Boyd**
Third Designate ..... **Rodolfo Chiari**

Cabinet.

The Cabinet is composed of Secretaries of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Treasury, Fomento and Public Instruction.

Constitution and Government.

Under the constitution of Panama promulgated on February 13, 1904, the President is elected for a term of four years by popular vote, and he cannot be re-elected for the term immediately following his own. His salary is $18,000 per annum. There is no Vice-President, but the Assembly appoints three "Designados" every two years, the first Designado taking the place of the President in the event of his absence or disability. The legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, composed of one chamber with twenty-eight members, who must be at least twenty-five years of age, elected by direct vote for a term of four years in the proportion of one for every 10,000 inhabitants or fraction over 5,000. There is a Supreme Court of five judges, appointed by the President for a term of four years; a Superior Court, several Circuit courts and a number of municipal courts.

On November 3, 1903, a revolution broke out in the City of Panama, which soon spread to other parts of the State of Panama and resulted in the complete obliteration of Colombian sovereignty. Independence was proclaimed by a provisional junta, composed of José Augustin Aranjo, Frederico Boyd and Tomas Arias.

One of the first acts of the new Panama government was to propose the conclusion of an Isthmian Canal treaty with the United States. A special commission, consisting of Frederico Boyd, a member of the provisional junta, and Dr. Manuel Amador, Minister of Finance, was sent to Washington to conduct the negotiations. A canal treaty was drawn and signed in Washington on November 18. It was ratified by the Panama government on December 2, 1903, and was submitted for ratification to the United States Senate by President Roosevelt on December 7. This convention, the full text of which can be found under "Treaties Ratified, second session 58th Congress," page 87, Tribune Almanac for 1905, was approved by the Senate on February 23, 1904.

For Panama Canal see under "Isthmian Canal Zone."

Trade with the United States.

Years.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Years.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.
1905	$813,154	$4,745,562	1908	$1,469,344	$18,232,666
1906	1,065,887	12,460,289	1909	1,676,994	16,797,530
1907	1,752,314	16,150,953	1910	2,229,189	20,596,371

PARAGUAY.

Ninety-nine Departments comprising twenty-four political districts.

Capital: Asuncion. **National colors:** Red, white, blue.

President (1908-'10) ..... **Emilio G. Navero**
Vice-President .....

The President receives a salary of $9,500, the Vice-President $4,800, and each of the ministers $3,000 a year.

Cabinet.

Ministers of Interior, Foreign and Colonization; Finances; Justice, Religion and Public Instruction; War and Navy.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of November 18, 1870, President and Vice President are elected for 4 years by indirect suffrage. Congress is composed of a Senate and a

House of Deputies. The Senate, composed of 13 members, is elected for 6 years and renewed to the extent of one-third every two years, and the House of Deputies, composed of 26 members, is elected for 4 years and renewed to the extent of a half every two years. Senators must be 28 years of age, Deputies 25. The right of voting have all inhabitants over 18 years of age.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$39,130	$2,205	1908	$100,568	$14,645
1906	51,917	750	1909	52,268	16,777
1907	173,560	3,819	1910	61,142	29,170

PERU.

Nineteen Departments and two Provinces.

Capital: Lima. **National colors:** Red, white, red.

President (1908-1912) ..... **Augusto B. Leguia**
Yearly income 48,000 soles (about $27,000).
First Vice President ..... **E. Larrabure y Unanne**
Second Vice President ..... **Dr. B. Sosa**

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Justice ..... **Salvador Cavero**
Minister of Home Affairs ..... **Enrique Bazadre**
Minister of Finance ..... **Enrique Oyanguren**
Minister of War ..... **Colonel J. R. Pizarro**
Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... **Dr. Meliton Porras**
Minister of Public Works ..... **Julio Egoaguirre**
Each minister receives 6,000 soles ($3,000) a year.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. The President (born Peruvian, at least 35 years of age, and 10 years resident of the state) as well as the two Vice Presidents, are elected for 4 years by direct vote. They are not re-eligible till after another 4 years. The Senate is composed of 51 members and the House of Representatives of 116 members (one for each province or for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000), elected for 6 years by direct vote. Every two years one-third of the members of each chamber, as decided by lot, retires. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 days. Senators must be born Peruvians, 35 years of age, have an income of 1,000 soles ($500) a year, or belong to a scientific profession; deputies must be born Peruvians (or foreigners having resided 2 years at least in the country), 25 years of age, have an annual income of 500 soles, or belong to a scientific profession. Every Peruvian citizen over 21 years of age is entitled to vote.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$3,657,225	$3,152,964	1908	$6,959,579	$6,670,616
1906	4,833,307	2,454,706	1909	4,557,864	6,386,544
1907	6,075,739	4,958,202	1910	4,548,053	7,621,497

SALVADOR.

Fourteen Departments.

Capital: San Salvador. **National colors:** Blue, white, red.

President (1907-1911) ..... **F. Figueroa**
Vice President ..... **M. E. Araujo**

Cabinet.

Ministers of Interior, Public Works and Instruction; Foreign Affairs and Justice; Finances and Public Credit; War and Navy.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of 1864 was revised August 13, 1886. The President and the Vice President (who must be Salvadorians, 35 years of age) are elected for 4 years by popular vote. The National Congress, composed of 42 members (3 for each department), is elected for one year, likewise by popular vote, and meets every year between February and May. Deputies must be at least 25 years of age. Electors must be 21 years of age. Public officials have no right to vote.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,131,734	$1,113,169	1908	$1,357,297	$981,715
1906	1,401,276	1,131,734	1909	1,462,135	970,137
1907	1,603,166	1,171,298	1910	1,316,957	1,176,392

URUGUAY.

Nineteen Departments.

Capital: Montevideo. **National colors:** White and blue.

President (March, 1907-1911).....**Dr. C. Williman**
Vice President.....**Feliciano Viera**

Cabinet.

Ministers of Interior and Justice; Foreign and Religion; Public Works; Agriculture, Industry and Public Instruction; War and Navy.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution dates from September 10, 1829, swprn July 18, 1830. The President is chosen by the legislative body for 4 years; he is not re-eligible for a consecutive term. The Senate is composed of 19 members (one member for each department) elected for 6 years by an electoral college. Senators must be 33 years of age, have been citizens of the republic for 7 years, and possess either a capital of 10,000 pesos or an equivalent income. The Chamber of Representatives is composed of 75 members (one to every 3,000 inhabitants) elected for 3 years by popular vote. Representatives must be 25 years of age, have been citizens for 5 years, and possess a capital of 4,000 pesos or an equivalent income. Public officials are not eligible as Senators or Representatives. Both Houses meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session a permament committee of two Senators and five members of the Chamber of Deputies assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. Every male adult is entitled to vote.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$1,990,704	$3,158,856	1908.....	$3,868,661	$1,364,796
1906.....	2,905,573	2,711,807	1909.....	3,360,313	3,726,877
1907.....	3,412,785	3,160,891	1910.....	4,272,145	7,413,896

VENEZUELA.

Twenty States, one Federal District and two Territories.

Capital: Caracas. **National colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

President.....**Juan Vicente Gomez**
Elected April 30, 1910.

First Vice President (president of the Government Council)..**General Ramon Ayala**

Cabinet.

Minister of the Interior.....**General F. L. Alcantara**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**General Manuel A. Matos**
Minister of Finance.....**General Antonio Pimentel**
Minister of War and Marine.....**General M. V. Castro Zavala**
Minister of Fomento.....**General Bernabe Planas**
Minister of Public Works.....**Dr. Roman Cardenas**
Minister of Public Instruction.....**Dr. Trino Baptista**
Secretary General.....**Dr. F. Gonzales Guinan**
Governor of Federal District.....**General F. A. Colmenares Pachecho**

Constitution and Government.

The new Constitution of the Republic, promulgated on August 5, 1909, provides that Congress shall elect the President, who may or may not be a member of that body, for a period of 4 years, the election to be held by secret ballot within 15 days after Congress assembles in the national capital. At the time of electing the President Congress also selects a council of government consisting of 10 members, to serve for a period of 4 years, and the council of government chooses the first and second vice presidents. The Senate is composed of 40 members (two for each state), born in the republic, and at least 35 years of age, elected for 4 years. For the House of Representatives each state elects one member to every 35,000 inhabitants, and a second if the state has more than 15,000 over that number, for 4 years by direct suffrage of the particular states. Congress meets on April 19 of every year for 70 days. The President must be a native of Venezuela, at least 30 years of age, Senators 30, and deputies 21 years of age. Neither the President nor the two Vice Presidents are eligible for a second consecutive term. Electors must be 21 years of age.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$3,213,575	$7,108,850	1908.....	$2,555,863	$6,725,184
1906.....	3,258,133	8,034,701	1909.....	2,568,211	8,313,609
1907.....	3,024,629	7,852,214	1910.....	2,797,210	6,701,352

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Joint Monarchy.

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy consists of two states, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom, and of the provinces of Bosnia and Heregovina, and is hereditary to the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The two states are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of state affairs; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the sovereign, by a permanent constitutional union, first proclaimed by the pragmatic sanction of 1763 and since regulated by the so-called compromise (Ausgleich-Kiegyezes) of 1867, as well as by a close political, commercial and customs union (since 1867) and the community of certain departments of state affairs.

Reigning Sovereign—Franz Josef I (Ferencz József), Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary; born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of Emperor Franz I of Austria and Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria; proclaimed Emperor of Austria December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary and took the oath to the Hungarian Constitution June 8, 1867; married, April 24, 1854, to Elisabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (born December 24, 1837, assassinated in Geneva September 10, 1898), and has as issue two daughters, Archduchess Gisela, born July 12, 1856, and Archduchess Maria Valeria, born April 22, 1868.

Heir Apparent—The Emperor's nephew, Franz Ferdinand (Charles Louis Joseph Marie), son of Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata (daughter of King Ferdinand II of Naples), born at Gratz, December 18, 1863; married July 1, 1900, to the Countess Sophia Chotek (now Princess of Hohenberg), having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

Succession—The crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Aiois Graf Aehrenthai**
Minister of War.....**Freiherr von Schoneich**
Minister of Navy.....**Rudoipi Graf Montecncculli**
Minister of Finance and Chief of the Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.....**Baron Burian von Rajeck**

The ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

Political and Commercial Relations Between the Two States.

Foreign affairs, military affairs, the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the finances concerning them, are common to the two states and administered by common institutions and ministries. The legislative power relating to these common affairs is exercised by the Delegations, composed of sixty members each, of whom twenty are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház) and forty from each of the lower houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Képviselöház). The delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest, but they deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing. In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each state provides separately for the assessment, collection and transmission of its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each state is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every ten years. According to the last agreement, renewed in 1907, Austria contributes to the common expenses 63.6 per cent and Hungary 36.4 per cent.

Besides the political permanent connection between Austria and Hungary there exists also a commercial and customs union, which is not permanent, but renewable every ten years. Under this arrangement the two states form one commercial and customs territory, with the same coinage, weights and measures and a joint bank of issue and the same consular representation abroad. The union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907.

Military Service.

The military system is in both states alike, military service being obligatory since 1868. It begins on January 1 of the year in which the twenty-first year of age is reached and lasts for a period of twelve years. The duty of service continues: (1) In the common army, three years in the line (two years projected), seven years in the reserve and two years in the Austrian Landwehr (Hungarian Honvédség), or two years for those who have been transferred to the Austrian Landwehr or the Hungarian Honvédség respectively. The active service in the depot reserve is two months. (2) The navy: Twelve years' service (four years in active service, five years in the reserve and three years in the so-called Seewehr). Every two years there are drills of two to four weeks in the reserve of the army and the landwehr. Those who are not able to serve must pay a fine (military tax) of eventually 200 crowns to be relieved from duty. There is also a one-year volunteer service for the better educated conscripts, who must provide equipment and food at their own cost. All citizens able to bear arms and belonging to the army or navy are compelled to serve in the Levy-in-mass (Landsturm Népfölkelés) from the nineteenth to the forty-second year. The

Levy-in-mass consists of two bans, the first comprising the men of from nineteen to thirty-seven years and the second those from thirty-eight to forty-two years. The Landsturm can be called out only in time of war.

AUSTRIA.

Austria proper is a constitutional monarchy composed of seventeen provinces and representing the following countries: Bohemia (kingdom, capital, Prague), Bokowina (duchy, capital, Czernowitz), Dalmatia (kingdom, capital, Zara), Galicia (kingdom, capital, Lemberg), Görtz and Gradisca (principality, capital, Görtz), Istria (margraviate, capital, Parenzo), Corinthia or Kärnton (duchy, capital, Klagenfurt), Carniola or Krain (duchy, capital, Laibach), Moravia (margraviate, capital, Brünn), Upper Austria (duchy, capital, Linz), Lower Austria (duchy, capital, Vienna), Salzburg (duchy, capital, Salzburg), Silesia (duchy, capital, Troppan), Styria or Steiermark (duchy, capital, Graz), Tyrol (principality, capital, Innsbruck), Trieste and territory, Vorarlberg (capital, Bregenz).

Capital: Vienna. National colors: Black and yellow.

Cabinet.

Premier.....Richard Freiherr von Bienerth
Minister of Finance.....Leon Ritter von Bilinski
Minister of National Defense.....Friedrich von Georgi
Minister of the Interior.....Guido von Haerdti
Minister of Railways.....Ludwig Wrba
Minister of Religion and Public Instruction.....Karl Graf Stnrgkh
Minister of Public Work.....August Ritt
Minister of Commerce.....Dr. Richard Weisskirchner
Minister of Justice.....Dr. Ritter von Hochenburger
Minister for Galicia.....Dr. Ritter von Dulemba

Constitution and Government.

The Parliament, or Reichsrath, is composed of two houses, the Herrenhaus (Upper House) and the Abgeordnetenhaus (Lower House). The Herrenhaus is formed of 15 archdukes who are of age, 74 nobles possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 5 archbishops and 8 bishops, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seats, and 159 life members nominated by the Emperor. The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 516 members, elected for six years by universal suffrage. Deputies must be thirty years of age, electors twenty-four. It is incumbent upon the head of the state to assemble the Reichsrath annually. Members of the lower house receive 20 crowns ($4) for each day's attendance, with an allowance for travelling expenses.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

The Kingdom of Hungary is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Croatia and Slavonia form an annex of the crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction.

Capital: Budapest. National colors: Red, white and green.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of the Interior.....Karl Graf Khuen-Hedervary
Finance.....Ladislaus von Lukacz
Commerce.....Karl von Hieronymi
Agriculture.....Graf Serenyi von Kis-Sereny
Justice, Religion and Public Instruction.....Franz Shekelyi

Constitution and Government.

The Parliament (Országgyülés) consists of an upper house or House of Magnates (Förendihaz) and a lower house (Kepviselöház). The nuuer house now includes the archdukes who have attained their majority (sixteen in number), ecclesiastical dignitaries (forty-seven), the ten bannerets of the kingdom, the Count of Presburg, the two guardians of the crown, the two presidents of the royal curia, the two presidents of the royal Court of Administration, the president of the Royal Table of Budapest, the three delegates from Croatia,-Slavonia, the Governor of Fiume, 8 princes, 185 counts and 50 barons whose families possess the right of hereditary peerage, and 66 life peers appointed by the crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The lower house, or House of Representatives, is composed of 413 members elected by the vote of all male citizens of twenty years of age and 40 members sent by the Croatia-Slavonian Diet. Representatives must be twenty-four years of age. Members of the lower house receive 4,800 crowns (about $970) a year, with an allowance of 1,600 crowns ($320) for house rent. At the head of the government of Croatia-Slavonia is the Banns (Lord Lieutenant), who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Zágrab (Agram), consists of 90 members elected for five years, chosen partly by the vote of electors who must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions or pay a small tax, partly by personal voters (not more than half), e. g., ecclesiastical and political dignitaries and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination

Trade of Austria-Hungary with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$11,617,896	$10,592,139	1908.....	$16,174,738	$15,425,659
1906.....	14,890,019	13,865,433	1909.....	14,226,703	15,436,587
1907.....	15,136,185	16,009,629	1910.....	14,962,731	17,408,910

FRANCE.

France, a republic since the overthrow of Napoleon III on September 4, 1870, is divided into eighty-seven departments. Including Algeria, which, however, is regarded as an integral part of France, and Tunis, which is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its colonies and dependencies in Africa, Asia and America have an area of about 4,000,000 square miles.

Capital: Paris. **National Colors:** Blue, white, red.

President of the Republic.....**Armand Fallieres**

Born at Mézin (Dep. Lot-et-Garonne), November 6, 1841. Elected (in place of Loubet), January 17, 1906.

The President is elected for seven years by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly. The salary of the President is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

Cabinet.

(Formed November 3, 1910.)

Premier and Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship.....**Aristide Briand**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Stephen Pichon**
Minister of Finance.....**Louis Lucien Klotz**
Minister of Justice.....**Theodore Girard**
Minister of Public Instruction.....**Maurice Faure**
Minister of War.....**General Brun**
Minister of Marine.....**Vice-Admiral Bone de Lapeyere**
Minister of Commerce and Industry.....**Jean Dupuy**
Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs.....**Louis Puech**
Minister of Agriculture.....**Maurice Raynaud**
Minister of Colonies.....**Jean Morel**
Minister of Labor.....**Louis Lafferre**

The ministers are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each minister is responsible to the chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the government.

Constitution and Government.

The National Assembly consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The Senate is composed of three hundred members, at least forty years of age. They are elected for nine years by special commissions of the departments and colonies and one-third retires every three years.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 592 members (one Deputy to every 70,000 population), elected for four years by universal suffrage. Deputies must be citizens not under twenty-five years of age. No one can be a member of parliament who has not complied with the prescription of the military law concerning the active service. The princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either house. Members of the active army and most of the public functionaries are not eligible.

Senators and Deputies receive 9,000 francs ($1,800) a year, and the Presidents of the two chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs ($14,400) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. Each citizen twenty-one years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote.

The Deputies number 592, and are divided into the following groups: Radicals and Radical-Socialists, 261; Independent-Socialists, 26; Unified Socialists, 76; Progressists, 72; Nationalists, 16; Conservatives, 62.

Military Service.

Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must on reaching the age of twenty serve two years in the Active Army, eleven years in the Reserve of the Active Army (two trainings of one month each), six years in the Territorial Army (one training of two weeks) and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. Part of the conscripts, drawn by lot and the number of which is fixed every year by the Minister of War, pass into the reserve after one year of active service, if they can read and write, or after two years if illiterate. Those who are not able to bear arms or belong to the Active Army for a period less than three years have to pay a military tax of 6 francs.

Government of Colonies and Protectorates.

The administration of the colonies is controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the Governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French Legislature.

Algeria.—Capital, Algiers, with 154,049 inhabitants. The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran and Constantine—form an intergral part of France, under the authority of a Governor General, who represents the government of the republic throughout Algerian territory. The French Chambers have alone the right of legis-

lating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one Senator and two Deputies to the National Assembly.

Madagascar.—This island, the fourth largest in the world, became a French possession in January, 1896, and on August 6, 1896, was declared, with its dependencies, a French colony. A Consultative Council of Administration has been established in the capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo). The colony is not represented in the French Parliament. The island is partly under civil and partly under military administration.

Reunion.—This island, 420 miles east of Madagascar, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council and an elective Council General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies.

Tunis.—This possession passed under the protectorate of France by virtue of the Treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882. The Bey is Sidi Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; born 1855; succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed el Hadi Bey, May 12, 1906. Heir apparent, Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey, born August 13, 1858, cousin of the reigning bey. The protectorate is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department of Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident General. The country is divided into thirteen districts, with French Governors. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives.

Guadeloupe.—This colony, consisting of two islands, with five dependencies consisting of five smaller islands, is under a Governor and an elected Council, and is represented by a Senator and two Deputies. The seat of government is Basse Terre.

French Guiana.—The colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of five members, and is represented in the French Parliament by one Deputy.

Martinique.—The colony is under a Governor, a General Council and elective municipal councils, and is represented by a Senator and two Deputies.

New Caledonia (with its dependencies—1, Isle of Pines, assigned as a place of detention for habitual criminals; 2, the Wallis Archipelago; 3, the Loyalty Islands; 4, the Huon Islands; 5, Fortuna and Alafi).—This colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary General, the Procureur General, the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the Director of the Penitentiary Administration, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonization and two notables of the colony appointed by the Minister of Colonies.

Area and Population of French Colonies and Protectorates.

	Area in sq. kilometres.	Inhabitants.
Africa.		
Algiers	890,000	5,158,051
Tunis (protectorate)	167,400	1,830,000
French W. Africa:		
Senegal	23,500	393,945
Senegambia and Niger	958,600	5,058,656
Mauritiania	893,700	223,000
French Guinea	275,100	1,497,777
Ivory Coast	310,700	889,479
Dahomey	169,500	749,000
Western Sahara	4,143,700	467,000
Congo (administered territ'y)	1,762,000	3,652,000
Somali Coast and dependencies	21,000	208,061
Madagascar	592,100	2,706,661
Mayotte and Comoro Islands	1,980	96,314
Réunion	1,980	177,677
St. Paul Island	7	.....
New Amsterdam Island	66	.....
Kerguelen	3,414	.....
Total Africa	10,214,700	23,108,000
Asia.		
Establishments in India:		
Chandernagor	9.4	25,137
Karikal	135.2	59,876
Mahé	59.1	9,577
Pondichéry	290.7	178,471
Yanaon	14.3	4,662
French Indo-China:		
Cochin-China	56,900	2,870,514
Cambodia	96,900	1,193,534
Annam	135,000	5,513,681
Laos	255,000	663,727
Tonking	119,200	5,896,510
Kwang-tchu-wan	700	177,097
Total Asia	664,200	16,592,800
America		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	242	6,482
Guadeloupe and dependencies	1,870	190,273
Martinique	987	182,024
French Guiana	78,900	39,117
Total America	81,000	417,896
Oceania.		
New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands	19,823	55,886
Chesterfield Islands. Wallis Islands (protectorate). Futuna and Alofi	255	6,000
Establishments in Oceania:		
Tahiti, Marquise Isls. Tuamotu Islands. Gambier Islands. Clipperton Island	4,140	30,974
Total Oceania	24,225	92,000
Total of all colonies and protectorates	10,984,700	40,211,000

Trade of France, Not Including Colonies, with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$76,071,308	$90,050,081	1908	$116,123,468	$101,999,541
1906	97,892,480	108,415,350	1909	108,764,262	108,387,337
1907	113,604,692	127,803,407	1910	117,627,466	132,363,346

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The German Empire, founded in 1870, is a constitutional confederated state, consisting of the following 26 states: The kingdoms of Prussia (including Lauenburg and, since 1890, Heligoland): Saxony, Bavaria and Würtemberg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen; the principalities of Lippe, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Waldeck; the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck and the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine. This Confederate League is under the presidentship of Prussia, and since January 18, 1871, the kings of Prussia are at the same time hereditary German emperors in whom are vested the executive power of the empire and the right to declare war on the defensive and make peace, conclude alliances and enter into treaties with foreign nations and appoint and receive ambassadors.

Capital: Berlin. **National Colors:** Black, white, red.

Emperor.—Wilhelm II (Victor Albert), King of Prussia, born at Berlin, January 27, 1859, eldest son of the Emperor Frederick III and the Empress Victoria; succeeded his father June 15, 1888; married February 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, born at Dolzig, October 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the Emperor.—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born at Potsdam May 6, 1882; married June 6 to Princess Cecille, born September 20, 1886, daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 2. Prince Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich, born July 7, 1883; married February 27, 1906, to Princess Sophie Charlotte, daughter of Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg. 3. Prince Adalbert, born July 14, 1884. 4. Prince Dr. August Wilhelm, born January 29, 1887; married October 22, 1908, to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. 5. Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888. 6. Prince Joachim, born December 17, 1890. 7. Princess Viktoria Luise, born September 13, 1892.

Heir Apparent.—Crown Prince Wilhelm, who has issue; Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906; Prince Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907; Prince Hubertus, born September 30, 1909.

Succession.—The imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Cabinet.

Imperial Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs..**Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg**
Minister of the Interior.....**Herr Delbrück**
Minister of the Navy.....**Admiral von Tirpitz**
Minister of Justice.....**Dr. Lisco**
Minister of the Treasury.....**Herr Wermuth**
Minister of Colonies.....**Dr. von Lindequist**
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.....**Herr Kraetke**
President, Imperial Railways Department.....**M. von Breitenbach**

Government and Constitution.

By the terms of the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia. Except, however, to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the league the Emperor cannot declare war without the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, is also necessary in regard to treaties that relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The legislature power of the empire is exercised by the Bundesrat, together with the Reichstag.

The Bundesrat or Federal Council represents the individual states of Germany. It is composed of 58 members, the individual states appointing for each session as many delegates as it has votes, viz., Prussia, 17; Bavaria, 6; Saxony, 4; Würtemberg, 4; Baden and Hesse, 3 each; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, 2 each; the other states, as well as the 3 free cities, 1 each. Alsace Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrat by 4 commissioners (Kommissäre), without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter (Governor General). The Bundesrat is also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such elects every year 12 standing committees, in each of which at least 4 states must be represented—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace Lorraine; for the Constitution; for the standing orders, and for railway tariffs. The Bundesrat is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Emperor.

The Reichstag represents the German nation. It consists of 397 members, elected for 5 years by universal suffrage. Both electors and deputies must be citizens 25 years of age. The various states of Germany are represented in the Reichstag as follows: Prussia, 236; Bavaria, 48; Saxony, 23; Würtemberg, 17; Baden, 14; Hesse, 9; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6; Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Hamburg, 3 each; Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, 2 each; Alsace Lorraine, 15; the other remaining states, 1 each.

On July 15, 1910, the members of the Reichstag were politically divided as follows: Centre (Clericals), 105; German Conservatives, 59; National Liberals, 49; Socialists, 49; Progressive People's Party, 48; Reichspartei (Realm Party), 25; Poles, 20; Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung, 17; Reform Party, 3; Independents, 18; Alsatians, 5; Lorrainers, 5; miscellaneous, 10.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor.

Military Service.

Military service is obligatory for all Germans, and no substitution is allowed. It begins with the 21st year and ends with the 39th year. Those who enlist before reaching the age of 20 must serve 19 years from the year of their entering in the army. The service comprises 7 years in the standing army (3 years in active service and 4 in the reserve); 12 years in the Landwehr (5 years in the first ban and 7 years in the second ban); 12 years in the depot reserve, from which in case of mobilization the deficiency in the active is filled, the depot being composed of those who either by lot or on account of ill-health have been exempted from service. The depot reservists who have served belong to the landwehr of the first ban until the 31st of March of the year in which they finish their 39th year, while the others pass to the first ban of the landsturm. Besides, every German capable of bearing arms forms part, from the 18th to the 40th year, of the first ban of the landsturm, and of the second ban from the 40th to the 45th year of age. One-year volunteers serve at their own charges.

The land forces of the empire in war and peace are under the orders of the Emperor, who is the commander-in-chief of the whole German army. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity; but in case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war time, and this oath is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops. In time of peace the kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Würtemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies; the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army. The German navy is imperial, and the Emperor as such is the supreme admiral in command in peace as well as in war.

The army budget for 1912 was $203,941,844, and the navy budget was $112,639,849.

Colonies and Dependencies.

	Estim'd area in sq. miles	Estim'd populat'n.		Estim'd area in sq. miles	Estim'd populat'n.
Africa.			Bismarck Archip'go.	20,000	188,000
Togoland	33,700	1,000,000	Caroline Islands	} 560	50,000
Camerun	191,130	3,500,000	Palaw Islands		
German S. W. Africa.	322,450	200,000	Marianne Islands	250	2,000
German East Africa	384,180	10,000,000	Solomon Islands	4,200	45,000
Total African possessions	931,460	14,700,000	Marshall Islands	150	15,000
Asia.			Samoan Islands	1,000	33,000
Klauchau (leased from China for 99 years).	200	33,000	Total Pacific possessions	96,160	443,000
In the Pacific.					
German New Guinea — Kaiser Wilh'm's L'd.	70,000	110,000	Total foreign dependencies	1,027,820	15,176,000

Trade of the United States with Germany, Excluding the German Colonies.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$194,498,258	$118,138,089	1908	$276,922,089	$142,935,547
1906	234,742,102	135,142,996	1909	235,324,140	143,525,828
1907	256,653,060	161,544,552	1910	249,555,926	168,806,237

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with colonies, protectorates and dependencies, and the Indian Empire (British India). The United Kingdom proper, composed of England and Wales (58,324 square miles), Scotland (30,405 square miles), and Ireland (32,360 square miles), is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the English House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Capital: London. **National colors:** Red, white, blue.

King—George V (Frederick Ernest Albert), "by the Grace of God of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," born June 3, 1865, eldest son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, born as Princess of Denmark December 1, 1844, succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910; married July 6, 1893, to Princess Mary of Teck, born May 26, 1867.

Children of the King—1. Edward Albert (Christian-George-Andreas-Patrick-David), Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894. 2. Albert Frederick (Arthur-George), born December 14, 1895. 3. Victoria Alexandra (Alice-Mary), born April 25, 1897. 4. Henry William (Frederick-Albert), born March 31, 1900. 5. George Edward (Alexander-Edmond), born December 20, 1902. 6. John (Charles-Francis), born July 12, 1905.

Sisters of the King—1. Princess Louise, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to Alexander Duff, First Duke of Fife. 2. Princess Victoria, born July 6, 1868; Princess Maude, born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark, now King Haakon VII of Norway.

Heir Apparent—Edward Albert, Prince of Wales.

Succession—In the succession to the Crown the sons of the sovereign and their descent have the preference over the daughters, but the latter and their descent exclude the lateral lines from the succession.

Cabinet.

Prime Minister.....Herbert Henry Asquith, K. C.
Lord High Chancellor.....Lord Loreburn, G. C. M. G.
Lord President of the Council.....Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O. M.
Lord Privy Seal.....Earl Crewe, K. G.
First Lord of the Treasury.....The Prime Minister
First Lord of the Admiralty.....Reginald McKenna, K. C.
Secretaries of State:
Home Affairs.....
Foreign Affairs.....Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Colonies.....Lewis Vernon Harcourt
War.....Richard Burdon Haldane, K. C.
India.....Earl Crewe, K. G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....David Lloyd George
Secretary for Scotland.....Lord Pentland
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.....Augustine Birrell, K. C.
Postmaster General.....Sydney Buxton
Presidents of Commi tees of the Council:
Board of Trade.....Winston Spencer Churchill
Local Government Board.....John Burns
Board of Agriculture.....Earl Carrington, K. G.
Board of Education.....Walter Runciman
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....Herbert Samuel
First Commissioner of Works.....Earl Beauchamp

The salaries of members of the Cabinet range from £10,000 for the Lord High Chancellor to £2,000 for the minor posts. The composition of the Cabinet is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. The members are appointed on the recommendation of the Premier, who dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

Constitution and Government.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, who is limited in his powers by Parliament, to which the Ministers are responsible. The supreme legislative power of the United Kingdom is vested in Parliament, divided into two houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, a division of which dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats (1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office (English bishops); (4) by election for life (Irish peers); by election for duration of Parliament (Scottish peers). The full Assembly would consist of 3 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquesses, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, 334 barons and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers; total, 616. No peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind or bankrupt. The Lord Chancellor of England is always the Speaker of the House of Lords.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members (465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland and 103 for Ireland), elected for seven years by secret ballot. No one under twenty-one years of age is eligible. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all government contractors and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commonos, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Every elector must be twenty-one years of age, be the proprietor of a house or a piece of land, or pay an annual rent of £10. Disqualified for registration are aliens and persons who within a year have received parochial poor relief.

In the House of Commons, elected December, 1909-January, 1910, the party divisions were as follows: Government coalition—Liberals, 275; Labor members, 40; Nationalists, 71; Independent Nationalists, 11; total, 397. Opposition—Unionists, 273. Coalition majority, 124.

Parliament was dissolved on November 28, 1910, and a new parliament was summoned to meet on January 31, 1911. For the result of the elections, which began on December 2, 1910, see "Addenda and Errata," at the end of this volume.

Military Service.

The military forces are divided into the regular army and the territorial army. The regular army, intended for all over-sea service, comprises its own reserve and a special reserve. Service in the British army is purely voluntary. The terms of enlistment are twelve years, of which three, five or nine years may be served in the reserve. Every able bodied man of good conduct may enlist for twenty-one years, which entitles him to a pension at the end of the term. The ordinary term of service of a battalion, battery, etc., in India or the colonies is ten years. The special reserve (about eighty thousand men) is drawn from the militia. The territorial army, partly formed into standing brigades, is destined for home defence. It is composed of the ex-volunteers and the "imperial yeomanry" (men who bring their own horses). Enlistment in this territorial army is for a term of four years. During the exercises the men are subject to the military code. The militia is the old "constitutional" army, intended for the maintenance of order within the kingdom and for home defence. In principle, service in the militia is obligatory to every male from eighteen to forty-five.

Trade of the United Kingdom with the United States.

Year ending June 30—	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30—	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$523,192,320	$175,086,044	1908	$580,663,522	$190,355,475
1906	583,503,322	210,019,336	1909	514,627,365	208,612,758
1907	607,783,255	246,112,047	1910	505,552,871	271,029,772

CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada, the largest of the British possessions, includes the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories (Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin) and the Yukon Territories, and has an estimated total area of 3,745,574 square miles, and an estimated population (March 31, 1909) of 7,185,000.

Capital and Seat of Government ..... **Ottawa**
Governor General ..... **Earl Grey**
(Appointed in 1904 for five years, and term extended for year. Salary, £16,000.)

Cabinet.

Premier and President of the Privy Council ..... **Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G.**
Secretary of State ..... **Hon. Charles Murphy**
Minister of Trade and Commerce ..... **Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G. C. M. G**
Minister of Justice ..... **Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C.**
Minister of Marine and Fisheries ..... **Hon. Louis P. Brodeur**
Minister of Militia and Defence ..... **Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K. C. M. G.**
Postmaster General ..... **Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux**
Minister of Agriculture ..... **Hon. Sydney A. Fisher**
Minister of Public Works ..... **Hon. William Pugsley**
Minister of Finance ..... **Hon. William S. Fielding**
Minister of Railways and Canals ..... **Hon. George P. Graham**
Minister of the Interior ..... **Hon. Frank Oliver**
Minister of Customs ..... **Hon. William Paterson**
Minister of Inland Revenue ..... **Hon. W. Templeman**
Minister of Labor ..... **Hon. W. L. McKenzie King**

The salary of the Prime Minister is $12,000 a year; of each member of the Cabinet, from $5,000 to $7,000, and in addition every minister of the crown, including the Premier, receives his salary as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada, $2,500.

Constitution and Government.

The executive power is vested in the King, represented by the Governor General, aided by a Council, composed of fourteen heads of departments. The Lieutenant Governors for the nine provinces forming the Dominion, and having each a separate Parliament and administration, are appointed by the Governor General for a term of five years. The legislative power is vested in the Parliament of the Dominion, consisting of the Senate and House of Commons.

The Senate is composed (at present) of eighty-seven members (24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 each for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan), appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the ministry for the time being. Each Senator must be thirty years of age, a born or naturalized subject of the King and the owner of property, real or personal, amounting to $4,000. Senators receive $2,500 for the session, with a deduction of $15 a day for the days when the member does not attend; the Speaker of the Senate has a salary of $4,000 a year.

The House of Commons is composed of members elected by the people for five years at the longest (at the rate, at present, of one representative for every 22,688 of population). It has now 221 members—86 elected for Ontario, 65 for

Quebec (which must always have 65), 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 7 for Alberta, 10 for Saskatchewan and 1 for Yukon. Eligible are natural born or naturalized subjects of the King, no property qualifications being required. Each member of the House of Commons has an allowance of $2,500 for the session, with a deduction of $15 a day for the days when the member does not attend. The members elect their Speaker, who has a salary of $4,000 a year. The leader of the opposition receives $7,000 a session, in addition to the ordinary sessional allowance. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member of a majority of votes taken by ballot. The qualifications for voting vary in the several provinces.

Provisional Government.

Each of the nine provinces has a separate Parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant Governor at the head of the executive. All other territories except the district of Keewatin and Yukon Territory are governed by a commissioner and a council of four, appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa. Yukon Territory is governed by a commissioner and an executive council of ten members, five of whom are elected by the people.

Military Service.

The Dominion of Canada is divided, for military purposes, into thirteen military districts. All adult males from eighteen to sixty years of age form part of the militia, called upon in four classes. The first two classes comprise all unmarried men from eighteen to thirty, and from thirty to forty-five years of age; the third class consists of the married men from eighteen to forty-five years, and the fourth, of those from forty-five to sixty years old. Enlistment is voluntary or by lot. The term of service is three years.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30—	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30—	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$140,529,581	$62,469,632	1908	$167,035,947	$75,131,666
1906	156,736,675	68,249,050	1909	163,448,656	79,317,055
1907	183,206,067	73,334,615	1910	215,900,021	95,128,310

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, constituted by act of the British Parliament of July 9, 1900, and established since January 1, 1901, consists of the six colonies (now denominated original states) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and form an indissoluble federative union under the British crown; that is to say, a federative state under the British flag, with an autonomous constitution and Parliament. The executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor General, who is assisted by an executive council of seven members.

Capital, Melbourne.

Governor General.....
President of the Executive Council.....
Vice-President of the Executive Council.....

Constitution and Government.

The legislative power is vested in a federal Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six members, elected for six years by the parliaments of the original states (six for each state). The House of Representativevs is composed, as nearly as can be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, elected for three years, on a population basis, in such a manner that no original state has less than five Representatives. Every Senator or member of the House of Representatives must be of full age, a natural born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalized subject under the law of the United Kingdom or of a state of the Commonowealth. Electoral qualifications are those of the several states.

The area of the Australian Commonwealth is estimated at 2,974,581 square miles, with a population estimated, in 1908, of 4,275,306.

NEW ZEALAND.

Capital, Wellington, in the North Island.

The Dominion of New Zealand, officially established as a Colony in 1840, consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent, e. g.: The North Island (estimated area 44,468 square miles), the South Island (58,525 square miles), and Stewart Island (665 square miles). The total area of New Zealand (inclusive of Chatham, Cook and other outlying small islands) is estimated at 104,751 square miles, with a population (in 1906) of 888,578 whites and 47,731 Maoris.

Government and Constitution.

The legislative power is vested in a Governor, who is by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of the forces, aided by a ministry of eight members and a General Assembly, consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representa-

tives. The Legislative Council is composed of forty-five members appointed for seven years (eligible for reappointment), who are paid at the rate of £200 per annum, and the House of Representatives of eighty members, among them four Maoris, elected for three years, and paid at the rato of £300 per annum. Women cannot be members of either branch of the legislature. Every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the colony and three months in one electoral district, has a right to vote. For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll.

Trade of British Australia with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1905.....	$26,349,885	$19,908,587	1908.....	$34,924,753	$14,293,044
1906.....	29,001,147	11,515,415	1909.....	29,671,373	16,928,090
1907.....	32,112,145	17,739,632	1910.....	33,396,632	19,140,210

THE INDIAN EMPIRE

British India, that part of the great Indian peninsula which is governed by the King of the United Kingdom through the Governor General, and the administration of which is controlled by the British Parliament, is divided into thirteen provinces and about two hundred and thirty general districts, comprising an area of 1,097,901 square miles with a population of 232,072,832 (census 1901). There are, besides, territories of native princes beyond that area which are under the suzerainty of the King, and tracts of tribal territory under the political influence though not yet under the administrative rule of the Indian government.

Capital ..... **Calcutta**

(During summer the seat of the Indian government is Simla.)

Emperor of India.....**George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland**

Secretary of State for India.....**Earl Crewe, K. G.**

Viceroy and Governor General.....**Earl of Minto**

Cabinet.

The Cabinet is composed of Secretaries at the head of the departments of Finance (ordinary and military), Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Legislative, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, and Commerce and Industry.

Constitution and Government.

The administration of the Indian Empire in England is intrusted to a Secretary of State, who as a member ot the Cabinet is responsible to and represents the supreme authority of Parliament. He is assisted by a Council of not less than ten members. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by the Secretary of State and a majority of his Council. The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor General (who since 1858 has also been Viceroy), appointed by the King-Emperor, who also appoints the Governor of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the ordinary members of the Councils of the Governor General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, all, with the exception of the judges in the High Courts, usually for a term of five years. The Governor General's Executive Council now is composed of five ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as of the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All acts of the Supreme Government in India run in the name of "The Governor General (Viceroy) in Council." The Governor General has also a Legislative Council composed of members (sixty-eight) nominated by himself. The Council has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burmah, but with smaller membership. The Governor General's Council has an official majority of three, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities.

The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree, but they are all governed by the native princes and ministers with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single state or of a group of states. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to one another or to external states. They are not permitted to maintain a military force above a specified limit. No European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute.

Local Government.

Municipal bodies in hundreds of municipal towns impose taxes, enact bylaws, mako improvements and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bylaws can be brought into force. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools and hospitals.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1905.....	$5,431,576	$34,296,146	1908.....	9,238,202	$44,465,398
1906.....	6,197,089	46,763,975	1909.....	8,372,137	43,547,347
1907.....	7,310,143	59,007,069	1910.....	7,581,233	45,320,268

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

All dependencies of a possession, as well as all possessions being in some dependent relation to another possession, follow the latter, and those that have no independent administration are indented. Possessions which have no colonial administration are indicated by an asterisk, the protectorates by the addition of the word "prot.":

	Area. Sq miles	Population.
I. Mediterranean.		
Gibraltar	2	23,443
Malta	117	220,527
Cyprus	3,584	258,997
Total.....	3,703	502,967
II. Asia.		
Indian Empire.....	1,863,410	295,213,000
Ceylon	25,332	4,038,456
Maldive Archipelago (prot.)	115	30,000
Straits Settlements.....	1,600	628,016
Federated Malay States, Pirak, Selangor, Negrl, Semblan, Pahang, Kelantan, Trenggaanu, Kedah	38,380	1,534,000
Johore	6,950	200,000
British North Borneo..	31,106	160,000
Labuan	30	8,286
Sultanate of Brunei (prot.)	8,100	30,000
Sultanate of Sarawak (prot.)	39,855	500,000
Hong Kong.....	48	334,372
Territory leased.....	341	102,894
*Kamaran Islands.....	50	100
Weihelwei	285	130,792
Bahrein Islands (prot.)	230	68,000
Total.....	2,015,800	302,977,900
III. Africa.		
Gambia	3,619	161,000
Sierra Leone.....	30,000	1,326,700
Gold Coast.....	119,260	1,696,965
S. Nigeria and Lagos..	77,260	6,000,000
N. Nigeria.....	256,400	7,000,000
Somaliland	68,000	348,076
E. Africa Protectorate	175,588	4,038,256
Ugunda Protectorate...	223,500	3,520,000
Zanzibar	1,020	225,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	40,980	997,217
S. African Federation: Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Col.....	473,954	5,530,216
Swaziland	6,536	90,890
Southern Rhodesia...	148,575	677,700
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	134,100
Basutoland	10,293	351,000
Northern Rhodesia...	291,000	721,000
Mauritius	835	381,562
Seychelles and Dep....	149	21,982
Tristan d'Acunha Isl..	45	78
St. Helena.....	47	3,558
Ascension Islands.....	34	410
Total.....	2,202,100	33,226,000
IV. America.		
Canada	3,729,665	6,153,789
Newfoundland	42,734	230,139
Labrador	7,000	4,024
Bermuda	19	19,229
British Honduras.....	7,562	42,406
West Indies:		
Bahamas	4,404	60,309
Jamaica	4,207	835,800
Turks and Caicos Isl..	287	691
Cayman Isl., Dep...	225	6,000
Windward Isl.....	702	135,849
Leeward Isl.....	506	178,378
Barbados	166	194,518
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	334,543
British Guiana.....	90,277	304,549
Falkland Isl.....	6,500	2,289
Dependencies (South Georges, S. Orkney, Sandwich Isl., South Shetland, Graham Land)	157,000	
Total.....	4,053,000	8,504,000
V. Australia and the Pacific.		
Australia	3,063,230	4,656,000
New Zealand and Dep	104,660	989,560
Fiji	7,740	128,404
Tonga or Friendly Isl. (prot.)	390	21,695
*Fanning Isl.....	258	350
*Union Isl.....	5	1,050
*Phoenix Isl.....	4	19
*Gilbert and Ellis Isl..	180	30,000
*Brit. Solomon Isl.....	8,357	150,215
*Santa Cruz Isl.....	362	7,000
*Tucopia Isl.....	25	700
Pitcairn Isl.....	2	141
Total.....	3,185,200	5,985,000

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Union, formally proclaimed on May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of peace in South Africa, consists of four provinces—Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State (the former Orange River Colony)—comprising a territory of 477,463 square miles, with a white population of about 1,250,000 and a black population of considerably more than 5,000,000.

Executive capital, Pretoria.. Seat of Legislature, Cape Town.

Governor-General .....Viscount Herbert J. Gladstone

(Salary, $50,000 per annum.)

Cabinet.

(Formed May 30, 1910.)

Premier and Agriculture ..... General Louis Botha
Interior, Mines and Defence ..... General J. C. Smuts
Railways and Harbors ..... J. W. Sauer
Justice ..... J. B. Hertzog
Education ..... F. S. Malan
Finance ..... H. C. Hull

Constitution and Government.

The constitution was ratified by the four colonies in June, 1909, and, with minor changes, passed the British Parliament and received the royal assent on September 20, 1909. It follows somewhat closely the Canadian model, i. e., specific powers are given the colonies, but all power not specifically granted remain in the general government. Both the English and Dutch languages are officially recognized. The executive, as well as the control and administration of matters relating to natives and Asiatics, are vested in the Governor-General, advised by an Executive Council of not more than ten members, appointed by him. He also appoints the members of the Supreme Court, who are irremovable except for misconduct or incapacity.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament (opened for the first time November 4, 1910), consisting of a Senate and an Assembly, and in the Governor-General, representing the Crown, who may summon, prorogue or dissolve the Parliament. The Senate is composed of 40 members—8 appointed by the Governor-General and 8 elected by each province. A Senator must be thirty years old and own real estate worth $5,000; while members of both houses must be of European descent and resident at least five years in the provinces. Four of the Senators are chosen because of their special fitness for looking after the interests of the colored races.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 121 members, elected directly by electoral divisions, for terms of five years. For the first term Cape Town has 51, Natal 17, Orange Free State 17 and Transvaal 36 members.

Each province has a provincial council, which deals with elementary education, local institutions, agriculture, etc., levies direct taxation, and may borrow money on the provincial credit: also an administrator appointed by the Governor-General, for a term of five years.

Trade of British South Africa with the United States.

Year ended June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ended Yearended	from U. S. Imports	to U. S. Exports
1905	$11,911,925	$648,247	1908	$7,847,045	$1,760,350
1906	11,704,668	981,808	1909	7,298,954	1,689,570
1907	7,689,759	1,573,940	1910	9,614,406	2,178,174

ITALY.

The Kingdom of Italy is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy in the male posterity of the House of Savoy (Catholic) since March 17, 1861. Italy is divided into sixty-nine provinces with a total area of 286,682 square kilometres, but with its dependencies it has an area of 787,332 square kilometres (Italian colony Eritrea in Africa, 118,610; Italian Somaliland in Africa, 336,040, and the leased territory, Tien-Tsin, 46 kilometres).

Capital, Rome. **National Colors:** Green, white, red.

King.—Vittorio Emanuele III (Ferdinand Marie-Janvier), born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I of Italy and Queen Margherita, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married, October 24, 1896, to Helena, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicolas I, King of Montenegro; offspring, one son and three daughters.

Heir Apparent.—Crown Prince Umberto-Nicola-Tomasso Giovanni, Prince of Piemonte, born September 15, 1904, in the Castle of Racconigi.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of the Interior ..... Luigi Luzzatti
Minister of Justice ..... Signor Fani
Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... Marquis A. Di San Giuliano
Minister of the Treasury ..... Francesco Tedesco
Minister of Finance ..... Signor Facta
Minister of War ..... General Spingardi
Minister of Marine ..... Admiral Leonardi
Minister of Public Instruction ..... Signor Credaro
Minister of Public Works ..... Signor Sacchi
Minister of Agriculture ..... Signor Raineri
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs ..... Signor Ciuffelli

Government and Constitution.

Under the present constitution, which is an expansion of that granted on March 4, 1848, to the former kingdom of Sardinia, the executive power of the state belongs exclusively to the King, who exercises it through responsible ministers. The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of 390 members, above forty years of age, who are nominated by the King

for life among twenty-one categories of notables (filling a high office, having acquired fame in science, literature or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or paying taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire ($600). The Senate can by royal decree be constituted into a high court of justice to sit on crimes of high treason, attempts against the safety of the state, or to judge ministers accused by the Lower House.

The Lower House is composed of 508 members elected directly by as many electoral colleges or districts. A deputy must be thirty years old. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers and various other classes of functionaries high in office may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty (not including the Ministers and the under-secretaries of state). The two Chambers meet annually, the sittings being public. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members is present. Neither Senators nor Representatives receive salary, but they are allowed to travel free by rail or steamer

Electors for deputies to the Lower House are all Italians over twenty-one years of age who can read and write and pay 20 lire ($4) in direct taxation. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes are qualified to vote by their position.

Military Service.

Military service is obligatory. It begins with the completion of the twentieth year and lasts nineteen years, of which two or three years are passed in active service, five or six in the reserve of the permanent army, three or four in the mobile militia, and seven years in the territorial militia. Men in the cavalry are three years in active service. The men qualified to serve but who, by lot, have been exempted from active service form a second category; they are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those whose family interests demand exceptional consideration form a third category. In time of peace they are, during the nineteen years of their military obligation, called to arms only for a thirty days' training; in time of war they have garrison duty and form the last reserve. Conscripts of superior education are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum fixed annually (1,200 to 2,000 lire).

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1905	$39,919,588	$38,602,538	1908	$54,217,394	$44,844,174
1906	48,081,740	40,597,556	1909	58,509,595	49,287,894
1907	61,746,965	50,455,119	1910	53,467,053	49,868,367

RUSSIA.

The Russian Empire is a constitutional monarchy under an autocratic tsar, hereditary in the male posterity (primog) of the house of Romanof-Holstein-Gottorp, and, after the extinction of the male line, transmissible to the female descent. The empire comprises: Russia proper (50 provinces), 1,859,195 square miles; Poland (10 provinces), 49,084 square miles; Finland (grand duchy, but now forming an integral part of the empire), 144,211 square miles; Caucasia (11 provinces), 181,550 square miles; Siberia, 3 provinces and regions), 4,817,687 square miles; Central Asia (10 provinces and regions), 1,327,317 square miles; total, 8,879,044 square miles, or 19,099,886 Russian square versts.

Capital, St. Petersburg. **National colors,** white, blue, red.

Tsar—Nicolas II, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III and of Princess Dagmar (Maria Feodorovna), daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark; born May 6 (May 19 new style), 1868; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1, new style, 1894; married November 14 (26), 1894, to Princess Alix (Alexandra Feodorovna), daughter of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria; born May 25 (June 6), 1872, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicolaivitch, born July 30 (August 12), 1904, and four daughters, Olga, born November 3 (15), 1895; Tatiana, born May 29 (June 10), 1897; Marie, born June 14 (26), 1899; Anastasia, born June 5 (18), 1901.

Heir Apparent—Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaivitch (Tsarevitch), born July 30 (August 12), 1901.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of the Interior.....**P. A. Stolypin**
Minister of the Imperial Court.....**Baron V. A. Frederiksz**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**S. D. Sasanoff**
Minister of War.....**General A. V. Suchomlinoff**
Minister of the Navy.....**M. Volvodsky**
Minister of Justice.....**F. G. Chteheglovitoff**
Minister of Public Instruction.....**M. Kasso**
Minister of Finance.....**V. N. Kokovtsoff**
Minister of Commerce and Industry.....**S. F. Timacheff**

RUSSIA—Cabinet (Continued).

Minister of Communications.....S. V. Ruchloff
Procurator General of the Holy Synod.....M. Lukjanoff
Chief of the Institution of the Empress Marie.....Prince Galitzine
Chief of the Chancery of Petitions.....Baron A. A. Budberg
Chief of the Tsar's Own Chancery.....A. S. Taneleff
Chief of the Agricultural Department.....S. F. Krivochein

Government and Constitution.

The imperial manifesto of October 17, 1905, grants the population public liberty, based on the principles of the inviolability of the person and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association. The legislative power is exercised by the Emperor conjointly with the Council of the Empire (first chamber) and the Duma (second chamber), convoked annually by imperial ukase. The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers. Every measure, before being submitted for the imperial sanction, must be passed by both the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and all such as are rejected by one of the two legislative institutions cannot be laid before the Tsar. According to a manifesto of April 24 (May 7), 1906, the Council of the Empire is to consist of 98 elected members, 6 being elected by the Synod of the Orthodox Church, 34 by the assemblies of the Zemstvo of each government, 16 by a congress of the representatives of the landed proprietors of the 16 provinces of European Russia, which have no Zemstvo; 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the universities and 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and of industry, and an equal number annually by the Tsar. The elective members of the Council must have attained their fortieth year and are elected for a term of nine years. They are renewed by one-third every three years. Their honorarium is 25 rubles ($12 50) a day during the session.

The Duma is composed of 524 members, elected indirectly for five years by electoral bodies of the chief towns and governments or provinces and of the greatest cities, composed of delegates chosen by the district or town elective assemblies. Electors and eligibles must be Russian subjects, twenty-five years of age. Soldiers, students, governors of provinces (in provinces governed by them) and police officers (in the localities for which they act) may note vote. The members of the Duma receive an honorarium of 10 rubles ($12 50) a day during the session. The Duma and Council of the Empire may be dissolved before the expiration of their term by imperial ukase.

Military Service.

Military duty is obligatory for all men from their twenty-first year, and comprises, in European Russia, five years in the active army, fourteen years in the reserve of the active army (two trainings, each six weeks), and five years in the Opolchenie (militia); in the Asiatic dominions, four years in the active army, thirteen years in the reserve and five years in the Opolchenie (to forty-four years of age); in the Caucasian army, three years in the active army, fifteen years in the Caucasian Reserve (in militia to forty-four years of age). For the Cossacks military service begins at the age of nineteen. In the navy, active service five years and five years in the reserve. Certain privileges are granted on account of education; doctors, teachers, pharmacists, veterinaries, as well as artists who study abroad at the expense of the state, are exempt from service in time of peace. Mohametans of Caucasia able to bear arms are exempt from personal service, but must pay a military tax.

Trade of Russia, Not Including Asiatic Russia, with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$16,774,033	$30,653,914	1908.....	$16,342,377	$11,113,421
1906.....	16,001,970	13,536,503	1909.....	15,633,175	11,051,571
1907.....	19,778,156	16,559,437	1910.....	16,789,930	16,196,154

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Empire, a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, consists of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa, comprsing tributory countries such as Egypt and the Island of Samos, as well as islands under foreign administration such as Crete and Cypros.

Capital: Constantinople. **National Colors:** Green (sacred color) and red.

Sultan—Mehmed V. (formerly Mehmed Rechad), Khalif of the Moslems, thirty-fifth sovereign, in male descent, of the house of Othman and the twenty-ninth since the conquest of Constantinople, born in Constantinople, November 3, 1844; son of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid Khan; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his brother, Abdul Hamid, on April 27, 1909; has issue three sons and one daughter.

Heir Apparent—Prince Youssouff-Izzedin, born in Constantinople, October 9, 1857, son of Sultan Abdul Aziz, the present Sultan's uncle.

Succession—The crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

Cabinet.

Prime Minister (Grand Vizier).....Ismael Hakki Pacha
Foreign Affairs.....Rifaat Pacha
Interior.....Tabat Bey
Finances.....Djavid Bey
Justice.....Nedjmeddin Morela
Navy.....Col-Mouk
War.....Mahmud Chefket Pacha
Commerce and Public Works.....Haladjian Effendi
Agriculture, Forests.....Mavrocordato
Public Instruction.....
Chekh-ul-Islam.....Mousa Kharzin Effendi

Military Service.

Military service is obligatory for a term of three years (cavalry and artillery four) in the standing army. All conscripts may, however, after three months' service, be exempted from further service in the active army by paying 50 Turkish pounds. Then comes six (for cavalry and artillery five) years in the reserve (Ihtiat), with an annual training of six weeks; nine years in the territorial army or Landwehr (Redif), with two trainings, each one month, and two years in the reserve of the territorial army or Landsturm (Mustafiz). Conscripts assigned to the depot reserve (Tertib-i-sani) have only to serve from six to nine months. In the navy the period of service is twelve years, viz., five years in active service, three years in the reserve and four years in the Redif.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution, after the model of West European states, proclaimed by Abdul-Hamid December 23, 1876, abolished de facto after 1877, was re-established June 24, 1908. The Congress of the empire is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senators are nominated by the Sultan and must be at least forty years of age. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of one member for every 50,000 male inhabitants, elected indirectly, and at least thirty years of age. Every Ottoman subject at the age of twenty who pays taxes has a right to vote. Ministers and other functionaries of the state are not eligible.

Trade with the United States.

(Turkey in Europe only.)

Year ended June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ended June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$527,488	$5,173,252	1908	$1,418,024	$4,554,509
1906	874,449	6,508,518	1909	1,896,249	6,393,468
1907	1,125,099	6,939,761	1910	1,613,168	8,689,769

JAPAN (Nipon).

Japan is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, comprising 4,223 small and large islands and the former Kingdom of Korea, annexed in August, 1910. The empire is said to have been founded by the first Emperor Jimnu Tenno, 660 B. C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns.

Capital, Tokio. National Colors: White, red.

Emperor.—Mutsuhito (Majesty), born at Kioto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, February 13, 1867; married, February 9, 1869, to Princess Haruka, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo, and has issue one son and four daughters.

Heir Apparent.—Prince Yoshihito (Haru no Miya), born August 31, 1879; proclaimed Crown Prince (Kótaishi) November 3, 1869; married, May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo.

Succession.—By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants the throne devolves upon the nearest prince and his descendants.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Finance.....Marquis Taro Katsura
Interior.....Baron Tosuke Hirata
Foreign Affairs.....Count Jutaro Komura
War.....Viscount Seiki Terauchi
Navy.....Baron Minoru Safto
Justice.....Viscount Okabe
Public Instruction.....Eitaro Komatsubara
Agriculture and Commerce.....Baron Kanetake Oura
Communications.....Baron Shinpei Goto
Imperial Household.....Viscount Chiaki Watanabe

Constitution and Government.

The Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by him. He also exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the imperial family of full age; (2) princes of the age of twenty-five and upward; (3) counts, viscounts and barons of the age of twenty-five and upward, who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order; (4) persons above the age of thirty years, who have been nominated by the Emperor for meritorious services to the state or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the fifteen male inhabitants thereof, above the age of thirty years, paying thereon the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2) and (3) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of all the members of the nobility—altogether 366 members.

The House of Representatives, composed of 379 members, is elected for four years by districts and by the vote of all subjects of not less than twenty-five years of age and paying taxes to the amount of not less than 10 yen (about $5) a year. Voting is by secret single ballot. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than thirty years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives. Disqualified from membership are officials of the imperial household, judges, auditors, collectors, police officials, military and naval officers and men in active service, priests and ministers of religion, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, and officials connected with the election in the electoral districts for which they act.

The presidents of both houses receive annual salaries of 5,000 yen (1 yen about 50 cents); vice-presidents, 3,000 yen; the members of both houses, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet must be assembled at least once a year.

Military Service.

All Japanese subjects are liable to the military service. It begins from the finished twentieth year of age and comprises two years in the active army (Geneki) or four years in the navy; four years and four months in the reserve (Yobi) or three years in the navy, and ten years in the territorial army or landwehr (Kobi), or five years in the navy. All those who have not been enlisted for the active service are subject to call at the so-called depots of the army and the navy, and from them the deficiencies in the active army and navy are filled. The term of such service in the army is twelve years and four months, while in the navy it is one year. Besides all able bodied men from seventeen to forty years of age, enlisted neither in the active army nor in the reserve, nor in the depot, form part of the national army (landsturm). There are also, as in Germany, one-year volunteers who serve at their own charge.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1905.....	$51,719,683	$51,821,629	1908.....	$41,432,327	$68,107,545
1906.....	38,464,952	52,551,520	1909.....	26,691,613	70,392,722
1907.....	38,770,060	68,910,594	1910.....	21,959,310	66,398,761

HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT, APPOINTED BY THE NATIONS CREATING IT.

Argentine Republic.

Estanislas S. Zeballos, LL. D., professor of private international law at the University of Buenos Ayres, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion; Roque Saenz Peña, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rome and at Berne, delegate plenipotentiary to the Second Peace Conference; Luis Maria Drago, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion, deputy, delegate plenipotentiary at the Second Peace Conference; Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion, professor of constitutional law at the University of Buenos Ayres, deputy, delegate plenipotentiary at the Second Peace Conference.

Austria-Hungary.

Count Albert Apponyi, Privy Councillor, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction of Hungary, member and formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament; Henri Lammasch, LL. D., Aulic Councillor, member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, professor of international law at the University of Vienna; His excellency Albert de Berzeviczy, Privy Councillor, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction of Hungary, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Letters; Ernest de Plener, LL. D.; Privy Councillor, President of the Supreme Court of Accounts.

Belgium.

His excellency Mr. Beernaert, Minister of State, member of the Chamber of Representatives; Baron Descamps, Minister of Sciences and Arts, Minister of State of the Independent State of the Congo, Senator and secretary general of the Institute of International Law; Ernest Nijs, counsellor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels; Mr. Arendt, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Bolivia.

Severo Fernandez Alonso, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia, formerly pro-

fessor of international law at the University of Chuquisaca; Claudio Pinilla, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ismael Montes, LL. D., formerly President of the republic, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at London and Paris; Ignacio Calderon, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, formerly professor of law in the University of La Paz, formerly Minister of Finance.

Brazil.

His excellency, Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira, LL. D., formerly Senator, formerly Councillor of State, formerly President of the late Imperial Council of Ministers; his excellency, Ruy Barbosa, LL. D., Senator, formerly Ambassador, formerly vice-chief of the provisional government of the republic, member of the Brazilian Academy; his excellency, Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, formerly deputy, ambassador at Washington, member of the Brazilian Academy; Clovis Bevilaqua, jurisconsulte of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, member of the faculty of law of Pernambuco, member of the Brazilian Academy.

Bulgaria.

Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., attorney, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship, formerly professor at the University of Sofia; Dimitri Stancioff, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, minister plenipotentiary at Paris.

Chili.

Carlos Concha, LL. D., formerly Minister of War and Marine, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres; Miguel Cruchaga, LL. D., formerly President of the Council, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres; Alejandro Alvarez, LL. D., "Elève Diplome" of the School of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris, technical adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; José Antonio Gandarillas.

China.

His excellency Wu Ting-Fang, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, formerly imperial commissioner for the revision of laws; his excellency Hoo-Wei-Teh, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Tokio; his excellency Liou-She-Shun, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris; his excellency F. van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice.

Colombia.

General Jorge Holquin, publiciste, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, financial delegate in Europe; General Marcelliano Vargas, formerly minister plenipotentiary, Minister of the Interior; Felipe Diaz Erazo, counsellor of legation at Paris.

Cuba.

Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, LL. D., Senator, professor of international public and private law at the University of Havana; Gonzalo de Quesada, barrister, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington; Manuel Sanguily, barrister, Senator; Juan B. Hernandes Barreiro, LL. D., President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Republic.

Denmark.

His excellency, F. H. Deuntzer, Privy Counsellor, formerly President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly professor of law at the University of Copenhagen, counsellor extraordinary to the Supreme Court; Axel Vedel, chamberlain, formerly director at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, formerly delegate to the Second International Peace Conference, prefect of the Department of Praestoe; C. E. Cold, counsellor of the Court of Appeals of Copenhagen; P. F. Forgeneen, professor of law at the University of Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic.

Apolinar Tejera, rector of the Professional Institute of Santo Domingo; Francisco Henriquez I. Carvajal, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; Rafael J. Castillo, LL. D., President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Eliseo Grullon, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ecuador.

Luis Felipe Carbo, deputy, Senator, formerly Minister of the Interior, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Mexico City and at Bogota, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington; Honorato Vasquez, LL. D., Deputy, Senator, Under Secretary of State at the Department for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, rector of the University of Azuay, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Lima and Madrid; Victor Manuel Rendon, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris and Madrid; General Julio Andreade, Deputy, Under Secretary of State at the Department of War and Marine, Minister of Public Instruction, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Bogota.

France.

Leon Bourgeois, LL. D., Senator, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly President of the Cabinet Council; A. Decrais, Senator, formerly ambassador to Italy, to Austria-Hungary, and to Great Britain, formerly Minister of the Colonies; Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, minister plenipotentiary, Senator; Louis Renault, minister plenipotentiary, professor in the Faculty of Law of Paris, law officer of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

German Empire.

Mr. Kriege, LL. D., counsellor of legation, associate counsel of the Department for Foreign Affairs; Mr. von Martitz, LL. D., Privy Councillor, professor of law at the University of Berlin; Mr. von Bar, LL. D., Judicial Privy Councillor, professor of law at the University of Göttingen.

Great Britain.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, LL. D., formerly of the Court of Appeals, member of the Privy Council; the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Satow, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Peking, member of the Privy Council; the Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada; the Earl de Desart, K. C. B., formerly Solicitor of the Treasury.

Greece.

Denis Stephanos, Deputy, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; Georges Streit, professor of international law at the University of Athens; Michel Kebedgy, judge of the Mixed Court of Appeals at Alexandria; A. Typaldo Bassia, Deputy, professor of political economy at the University of Athens.

Guatemala.

Francisco Anguiano, LL. D., Vice-President of the National Assembly, President of the Council of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Interior and of Justice; Antonio Batres Jauregui, Councillor of State, formerly President of the Judicial Power and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington and Rio de Janeiro; Carlos Salazar, substitute dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan counsel at the Court of Justice of Central America, formerly member of the Court of Appeals; Francisco de Arce, LL. D., Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, Brussels, Paris, London and Rome.

Haiti.

Jaques Nicolas Leger, barrister, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington; Solon Menos, barrister, formerly Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, Justice and Foreign Relations, president of the Legislative Society of Port au Prince; F. D. Legitime, publiciste, formerly President of Haiti; Tertullien Guilbaud, barrister, formerly private secretary to the President, former member of the Constitutional Assembly, formerly Senator.

Italy.

His excellency Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, LL. D., Senator of the Kingdom, First President of the Court of Cassation at Rome; Auguste Pierantoni, Senator, professor of international law at the Royal University at Rome; Guido Fusinato, Deputy Councillor of State, professor of international law; Victor Emmanuel Orlando, lawyer, university professor, Member of Parliament, formerly Minister of Justice.

Japan.

Itchiro Motono, LL. D., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg; Henry Willard Denison, law officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Tokio.

Luxemburg.

Henri Vannerus, President of the Council of State, formerly President of the Superior Court of Justice.

Mexico.

José Ives Limantour, LL. D., Minister of Finance and Public Credit; Pablo Macedo, LL. D., president of the Monetary Commission, director of the National School of Law; Joaquin Obregon Gonzalez, LL. D., Governor of Guanajuato; Joaquin D. Casasus, LL. D., formerly ambassador at Washington, director of the National School of Jurisprudence.

Montenegro.

No appointments have been made.

Netherlands.

His excellency T. M. C. Asser, LL. D., Minister of State, member of the Council of State, formerly professor of the University of Amsterdam; F. B. Coninck Liefsting, LL. D., President of the Court of Cassation; Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, LL. D., formerly Minister of the Interior, formerly professor of the Free University of Amsterdam, member of the Second Chamber of the States-General; Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, member of the Council of State on Extraordinary Mission, commissioner of the Queen in the province of Limbourg.

Nicaragua.

Crisanto Medina, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris; Desiré Pector, consul general at Paris.

Norway.

G. Gram, formerly Minister of State of Norway, Provincial Governor; George Francis Hagerup, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and President of the Council, member of the Nobel Committee of the Storthing, professor of law at the University of Christiania and member of the Institute of International Law, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark and the Netherlands; Sigurd Ibsen, LL. D., formerly Minister of State; H. J. Horst, Deputy, formerly President of the Lagthing, college principal, president of the Norwegian Group of the Interparliamentary Union for Arbitration and Peace, member of the Nobel Committee of the Storthing, member of the Interparliamentary Council, member of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau.

Persia.

His excellency Mirza Samad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris; his excellency Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Devlet, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

Peru.

Carlos G. Candamo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris; Ramon Rebeyro, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, professor of international public law at the University of Lima, formerly Minister of State; Luis F. Villarán, rector of the University of Lima, member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State; his excellency Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderón, professor at the University of Lima, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels and at Berne.

Portugal.

His excellency Count de Macedo, Peer of the Realm, formerly Minister of Marine and Colonies, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Madrid; his excellency Antonio Emilio Corrêa de Sá Brandao, President of the High Court of Justice, Counsellor of State, Peer of the Realm and formerly Minister of Justice; his excellency Fernando Mattoso Santos, Peer of the Realm, formerly Minister of Finances and Foreign Affairs; Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao,

Counsellor of State, Peer of the Realm and formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.

Rumania.

Theodore G. Rosetti, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice; Jean Kalindéru, LL. D., formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, member of the Rumanian Academy, Administrator of the Crown Domain; Jean N. Lahovary, Deputy, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce and of Domain; Constantin G. Dissescu, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, Senator.

Russia.

A. Sabouroff, Secretary of State, member and President of the First Department of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councillor; Mr. Tagantzeff, member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councillor; Baron Taube, permanent member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, professor of international law at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, Councillor of State; Count L. Kamarovsky, professor of international law at the Imperial University of Moscow, Councillor of State.

Salvador.

Manuel Delgado, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, formerly rector of the National University; Salvador Gallegos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, LL. D., Secretary of State, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Public Charities; Santiago Perez Triana.

Servia.

George Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of Justice, professor of law of the University of Belgrade, President of the Court of Cassation; Milovan Milovanovitch, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly professor of law of the University of Belgrade, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rome; Milenko R. Vesnitch, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, professor of law of the University of Belgrade, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris.

Siam.

Frederick W. Verney, Member of Parliament, formerly counsellor of legation at London; Corragioni d'Orelli, counsellor of legation at Paris.

Spain.

Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, LL. D., professor in the Faculté of Madrid; his excellency S. Moret, Deputy, formerly President of the Council of Ministers; his excellency E. Dato, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice; his excellency R. M. de Labra, Senator, barrister at the Court of Cassation, associate of the Institute of International Law.

Sweden.

Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjöld, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, formerly Minister of Worship and of Public Instruction, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, formerly President of the Court of Appeals of Jönköping, formerly professor of law of the University of Upsal, Governor of the Province of Upsal; Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, LL. D., president of the Commission for the Revision of Laws, formerly counsellor of the Supreme Court, member of the First Chamber of the Diet; Johannes Hellner, D. L., formerly Minister, member of the Supreme Court; Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, LL. D., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy, member of the Swedish Academy at Stockholm.

Switzerland.

Charles Lardy, LL. D., Swiss Minister at Paris and member of the Institute of International Law; Eugene Huber, LL. D., member of the National Council, professor at the University of Berne; Leo Weber, LL. D., formerly federal judge, colonel of the Military Justice, auditor in chief of the Swiss army.

Turkey.

His excellency Gabriel Effendi, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; his excellency Hakky Bey, ambassador at Rome; his excellency Yorghiadis Effendi, Senator; his excellency Said Bey, Vice-President of the Legislative Section of the Council of State.

United States.

John W. Griggs, formerly Attorney General of the United States; George Gray, United States Circuit judge, formerly United States Senator; Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Constantinople; Elihu Root, United States Senator, formerly Secretary of War and Secretary of State.

Uruguay.

José Batile y Ordoñez, formerly President of Uruguay, formerly President of the Senate; Gonzales Ramirez, LL. D., professor of international law at the University of Montevideo, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; Juan Pedro Castro, LL. D., formerly professor of civil law at the University of Montevideo, honorary member of the board of directors of Public Instruction, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris and Brussels.

Venezuela.

Carlos Leon, LL. D., barrister, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formerly member of the Court of Cassation; Nicomedes Zuloaga, LL. D., barrister, formerly member of the Court of Cassation; Francisco Arroyo Parejo, LL. D., barrister, formerly Procuror General, professor of law at the University of Caracas; General Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Senator, formerly Minister of Finance.

Secretary General.

Baron Michiels van Verduynen.

First Secretary of the Court.

Jonkheer W. Röell.

The Administrative Council.

The Administrative Council consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (born in Stockholm, Sweden,, October 21, 1833, died at San Remo, Italy, December 10, 1896), the noted Swedish scientist and inventor of dynamite, left at his death an estate worth over $9,000,000, directing in his will that the residue should constitute a fund, the interest of which should be divided into five equal amounts awarded as prizes for the most important discoveries in physics, in chemistry, in physiology or medicine; for the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and for the best effort toward the promotion of the fraternity of nations, the abolishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses. The income from the residue of the estate permits of five prizes, each approximating $40,000, being awarded annually, together with a diploma or gold medal, on December 10, the anniversary of the founder's death. The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm, the prize for medical or physiological work by the Caroline Medical-Chirurgical Institute in Stockholm, that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize by the Norwegian Storthing. The awards follow:

Year	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1901	W. C. Röntgen, German.	J. Henry Vant Hoff, of the Berlin University, Hollander.	E. A. von Behring, German.	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, French.	Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Frederic Passy, French.
1902	H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, both Hollanders.	E. Fischer, German.	R. Ross, English.	Theodor Mommsen, German.	E. Ducommun, Swiss, and A. Gobat, Swiss.
1903	H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie and Marie Curie, all French.	S. A. Arrhenius, Swede.	N. R. Finsen, Dane.	Björnsterne Björnson, Norwegian.	W. R. Cremer, English.
1904	Lord Raleigh, English.	Sir William Ramsay, English.	Prof. Parloff, Russian.	Frederic Mistral, French, and José Echegaray, Spaniard.	The Institution of International Law.
1905	Prof. Leonard, of Kiel University, German.	Adolph von Boeyer, German.	Prof. Robert Koch, German.	Henry Sienklewicz, Pole.	Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austrian.
1906	Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, English.	Prof. Henri Moisson, French.	Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spanish, and Prof. Golgi, French	Prof. Carducci, Italian.	President Theodore Roosevelt, American.
1907	Prof. Albert A. Michaelson, of the University of Chicago, American.	Prof. Eduard Buchner, of the Berlin University, German.	Dr. Laveran, of Paris, French	Rudyard Kipling, English.	Ernesto Theodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French
1908	Prof. Gabriel Lippman, of the University of Paris, French.	Prof. Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, English.	Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Berlin, German, and Prof. Elie Metschnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, Russian.	Prof. Rudolph Eucken, of Jena University, German.	K. P. Arnoldson, Swede, and M. F. Bajer, Dane.
1909	Prof. Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg University, German, and Wm. Marconi, Italian.	Prof. Wilhelm Oswald, of Leipzig, University, German.	Prof. Theodor Kocher, of Berne, Swiss.	Selma Lagerlöff, Swede.	Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French, and Auguste Beernaert, of Brussels, Belgian.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES—(Continued).

Year	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1910	Prof. Johannos Diederik van der Wais, of the Physical Institute, Amsterdam, Holland.	Prof. Otto Wallach, of the University of Göttingen, German.	Prof. Albrecht Kossel, of the University of Heidelberg, German.	Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, German.	The International Permanent Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	John A. Dix	2 years	December 31, 1912.	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thomas F. Conway	2 years	December 31, 1912.	5,000
Secretary of State	Edward Lazansky	2 years	December 31, 1912.	6,000
Controller	William Sohmer	2 years	December 31, 1912.	8,000
Treasurer	John J. Kennedy	2 years	December 31, 1912.	6,000
Attorney-General	Thomas Carmody	2 years	December 31, 1912.	10,000
State Engineer	John A. Bensel	2 years	December 31, 1912.	8,000

All state officers (elective) Democrats.

PRINCIPAL APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

The Public Service Commission.

(Term, five years; salary, $15,000.)

First District, comprising New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties—William R. Willcox, chairman, February 1, 1913; William McCarroll, February 1, 1912; Edward M. Bassett, February 1, 1911; Milo R. Maltbie, February 1, 1915; John E. Eustis, February 1, 1914.

Second District, comprising all the other counties of the state—Frank W. Stevens, February 1, 1913; John B. Olmsted, February 1, 1912; John N. Carlisle, February 1, 1911; Martin S. Decker, February 1, 1915; James E. Sague, February 1, 1914.

Counsel to Commissions.

First District—George S. Coleman, $10,000. Second District—Ledyard P. Hale, $10,000.

Secretaries to Commissions.

First District—Travis H. Whitney, $6,000. Second District—John S. Kennedy, $6,000.

Regents of the University.

(Term, 11 years; no salary.)

Whitelaw Reid, chancellor, 1913.
St. Clair McKelway, vice-chancellor, 1917.
T. Guilford Smith, 1912.
Edward Lauterbach, 1911.
Pliny T. Sexton, 1914.
Albert Van der Veer, 1915.
Lucian L. Shedden, 1916.
William Nottingham, 1918.
Daniel Beach, 1919.
Eugene A. Philbin, 1920.
Francis M. Carpenter, 1921.

Commissioner of Education.

(Term, at pleasure of the Board of Regents; salary, $7,500.)

Andrew S. Draper.

Superintendent of the Banking Department.

(Term, three years; salary, $7,000.)

Orion H. Cheney, May 9, 1911.

Adjutant General.

(Term, two years; salary, $4,000.)

William Verbeck, December 31, 1912.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

(Term, three years; salary, $5,000.)

Raymond A. Pearson, April 29, 1911.

Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner.

(Term, four years; salary, $6,000.)

H. Le Roy Austin, January 24, 1911.

Commissioner of Excise.

(Term, five years; salary, $7,000.)

Maynard N. Clement, April 1, 1911.

Commissioner of Labor.

(Term, four years; salary, $5,000.)

John Williams, December 31, 1912.

Superintendent of Public Works.

(Term, two years; salary, $6,000.)

Frederick C. Stevens, December 31, 1910.

Superintendent of Insurance.

(Term, three years; salary, $7,000.)

William H. Hotchkiss, February 17, 1912.

State Commissioners of Prisons.

(Term, four years; salary, not to exceed $500 a year and expenses.)

Frank E. Wade, president, 1911; Francis C. Huntington, 1914; Henry Salamon, 1914; Simon P. Quick, 1913; Edgar A. Newell, 1914; John McNames, 1912; Sarah L. Davenport, 1912.

Superintendent of Prisons

(Term, five years; salary, $6,000.)

Cornelius V. Collins, April 17, 1913.

State Commission in Lunacy.

(Term, six years, except for president of commission, for whom no term is fixed; salary of president, $7,500; of other commissioners, $5,000.)

Albert W. Ferris, president; William Cary Sanger, December 31, 1914; Sheldon T. Viele, December 31, 1910.

Civil Service Commissioners.

(Term, at pleasure of governor; salary, $3,000.)

Charles F. Milliken, Roscoe C. E. Brown, John E. Kraft.

Board of Charities.

(Term, eight years; salary not to exceed $500 and expenses.)

William R. Stewart, March 23, 1913.
Joshua M. Van Cott, January 24, 1911.
Simon W. Rosendale, March 23, 1911.
William H. Gratwick, March 23, 1917.
Horace McGuire, March 23, 1916.
Stephen Smith, May 28, 1913.
Thomas M. Mulry, May 25, 1914.
Augustus Floyd, March 23, 1912.
Frank C. Fetter, January 24, 1911.
Joseph C. Baldwin, jr., May 29, 1915.
Richard L. Hand, March 23, 1918.
John W. Hogan, March 23, 1915.

Superintendent of Public Buildings.

(Term, two years; salary, $5,000.)

Daniel W. Cahill, ——— —, ———.

State Architect.

(No term; salary, $7,500.)

Franklin B. Ware.

Health Officer of the Port of New York.

(Term, four years; salary, $12,500.)

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, January 4, 1911.

Commissioner of Health.

(Term, four years; salary $5,000.)

Eugene H. Porter, December 31, 1912.

Canal Examiner and Appraiser.

(Term, three years; salary, $4,000.)

Harvey J. Donaldson, April 30, 1911.

State Tax Commission.

(Term, three years; salary, $6,000.)

Frank E. Perley, December 31, 1910; Benjamin E. Hall, December 31, 1912; Egbert E. Woodbury, December 31, 1911.

State Historian

(Term, four years; salary, $4,500.)

Victor H. Paltsits.

Miscellaneous Reporter.

(Term, five years; salary, $4,500.)

Charles C. Lester, July 1, 1911.

Superintendent of Elections.

(Term, four years; salary, $5,000.)

William Leary, December 31, 1910.

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

(Term, five years; salary, $6,000.)

Dennis McCarthy, June 9, 1912.

State Water Commission.

(Term, five years; salary, $5,000.)

Henry H. Persons, president, June 5, 1910; Robert H. Fuller, May 26, 1913; John A. Sleicher, June 5, 1913; Milo M. Acker, June 5, 1912; Charles Davis, June 5, 1911.

State Roads Commission.

(Term, six years; salary of chairman, $6,000; of other members, $5,000.)

S. Percy Hooker, chairman, December 31, 1914; Thomas W. Allen, December 31, 1912; Robert Earl, December 31, 1910.

Canal Board.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The Commissioner of Labor and first and second Deputy Commissioners of Labor.

Niagara Reservation Commission.

(All terms expire May 11, 1913.)

William B. Howland, Alexander J. Porter, Thomas R. Kingsford, Charles M. Dow and Eugene Cary.

State Fair Commission.

(Term, three years; salary, $3,000, except for the commissioner acting as superintendent of the State Fair, who receives $5,000.)

Abraham E. Perren, State Fair Superintendent, 1912; William Pitkin, 1911; Ira Sharp, 1913; De Forest Settle, 1914; Charles A. Wieting, 1915.

State Probation Commission.

(Term, four years; no salary.)

Homer Folks, president, 1911; Alphonse T. Clearwater, 1913; Frank E. Wade, 1912; Edmond J. Butler, 1914. Horace McGuire and Andrew S. Draper are members ex-officio.

State Board of Parole.

(Term, five years; salary $10 a day.)

Albion V. Wadhams, 1912; George A. Lewis, 1912; Cornelius V. Collins, ex-officio.

Racing Commission.

(Term, five years; no salary.)

John Sanford, May 9, 1910; James W. Wadsworth, May 9, 1910; Harry K. Knapp, May 9, 1910.

Fire Island State Park Commission.

(Term not fixed; no salary.)

John H. Vail, John Clinton Robbins, Samuel L. Parrish and Edward C. Blum.

Palisades Interstate Park.

D. Stauffer, Edwin A. Stevens, William B. Dana, Gerge Walbridge Perkins, Nathan F. Barrett, Abram De Ronde, William H. Porter, William A. Linn, J. Due Pratt White and Franklin W. Hopkins.

State Land Purchasing Board.

Controller Clark Williams, H. Le R. Austin and James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

State Board of Pharmacy.

(Term, three years.)

Officers of the Board for 1910: John Hurley, president; Samuel A. Grove, first vice-president; George C. Diekman, second vice-president; Warren L. Bradt, secretary-treasurer.

State Court of Claims.

(Term, ten years; salary, $5,000.)

Theodore H. Swift, P. J., September 30, 1916.

Adolph J. Rodenbeck, September 30, 1916.

Charles H. Murray, September 30, 1916.

THE JUDICIARY OF NEW YORK STATE.

Dates are given for the expiration of terms for which judges of all classes are elected, though they may be subject to retirement earlier because of age limit to service, which is seventy years.

The Court of Appeals.

Judges.	Residences.	Counties.	Sal'r's.	Politics.	Terms Exp.
Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Judge	Brooklyn...	Kings	$15,000	Dem....	Dec. 31, 1913
Albert Haight, Asso'te Judge	Buffalo.....	Erie	15,000	Rep.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John Clinton Gray, "	New York..	New York...	15,000	Dem....	Dec. 31, 1913
Irving G. Vann, "	Syracuse....	Onondaga ...	15,000	Rep.....	Dec. 31, 1918
William E. Werner, "	Rochester...	Monroe	15,000	Rep.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Willard Bartlett, "	Brooklyn...	Kings	15,000	Dem....	Dec. 31, 1921
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira.....	Chemung ...	15,000	Dem...	Dec. 31, 1924
[1]Emory A. Chase, "	Catskill.....	Greene	15,000	Rep.....	———
[1]Frank H. Hiscock, "	Syracuse....	Onondaga ...	15,000	Rep.....	———

[1]Justices of Supreme Court serving temporarily by designation of Governor.

An amendment to the State Constitution was submitted on November 8, 1910, increasing the salary of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to $15,500 and the salaries of the Associate Judges to $15,000 and authorizing the election of two additional judges, but it was rejected by the voters.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Desig. ends.
1st. The county of New York	George L. Ingraham..	New York..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1911
	Chester B. McLaughlin.	Port Henry.	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1914
	Frank C. Laughlin....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	John Proctor Clarke...	New York..	Rep...	———, ———
	Francis M. Scott.....	New York..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1911
	Victor J. Dowling.....	New York...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1914
	Nathan L. Miller.....	Cortland....	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1914
2d. The counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburg....	Rep...	———, ———
	John Woodward.....	Jamestown..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1912
	Almet F. Jenks.....	Brooklyn....	Dem..	———, ———
	Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	Rep..	———, ———
	Joseph A. Burr.....	Brooklyn....	Rep...	———, ———
	William J. Carr.....	Brooklyn....	Dem.	———, ———
	Edwin B. Thomas.....	Brooklyn....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1912
3d. The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	Walter Lloyd Smith...	Elmira.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1916
	John M. Kellogg.....	Ogdensburg.	Rep...	Oct. 25, 1915
	Aaron V. S. Cochrane..	Hudson.....	Rep...	———, ———
	Albert H. Sewell.....	Walton.....	Rep...	Jan. 2, 1912
	James W. Houghton...	Saratoga S..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1914
4th. The counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	Peter B. McLennan....	Syracuse....	Rep...	———, ———
	Alfred Spring.....	Frank'nville	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	Pardon C. Williams....	Watertown..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1911
	Frederick W. Kruse....	Olean.....	Rep...	———, ———
	James A. Robson.....	Canand'gua.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1911

Justices of the Supreme Court.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First, Second and Ninth Districts, $17,500; remaining districts, $10,000, but non-resident justices sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second departments receive the same compensation as the justices in those departments; justices assigned to the Appellate divisions of the Third and Fourth departments receive $2,000 additional and the presiding justices in those divisions $2,500 additional; non-resident justices assigned to duty in the First and Second departments, other than in the Appellate Division, receive an additional compensation of $10 per day.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Samuel Greenbaum....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1917
	Francis M. Scott.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1911

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
1st. The city and county of New York.	James A. Blanchard...	New York..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1915
	Vernon M. Davis.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1916
	Philip H. Dugro.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1914
	Victor J. Dowling.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1918
	Edward E. McCall.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1916
	James Fitzgerald.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1912
	James A. O'Gorman...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1913
	Henry Bischoff, jr.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1917
	Leonard A. Giegerich..	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Edward B. Amend.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1916
	John Proctor Clarke..	New York..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1915
	Joseph E. Newburger...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1919
	John W. Goff.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Samuel Seabury.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	John Ford.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	M. Warley Platzek....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	John J. Brady.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Charles L. Guy.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	James W. Gerard.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1921
	Irving Lehman.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1921
	Nathan Bijur.....	New York...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan...	New York...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
	Alfred R. Page.....	New York...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	John J. Delany.....	New York...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1924
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond and Suffolk counties.	Josiah T. Marean.....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1912
	Almet F. Jenks.....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1912
	Garret J. Garretson....	Newtown...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	William J. Kelly.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	Samuel T. Maddox.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Joseph A. Burr.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	Edward B. Thomas....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Walter H. Jaycox.....	Riverhead..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark.....	N'w Brigh'n	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	William J. Carr.....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder.....	Glen Head..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Abel E. Blackmar.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1922
	Luke D. Stapleton.....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1922
	Isaac M. Kapper.....	Brooklyn....	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
	Harrington Putnam....	Brooklyn....	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1924
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene and Schoharie counties.	Wesley O. Howard.....	Troy.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1916
	A. V. S. Cochrane.....	Hudson.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1915
	Alden Chester.....	Albany.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Emory A. Chase.....	Catskill.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	James A. Betts.....	Kingston...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1912
	William P. Rudd.....	Albany.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady counties.	John M. Kellogg.....	Ogdensburg.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	Edgar A. Spencer.....	Gloversville.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1915
	James W. Houghton...	Saratoga S..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	C. C. Van Kirk.....	Greenwich..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	Henry T. Kellogg.....	Plattsburg..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin.	Port Henry.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews....	Syracuse....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1913
	Watson M. Rogers....	Watertown.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	Frank H. Hiscock.....	Syracuse....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Pardon C. Williams....	Watertown.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1911
	Peter B. McLennan....	Syracuse....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Irving R. Devendorff...	Herkimer...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	P. C. J. De Angelis....	Utica.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Edgar S. K. Merrell...	Lowville....	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Cortland counties.	Albert H. Sewell.....	Walton.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1913
	Nathan L. Miller.....	Cortland....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Walter Lloyd Smith....	Elmira.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1916
	George F. Lyon.....	Binghamton.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Albert F. Gladding.....	Norwich....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Henry B. Coman.....	Morrisville..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson.....	Canandaig'a.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	Nathaniel Foote.....	Rochester...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	Arthur E. Sutherland..	Rochester...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	William W. Clark.....	Wayland...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	George A. Benton.....	Rochester...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Samuel N. Sawyer.....	Lyons.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1921

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming counties.	Charles B. Wheeler....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1921
	John S. Lambert.....	Fredonia...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	Warren B. Hooker.....	Fredonia...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Daniel J. Kenefick.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1913
	Louis W. Marcus.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Alfred Spring.....	Frank'nville	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Frank C. Laughlin.....	Mayville....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Frederick W. Kruse...	Olean.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	John Woodward.....	Jamestown..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Cuthbert W. Pound....	Lockport....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Edward K. Emery.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown.....	Belmont....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Charles A. Pooley.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties.	Michael H. Hirschberg.	Newburg...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Martin J. Keogh.....	N. Rochelle.	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
	Joseph Morschauser....	Po'keepsie..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Isaac N. Mills.....	Mt. Vernon.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins....	Nyack.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE OF 1911-'12.

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, Thomas F. Conway, D.

Democrats, 29; Republicans, 21; Ind. L., 1; Democratic majority, 7.

The salary of each Senator is $1,500 a year.

District. Name. Address.
1—James J. Long, D., Oyster Bay.
2—Denuis J. Harte, D., Astoria.
3—Thomas H. Cullen, D., Brooklyn.
4—L. M. Black, jr., D., Brooklyn.
5—B. S. Cronin, D., Brooklyn.
6—Eugene M. Travis, R., Brooklyn.
7—Thomas C. Harden, D., Brooklyn.
8—J. F. Duhamel, Ind. L., Brooklyn.
9—F. J. Sannter, D., Brooklyn.
10—J. H. O'Brien, D., Brooklyn.
11—C. D. Sullivan, D., New York.
12—Timothy D. Sullivan, D., New York.
13—J. D. McClelland, D., New York.
14—Thomas F. Grady, D., New York.
15—Thos. J. McManus, D., New York.
16—Robt. F. Wagner, D., New York.
17—John G. Saxe, D., New York.
18—Henry W. Pollock, D., New York.
19—J. T. Newcomb, R., New York.
20—James J. Frawley, D., New York.
21—S. J. Stillwell, D., New York.
22—A. G. Griffin, D., New York.
23—Howard R. Bayne, D., New Brighton.
24—J. M. Wainwright, R., Rye.
25—John B. Rose, R., Roseton.
26—F. D. Roosevelt, D., Hyde Park.

District. Name. Address.
27—William P. Fiero, D., Catskill.
28—Henry M. Sage, R., Menauds.
29—Victor M. Allen, R., Petersburg.
30—Edgar T. Brackett, R., Saratoga Spgs.
31—L. H. White, D., Delauson.
32—Seth G. Heacock, R., Ilion.
33—James A. Emerson, R., Warrensburg.
34—Herbert P. Coats, R., Saranac Lake.
35—George H. Cobb, R., Watertown.
36—T. H. Ferris, D., Utica.
37—R. W. Thomas, R., Hamilton.
38—J. H. Walters, R., Syracuse.
39—Harvey D. Hinman, R., Binghamton.
40—Chas. J. Hewitt, R., Locke.
41—J. F. Murtagh, D., Elmira.
42—F. W. Griffith, R., Palmyra.
43—Frank C. Platt, R., Painted Post.
44—T. H. Bussey, R., Perry.
45—George F. Argetsinger, R., Rochester.
46—W. L. Ormrod, R., Churchville.
47—Robert H. Gittins, D., Niagara Falls.
48—Frank M. Loomis, D., Buffalo.
49—Samuel J. Ramsperger, D., Buffalo.
50—G. B. Burd, D., Buffalo.
51—Chas. M. Hamilton, R., Ripley.

THE ASSEMBLY OF 1911.

Democrats, 86; Republicans, 63; Ind. L., 1; Democratic majority, 22.

The salary of each Assemblyman is $1,500 a year.

Albany.

Dist. Name. Address.
1. H. J. Hinman, R..... Albany.
2. William E. Nolan, R...Albany.
3. Robert B. Waters, R...Green Island.

Allegany.

Jesse S. Phillips, R.....Andover.

Broome.

C. S. Butler, R..... Harpersville.

Cattaraugus.

Ellsworth J. Cheney, R...Sandusky.

Cayuga.

Nelson L. Drummond, D.Auburn.

Chautauqua.

1. Julius Lincoln, R.....Jamestown.
2. John L. Sullivan, R....Dunkirk.

Chemung.

Dist. Name. Address.
Robert P. Bush, D..... Elmira.

Chenango.

W. A. Shepardson, R... Norwich.

Clinton.

John B. Trombly, D... Altona.

Columbia.

R. N. Saunders, D.....Claverack.

Cortland.

Charles F. Brown, R...Cortland.

Delaware.

Clayton L. Wheeler, D.. Hancock.

Dutchess.

1. F. A. Hoyt, D..... Fishkill.
2. Lewis S. Chanler, D... Red Hook.

Erie.

Dist.	Name.	Address.
1.	J. S. Dawson, D.	Buffalo.
2.	O G. La Reau, D.	Buffalo.
3.	Leo J. Neupert, D.	Buffalo.
4.	Edward D. Jackson, D.	Buffalo.
5.	Richard F. Hearn, D.	Buffalo.
6.	A. H. Monczynski, D.	Buffalo.
7.	Gottfried H. Wende, D.	Williamville.
8.	C. MacGregor, R.	Buffalo.
9.	F. B. Thorn, R.	Orchard Park.

Essex.

James Shea, R. ..... Lake Placid.

Franklin.

Alex. Macdonald, R. .... St. Regis Falls

Fulton and Hamilton.

Alden Hart, R. ..... Gloversville.

Genesee.

Clarence Bryant, R. ..... Le Roy.

Greene.

J. L. Patrie, D. ..... Catskill.

Herkimer.

Judson Bridenbecker, D. . Herkimer.

Jefferson.

1. L. W. Day, D. ..... Sackett's Hbr
2. J. G. Jones, R. ..... Carthage.

Kings.

1. E. R. Terry, D. ..... Brooklyn.
2. Wm. J. Gillen, D. ..... Brooklyn.
2. Michael A. McNeil, D. ... Brooklyn.
4. C. W. Donavan, D. ..... Brooklyn.
5. A. F. Lent, R. ..... Brooklyn.
6. J. H. Gerken, D. ..... Brooklyn.
7. D. F. Farrell, D. ..... Brooklyn.
8. John J. McKeon, D. ... Brooklyn.
9. Edmund O'Connor, Ind. L. Brooklyn.
10. F. M. Ahern, R. ..... Brooklyn.
11. Wm. W. Colne, R. ..... Brooklyn.
12. S. W. Fry, D. ..... Brooklyn.
13. John H. Donnelly, D. ... Brooklyn.
14. James E. Fay, D. ..... Brooklyn.
15. John J. O'Neill, D. ..... Brooklyn.
16. J. F. Jameson, D. ..... Brooklyn.
17. E. A. Ebbetts, R. ..... Brooklyn.
18. A. W. Hoff, R. ..... Brooklyn.
19. J. Schifferdecker, D. ... Brooklyn.
20. G. F. Carew, D. ..... Brooklyn.
21. H. Heyman, D. ..... Brooklyn.
22. J. T. Geatons, D. ..... Brooklyn.
23. L. Goldstein, D. ..... Brooklyn.

Lewis.

R. E. Gregg, D. ..... Barnes Corn'rs

Livingston.

J. C. Winters, jr., R. ..... Mt. Morris.

Madison.

Kirk B. De Lano, R. .. Canastota.

Monroe.

1. Edward H. White, R. .. Rochester Jct.
2. S. L. Adler, R. ..... Rochester.
3. A. V. Pappert, R. ..... Rochester.
4. Cyrus W. Phillips, R. .. Rochester.
5. W. T. Keys, R. ..... Scottsville.

Montgomery.

R. A. Brace, D. ..... Fultonville.

Nassau.

H. H. Hollman, D. ..... Sea Cliff.

New York.

Dist.	Name.	Address
1.	Thos. B. Caughlan, D.	New York
2.	Alfred E. Smith, D.	New York.
3.	James Oliver, D.	New York.
4.	Aaron J. Levy, D.	New York.
5.	James J. Walker, D.	New York.
6.	Harry Kopp R.	New York.
7.	Peter P. McElligott, D.	New York.
8.	Moritz Graubard, D.	New York.
9.	John C. Hackett, D.	New York.
10.	Harold Spielberg, D.	New York.
11.	John J. Boylan, D.	New York.
12.	James A. Foley, D.	New York.
13.	James J. Hoey, D.	New York.
14.	John J. Herrick, D.	New York.
15.	Ashton Parker, D.	New York.
16.	Martin G. McCue, D.	New York.
17.	Franklin Brooks, R.	New York.
18.	Mark Goldberg, D.	New York.
19.	Andrew F. Murray, R.	New York.
20.	Patrick J. McGrath, D.	New York.
21.	J. A. Warren, D.	New York.
22.	Edward Weil, D.	New York.
23.	Fred A. Higgins, R.	New York.
24.	Thos. A. Brennan, D.	New York.
25.	Artemas Ward, jr., R.	New York.
26.	A. Goodman, R.	New York.
27.	W. R. Herrick, D.	New York.
28.	Jacob Levy D.	New York.
29.	H. J. Friedman, D.	New York.
30.	L. A. Cuvillier, D.	New York.
31.	Max Shlivek, R.	New York.
32.	Thomas F. Turley, D.	New York.
33.	John Gerhardt, D.	New York.
34.	Seymour Mork, D.	New York.
35.	T. F. Egan, D.	New York.

Niagara.

1. B. F. Gould, D. ..... Lockport.
2. H. A. Constantine, R. . Niagara Falls.

Oneida.

1. John W. Manley, D. ... Utica.
2. Herbert E. Allen R. .... Clinton.
3. James T. Cross, R. ..... Rome.

Onondaga.

1. James E. Connell, R. .. Baldwinsville.
2. Fred. W. Hammond, R. Syracuse.
3. T. K. Smith, R. ..... Syracuse.

Ontario.

T. B. Wilson, R. ..... Hall.

Orange.

1. Caleb H. Baumes, R. ... Newburg.
2. John D. Stivers, R. .... Middletown.

Orleans.

F. A. Waters, R. ..... Medina.

Oswego.

T. C. Sweet, R. ..... Phoenix.

Otsego.

C. A. Miller, D. ..... Oneonta.

Putnam.

John R. Yale, R. ..... Brewster.

Queens.

1. Andrew Zorn, D. ..... Long Is. City.
2. A. J. Kennedy, D. ..... Long. Is. City
3. O. E. Fitzpatrick, D. .. Station J
4. H. I. Huber, D. ..... Richmond Hill

Rensselaer.

1. F. C. Filley, R. ..... Troy.
2. B. R. Lansing, R. ..... Rensselaer.

Richmond.

William A. Shortt, D. . Tompkinsville.

Rockland.

G. A. Blauvelt, D. ..... Monsey.

St. Lawrence.

Dist. Name. Address.
1. F. J. Gray, R.....Ogdensburg.
2. E. A. Merritt, jr., R....Potsdam.

Saratoga.

W. M. Martin, D.....Saratoga Spgs.

Schenectady.

J. C. Meyers, D.....Schenectady.

Schoharie.

Daniel D. Frisbie, D... Middleburg.

Schuyler.

J. W. Gurnett, D.....Watkins.

Seneca.

Charles W. Cosad, D.. Waterloo.

Steuben.

1. Thomas Shannon, R....Bath.
2. John Seeley, D.....Woodhull.

Suffolk.

1. De W. C. Talmage, R....Easthampton.
2. F. Shelde, D.....Lindenhurst.

Sullivan.

J. K. Evans, D..... Bloomingburg.

Tioga.

Dist. Name. Address.
Otis S. Beach, D.....Owego.

Tompkins.

M. McDaniels, D.....Enfield Centre.

Ulster.

1. George Washburn, D.....Kingston.
2. S. C. Waring, R.....New Paltz.

Warren.

H. E. H. Brereton, R..Lake George.

Washington.

James S. Parker, R....Salem.

Wayne.

Albert Yeomans, R.....Walworth.

Westchester.

1. Harry W. Haines, R...Yonkers.
2. Wm. S. Coffey, R..... Mt. Vernon.
3. Frank L. Young, R....Ossining.
4. John A. Goodwin, R... White Plains.

Wyoming.

H. A. Pierce, R..... Castile.

Yates.

Frank McA. Collin, D... Penn Yan.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

COLONIAL.

Name.	Date appointed.		Name.	Date appointed.	
Adrian Jorls.....	———	1623	Lord Lovelace.....	December	18, 1708
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	———	1624	Peter Schuyler, president	May	6, 1709
William Verhulst...	———	1625	Richard Ingoldesby, lieut.-gov.	May	9, 1709
Peter Minuit.....	May	4, 1626	Peter Schuyler, president	May	25, 1709
Wouter Van Twiller	April	1633	Richard Ingoldesby, lieut.-gov.	June	1, 1709
William Kieft.....	March	28, 1638	Gerardus Beekman, president	April	10, 1710
Petrus Stuyvesant...	May	11, 1647	Robert Hunter.....	June	14, 1710
Richard Nicholls....	September	8, 1664	Peter Schuyler, president	July	21, 1719
Francis Lovelace....	August	17, 1668	William Burnet.....	September	17, 1720
Cornelius Evertse, jr., and a council of war.....	Aug. (N.S.)	12, 1673	John Montgomerie..	April	15, 1728
Anthony Colve.....	September	19, 1673	Rip Van Dam, president	July	1, 1731
Edmond Andros....	Nov. (N.S.)	10, 1674	William Cosby.....	August	1, 1732
Anthony Brockholles, commander-in-chief	November	16, 1677	George Clarke, president	March	10, 1736
Sir Edmond Andros, Knt.	August	7, 1678	George Clarke, lieut.-gov.	October	30, 1736
Anthony Brockholles, commander-in-chief	Jan. (N.S.)	13, 1681	George Clinton	September	2, 1743
Thomas Dongan....	August	27, 1683	Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart.....	October	10, 1753
Sir Edmond Andros	August	11, 1688	James De Lancey, lieut.-gov.	October	12, 1755
Francis Nicholson, lieut.-gov.	October	9, 1688	Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.	September	3, 1755
Jacob Leisler.....	June	3, 1689	James De Lancey, lieut.-gov.	June	3, 1757
Henry Sloughter....	March	19, 1691	Cadwallader Colden, president	August	4, 1760
Richard Ingoldesby, com'd'r-in-chief...	July	26, 1691	Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	August	8, 1761
Benjamin Fletcher..	August	30, 1692	Robert Monckton...	October	26, 1761
Earl of Bellomont..	April	13, 1698	Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	November	18, 1761
John Nanfan, lieut.-governor	May	17, 1699	Robert Monckton ...	June	14, 1762
Earl of Bellomont..	July	24, 1700	Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	June	28, 1763
Col. William Smith.	March	5, 1701			
Col. Abr. De Peyster	to				
Col. Peter Schuyler	May	19, 1701			
John Nanfan, lieut.-governor	May	19, 1701			
Lord Cornbury.....	May	3, 1702			

Name.	Date appointed.	Name.	Date appointed.
Sir Henry Moore, Bart	November 13, 1765	William Tryon	June 28, 1775
Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	September 12, 1769	Peter Van Brugh Livingston[2]	May 23, 1775
Earl of Dunmore	October 19, 1770	James Robertson[2]	March 23, 1780
William Tryon	July 9, 1771	Andrew Elliott, lieut.-gov.[2]	April 17, 1783
Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	April 7, 1774		

[1] The Earl of Bellomont died March 5, 1701. During the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, and until May 19, 1701, the government was administered by the council, at which the oldest councillor presided during this period.
[2] Military governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the state of New York.

PRESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775-'77.

Name.	Date elected.	Name.	Date elected.
Nathaniel Woodhull, president pro tem	August 28, 1775	Abraham Yates, jr.	August 28, 1776
Abraham Yates, jr., president pro tem	November 2, 1775	Peter R. Livingston	September 26, 1776
Nathaniel Woodhull	December 6, 1775	Abraham Ten Broeck	March 6, 1777
John Harding, president pro tem	December 16, 1775	Leonard Gansevoort, president pro tem	April 18, 1777
Abraham Yates, jr., president pro tem	August 10, 1776	Pierre Van Cortlandt, president Council Safety	May 14, 1777

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK, 1777-1910.

The following table gives the names and politics of the Governors of New York State and the terms which they have served since the first election. The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9 and qualified on that day. On February 13, 1787, an act was passed regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on July 1 after their election. The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on January 1. The earlier Governors, up to De Witt Clinton, served three year terms. From Clinton to Samuel J. Tilden, inclusive, the terms were two year ones. From Lucius Robinson to Roswell P. Flower, inclusive, three year terms were in force, and since Flower the term has been again reduced to two years. Those Governors marked with an asterisk were Lieutenant Governors who succeeded to the Governorship.

Name.	Residence.	Elected or succeeded to vacancy.	Politics.	Term served.
George Clinton	Ulster County	July 9, 1777	Dem.-Rep.	1777-1795
John Jay	New York City	April, 1795	Fed.	1795-1801
George Clinton	Ulster County	April, 1801	Dem.-Rep.	1801-1804
Morgan Lewis	Dutchess County	April, 1804	Dem.-Rep.	1804-1807
Daniel D. Tompkins	Richmond County	April, 1807	Dem.-Rep.	1807-1817
*John Tayler	Albany	Mar., 1817	Dem.-Rep.	1817
De Witt Clinton	New York City	April, 1817	Dem.-Rep.	1817-1822
Joseph C. Yates	Schenectady	Nov. 6, 1822	Dem.-Rep.	1823-1824
De Witt Clinton	New York City	Nov. 3, 1824	Dem.-Rep.	1825-1828
*Nathaniel Pitcher	Sandy Hill	Feb. 11, 1828	Dem.-Rep.	1828
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Nov. 5, 1828	Dem.	1829
*Enos T. Throop	Auburn	Mar. 12, 1829	Dem.	1829-1832
William L. Marcy	Troy	Nov. 7, 1832	Dem.	1833-1838
William H. Seward	Auburn	Nov. 7, 1838	Whig	1839-1842
William C. Bouck	Fultonham	Nov. 8, 1842	Dem.	1843-1844
Silas Wright	Canton	Nov. 5, 1844	Dem.	1845-1846
John Young	Geneseo	Nov. 3, 1846	Whig	1847-1848
Hamilton Fish	New York City	Nov. 7, 1848	Whig	1849-1850
Washington Hunt	Lockport	Nov. 5, 1850	Whig	1851-1852
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 2, 1852	Dem.	1853-1854
Myron H. Clark	Canandaigua	Nov. 7, 1854	Whig	1855-1856
John A. King	Queens County	Nov. 4, 1856	Rep.	1857-1858
Edwin D. Morgan	New York City	Nov. 2, 1858	Rep.	1859-1862
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 4, 1862	Dem.	1863-1864
Reuben E. Fenton	Frewsburg	Nov. 8, 1864	Rep.	1865-1868
John T. Hoffman	New York City	Nov. 3, 1868	Dem.	1869-1872
John A. Dix	New York City	Nov. 5, 1872	Rep.	1873-1874
Samuel J. Tilden	New York City	Nov. 3, 1874	Dem.	1875-1876
Lucius Robinson	Elmira	Nov. 7, 1876	Dem.	1877-1879
Alonzo B. Cornell	New York City	Nov. 4, 1879	Rep.	1880-1882

Names.	Residence.	Elected or succeeded to vacancy.	Politics.	Term Served.
Grover Cleveland	Buffalo	Nov. 7, 1882	Dem.	1883–1885
*David B. Hill	Elmira	Jan. 6, 1885	Dem.	1885–1891
Roswell P. Flower	New York City	Nov. 3, 1891	Dem.	1892–1894
Levi P. Morton	Rbinecliff	Nov. 6, 1894	Rep.	1895–1896
Frank S. Black	Troy	Nov. 3, 1896	Rep.	1897–1898
Theodore Roosevelt	Oyster Bay	Nov. 8, 1898	Rep.	1899–1900
Benj. B. Odell, Jr.	Newburg	Nov. 6, 1900	Rep.	1901–1904
Frank W. Higgins	Olean	Nov. 8, 1904	Rep.	1905–1906
Charles E. Hughes	New York City	Nov. 4, 1906	Rep.	1907–1910
*Horace White	Syracuse	Oct. 6, 1910	Rep.	1910
John A. Dix	Thomson	Nov. 8, 1910	Dem.	1911–

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

Names.	Residences.	Elected.
Pierre Van Cortlandt	Croton Landing	1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer	Albany	1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer	Albany	1801
John Broome	New York City	1804
John Taylor*	Albany	January 29, 1811
DeWitt Clinton†	New York City	April, 1811
John Tayler	Albany	1813
Erastus Root	Delhi	November, 1822
James Tallmadge	Dutchess County	November, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher‡	Sandy Hill	November, 1826
Peter R. Livingston	Dutchess County	February 16, 1828
Charles Dayan	Lowville	October 7, 1828
Enos T. Throop§	Auburn	November, 1828
Charles Stebbins	Cazenovia	March 12, 1829
William M. Oliver	Penn Yan	January 5, 1830
Edward P. Livingston	Columbia County	November, 1830
John Tracy	Oxford	November, 1832
Luther Bradish	Malone	November, 1838
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	November, 1842
Addison Gardiner	Rochester	November, 1844
Hamilton Fish‖	New York City	November, 1847
George W. Patterson	Westfield	November, 1848
Sanford E. Church	Albion	November, 1850
Henry J. Raymond	New York City	November, 1854
Henry R. Selden	Rochester	November, 1856
Robert Campbell	Bath	November, 1858
David R. Floyd Jones	Oyster Bay	November, 1862
Thomas G. Alvord	Syracuse	November, 1864
Stewart L. Woodford	Brooklyn	November, 1866
Allen C. Beach	Watertown	November, 1868
John C. Robinson	Binghamton	November, 1872
William Dorsheimer	Buffalo	November, 1874
George G. Hoskins	Bennington	November, 1879
David B. Hill	Elmira	November, 1882
Dennis McCarthy¶	Syracuse	January 6, 1885
Edward F. Jones	Binghamton	November 3, 1885
William F. Sheehan	Buffalo	November 3, 1891
Charles T. Saxton	Clyde	November 6, 1894
Timothy L. Woodruff	Brooklyn	November 3, 1896
Frank W. Higgins	Olean	November 4, 1902
Matthew Linn Bruce	New York City	November 8, 1904
Lewis S. Chanler	Barrytown	November 6, 1906
Horace White	Syracuse	November 3, 1908
Thomas F. Conway	Plattsburg	November 8, 1910

*Broome having died, Tayler was elected President of the Senate January 29, 1811.

†Elected under a special act.

‡Clinton having died February 11, 1828, Pitcher became Governor and Livingston and Dayan were successively elected presidents of the Senate.

§Throop having succeeded Van Buren as Governor, Stebbins and Oliver were successively elected presidents of the Senate.

‖Gardiner having been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, Fish was elected to fill the vacancy under an act passed in September of that year.

¶Hill having succeeded Cleveland as Governor, McCarthy was elected President of the Senate January 6, 1885.

COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ERECTION.

Name.	No.	From what taken.	Date of erection.
Albany	1	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Dutchess	2	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Kings	3	(Original)	November 1, 1683
New York	4	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Orange	5	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Queens	6	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Richmond	7	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Suffolk	8	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Ulster	9	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Westchester	10	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Montgomery[1]	11	Albany	March 12, 1772
Washington[2]	12	Albany	March 12, 1772
Columbia	13	Albany	April 4, 1786
Clinton	14	Washington	March 7, 1788
Ontario	15	Montgomery	January 27, 1789
Rensselaer	16	Albany	February 7, 1791
Saratoga	17	Albany	February 7, 1791
Herkimer	18	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Otsego	19	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Tioga	20	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Onondaga	21	Herkimer	March 5, 1794
Schoharie	22	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795
Steuben	23	Ontario	March 18, 1796
Delaware	24	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797
Rockland	25	Orange	February 23, 1798
Chenango	26	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Oneida	27	Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Essex	28	Clinton	March 1, 1799
Cayuga	29	Onondaga	March 8, 1799
Greene	30	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800
St. Lawrence[3]	31	Clinton	March 3, 1802
Genesee	32	Ontario	March 30, 1802
Seneca	33	Cayuga	March 24, 180[illegible]
Jefferson	34	Oneida	March 28, 1805
Lewis	35	Oneida	March 28, 1805
Madison	36	Chenango	March 21, 1806
Broome	37	Tioga	March 28, 1806
Allegany	38	Genesee	April 7, 1806
Cattaraugus	39	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Chautauqua	40	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Franklin	41	Clinton	March 11, 1808
Niagara	42	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Cortland	43	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
Schenectady	44	Albany	March 7, 1809
Sullivan	45	Ulster	March 27, 1809
Putnam	46	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
Warren	47	Washington	March 12, 1813
Oswego	48	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
Hamilton	49	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
Tompkins	50	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
Livingston	51	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Monroe	52	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Erie	53	Niagara	April 2, 1821
Yates	54	Ontario	February 5, 1823
Wayne	55	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
Orleans	56	Genesee	November 12, 1824
Chemung	57	Tioga	March 29, 1836
Fulton	58	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
Wyoming	59	Genesee	May 14, 1841
Schuyler	60	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1859
Nassau	61	Queens	January 1, 1899

[1] As Tryon; changed April 2, 1784.
[2] As Charlotte; changed April 2, 1784.
[3] Parts of Montgomery, Herkimer and Oneida, provisionally annexed.

CENSUSES OF 1900, 1905 AND 1910.

The population of the State of New York in 1910, as shown by the enumeration taken by the federal authorities, was 9,113,279, an increase in the decade since 1900 of 1,844,385, or 25.4 per cent. In the preceding decade the increase was 1,271,041, or 21.2 per cent. The gain in New York City in the last ten years was 1,139,681, and the gain outside of the city was 515,704. The percentage of gain in the city was 38.7. The percentage of gain for the state

compares favorably with records in former decennial census periods. This gain was greater in the last ten years than in any other ten-year period since 1850, when the percentage of increase was 27.5.

Of the sixty-one counties in New York gains were made by all except fifteen. The following showed losses as compared with the census of ten years ago: Allegany, 89; Chenango, 993; Delaware, 838; Greene, 1,264; Hamilton, 601; Lewis, 2,578; Madison, 1,256; Otsego, 1,723; St. Lawrence, 78; Schoharie, 2,999; Schuyler, 1,807; Seneca, 1,142; Tioga, 2,327; Tompkins, 183, and Yates, 1,676.

In ten of the New York counties the gains over the census of ten years ago were less than one thousand. These counties are Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Clinton, Columbia, Livingston, Oswego, Putnam, Saratoga and Steuben.

Of the 9,113,279 persons in the state, 4,766,883 are in New York City and 4,346,396 outside the city, making the city 420,487 the greater in population. In 1900 New York City contained 394,490 inhabitants less than the state, outside the city, the population of the city being 3,437,202, compared with 3,831,692 in the remainder of the state.

State Census of 1905.—The population of the State on June 1, 1905, as shown by the enumeration taken on that date under the direction of the state authorities, was 8,066,672, compared with a population shown by the federal census of 1900 of 7,268,894 and one shown by the federal census of 1890 of 6,003,174, including Indians and other persons on Indian reservations. The increase in population between 1900 and 1905 was 797,778, or 11 per cent, against an increase from 1890 to 1900 of 1,265,720, or 21.1 per cent.

The population of the State in 1910, 1905 and 1900, respectively, was distributed by counties as follows:

Counties.	1910.	1905.	1900.	Counties.	1910.	1905.	1900.
Allegany	41,412	43,259	41,501	Oneida	154,157	139,347	132,800
Albany	173,666	171,497	165,571	Onondaga	200,298	178,436	168,735
Broome	78,809	72,286	69,149	Ontario	52,286	62,691	49,605
Cattaraugus	65,919	65,894	65,643	Orange	115,751	108,270	103,859
Cayuga	67,106	65,311	66,234	Orleans	32,000	31,323	30,164
Chautauqua	105,126	96,882	88,314	Oswego	71,664	70,111	70,881
Chemung	54,662	51,605	54,063	Otsego	47,216	48,209	48,939
Chenango	35,575	36,784	36,568	Putnam	14,665	14,169	13,787
Clinton	48,230	46,949	47,430	Queens	284,041	198,241	152,999
Columbia	43,658	42,868	43,210	Rensselaer	122,276	122,579	121,697
Cortland	29,249	29,503	27,576	Richmond	85,969	72,846	67,021
Delaware	45,575	46,788	46,413	Rockland	46,873	45,032	38,298
Dutchess	87,661	81,689	81,670	St. Lawrence	89,005	90,043	89,083
Erie	528,985	473,682	433,686	Saratoga	61,917	62,657	61,089
Essex	33,458	32,452	30,707	Schenectady	88,235	71,334	46,852
Franklin	45,717	47,012	42,853	Schoharie	23,855	25,273	26,854
Fulton	44,534	42,330	42,842	Schuyler	14,004	15,122	15,811
Genesee	37,615	35,736	34,561	Seneca	26,972	25,315	28,114
Greene	30,214	31,246	31,478	Steuben	83,362	81,815	82,822
Hamilton	4,373	4,912	4,947	Suffolk	96,138	81,653	77,582
Herkimer	56,356	53,856	51,049	Sullivan	33,808	34,795	32,306
Jefferson	80,297	80,459	76,748	Tioga	25,624	26,885	27,951
Kings	1,634,351	1,358,891	1,166,582	Tompkins	33,647	34,135	33,830
Lewis	24,849	26,643	27,427	Ulster	91,769	86,661	88,422
Livingston	38,037	36,450	37,059	Warren	32,223	31,935	29,943
Madison	39,289	29,690	30,545	Washington	47,778	47,059	45,624
Monroe	283,212	239,442	217,854	Wayne	50,179	48,441	48,660
Montgomery	57,567	49,928	47,488	Westchester	283,055	228,941	184,257
Nassau	83,930	69,477	55,448	Wyoming	31,880	31,355	30,413
New York	2,762,522	2,384,326	2,050,600	Yates	18,642	19,408	20,318
Niagara	92,036	84,744	74,961	Totals	9,113,279	8,066,672	7,268,894

The plan of distributing the population of public institutions, followed in the state numeration, is not observed in the United States Census, and the gains and losses due to this cause should be borne in mind in making comparisons between the state census figures for counties and those of the two federal censuses.

NEW YORK'S GROWTH BY DECADES.

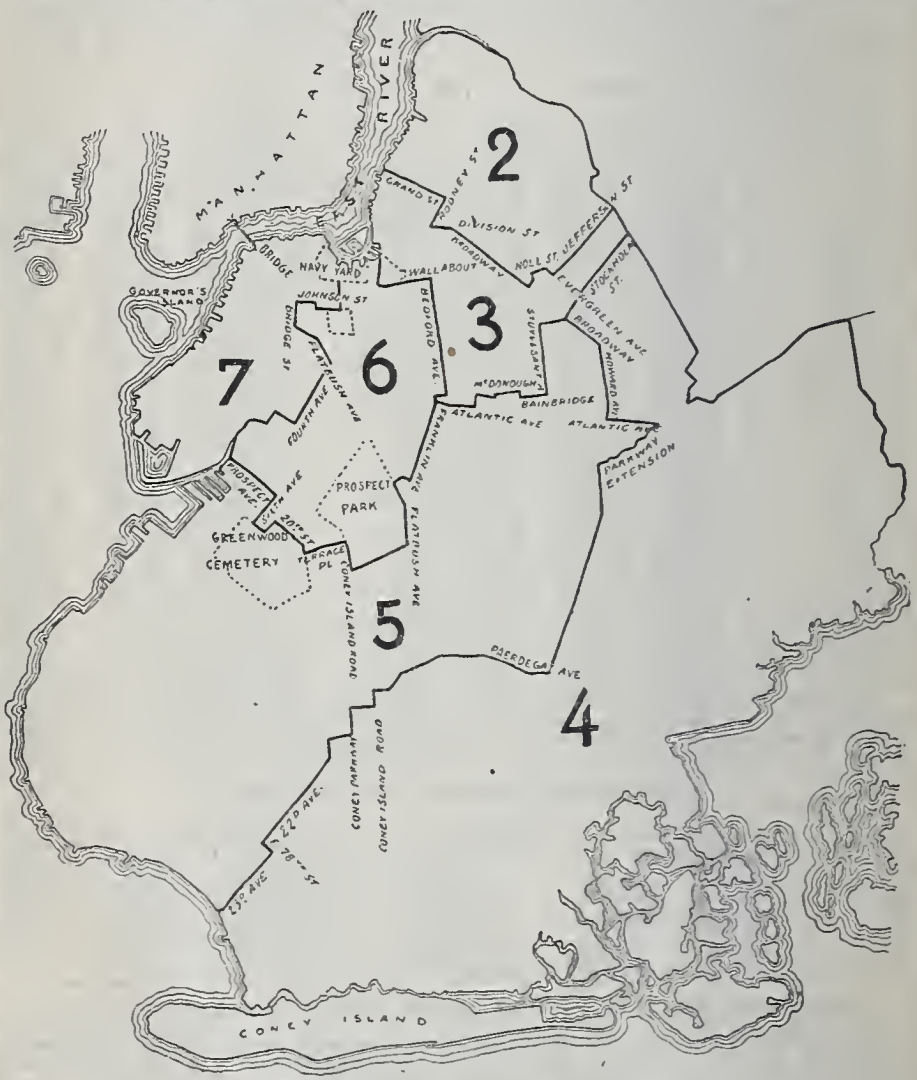
Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Per-centage.	Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Per-centage.
1790	340,120	——	——	1860	3,880,735	783,341	25.3
1800	589,051	248,931	73.2	1870	4,382,759	502,024	12.9
1810	959,049	369,998	62.8	1880	5,082,871	700,112	16.0
1820	1,372,812	413,763	43.1	1890	5,997,853	914,982	18.0
1830	1,918,608	545,796	39.8	1900	7,268,894	1,265,257	21.1
1840	2,428,921	510,313	26.6	1910	9,113,279	1,844,385	25.4
1850	3,097,394	668,473	27.5				

CONGRESS DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

The Reapportionment Act of 1901 divided the state into Congress districts in accordance with the terms of the Federal Apportionment law of the same year, which increased New York's representation in the lower branch of Congress from thirty-four members to thirty-seven. It provided as follows:

Section 1. For the election of Representatives in Congress of the United States this State shall be and is hereby divided into thirty-seven districts, namely:

1st—Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and the 3d, 4th and 5th wards of Queens Borough. 2d-18th—New York City Congress districts—(See maps). 19th—Westchester County. 20th—Sullivan, Orange and Rockland counties. 21st—Greene, Columbia, Putnam and Dutchess counties. 22d—Rensselaer and Washington counties. 23d—Albany and Schenectady counties. 24th—Delaware, Otsego, Ulster and Schoharie counties. 25th—Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren and Saratoga counties. 26th—Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. 27th—Herkimer and Oneida counties. 28th—Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties. 29th—Onondaga and Madison counties. 30th—Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins and Cortland counties. 31st—Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne and Yates counties. 32d—Monroe County. 33d—Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben counties. 34th—Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties. 35th—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards of Buffalo. 36th—The 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th wards of Buffalo as now constituted and the 7th and 8th Assembly districts of Erie County. 37th—Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.



Congress Districts in Kings County.

Congress Districts in New York, Queens and Richmond Counties.

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENTS.

Senate.

The apportionment act of 1906, approved May 14, having been pronounced void by the Court of Appeals, the Legislature of 1907 passed in special session an act, approved July 25, rearranging the Senate districts as follows:

I. Suffolk and Nassau counties—Citizen population, 137,175.
II. Queens—179,746.
III to X. Kings—Average, 150,024.
XI to XXII. New York—Average, 149,390.
XXIII. Richmond and Rockland—107,-681.
XXIV. Westchester—202,650.
XXV. Orange and Sullivan—135,236.
XXVI. Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam—132,215.
XXVII. Ulster and Greene—113,619.
XXVIII. Albany—163,983.
XXIX. Rensselaer—118,732.
XXX. Washington and Saratoga—106,-103.
XXXI. Schenectady, Montgomery and Schoharie—136,383.
XXXII. Lewis, Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer—122,441.
XXXIII. Clinton, Essex and Warren—107,886.
XXXIV. St. Lawrence and Franklin—127,796.
XXXV. Jefferson and Oswego—143,527.
XXXVI. Oneida—131,390.
XXXVII. Otsego, Madison and Chenango—122,969.
XXXVIII. Onondaga—169,732.
XXXIX. Delaware and Broome, 115,994.
XL. Cayuga, Seneca and Cortland—116,681.
XLI. Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler—125,451.
XLII. Wayne, Ontario and Yates—116,803.
XLIII. Steuben and Livingston—115,-581.
XLIV. Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany—107,281.
XLV and XLVI. Monroe — Average, 113,804.
XLVII. Niagara and Orleans—107,328.
XLVIII to L. Erie—Average, 146,192.
LI. Chautauqua and Cattaraugus—155,-322.

No change was made in the apportionment of Assemblymen, which remains as follows:

Assembly.

Counties Having 1 Member.—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

Two Members.—Chautauqua, Dutchess, Jefferson, Niagara, Orange, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Suffolk and Ulster.

Three Members.—Albany, Oneida and Onondaga.

Four Members.—Queens and Westchester.

Five Members.—Monroe.

Nine Members.—Erie.

Twenty-three Members.—Kings.

Thirty-five Members.—New York.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEES.

Republican.

Chairman, Ezra P. Prentice; secretary, Lafayette B. Gleason, New York; treasurer, Clarence Whitman, New York. Headquarters, No. 43 West 39th st., New York.

Executive Committee.—Ezra P. Prentice, chairman; Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary; George W. Dunn, Lloyd C. Griscom, Fred Greiner, William L. Ward, F. J. H. Kracke, J. Sloat Fassett, Cornelius B. Collins, James W. Wadsworth, jr., Francis Hendricks, Edwin A. Merritt, jr., and Jacob Brenner.

The committee is composed of members representing the 37 Congress districts of the State, with one additional member, representing the colored voters. The members are:

Dist.
1—Smith Cox, Freeport.
2—Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn.
3—L. M. Swasey, Brooklyn.
4—Jacob A. Livingston, Brooklyn.
5—F. J. H. Kracke, Brooklyn.
6—Alfred E. Vass, Brooklyn.
7—M. J. Dady, Brooklyn.
8—George Cromwell, New Brighton, S. I.
9—C. H. Murray, New York.
10—Samuel S. Koenig, New York.
11—Michael H. Blake, New York.
12—Charles K. Lexow, New York.
13—Lloyd C. Griscom, New York.
14—H. S. Johnston, Elsmere, L. I.
15—Abraham Gruber, New York.
16—Morris Levy, New York.
17—Moses M. McKee, New York.
18—W. H. Ten Eyck, New York.
19—W. L. Ward, Port Chester.

Dist.
20—James Kilby, Nyack.
21—L. F. Payn, Chatham.
22—Cornelius V. Collins, Troy.
23— —— ——
24—Philip Elting, Kingston.
25—John K. Stewart, Amsterdam.
26—Edwin A. Merritt, jr., Potsdam.
27—M. Jesse Brayton, Utica.
28—McGregor A. Phillips, Lowville.
29—Francis Hendricks, Syracuse.
30—G. W. Dunn, Binghamton.
31—Charles H. Betts, Lyons.
32—G. W. Aldridge, Rochester.
33—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.
34—James W. Wadsworth, jr., Mt. Morris.
35—John Grimm, jr., Buffalo.
36—William H. Daniels, Buffalo.
37—Frank R. Utter, Friendship.
Additional member, C. W. Anderson, N. Y.

Democratic.

Chairman, Winfield A. Huppuch, Sandy Hill; secretary, John A. Mason, New York; treasurer, Arthur A. McLean, Newburg.

Executive Committee.—William S. Rodle, chairman; Winfield A. Huppuch, ex. officio; John A. Mason, secretary; Simon W. Rosendale, Seymour Van Santvoord, John F. Dailey, Charles E. Treman, Herbert P. Bissell, W. Caryl Ely, William Church Osborn, Richard T. Wilson, jr., Nathan Straus, John Sherwin Crosby, Charles F. Murphy, John F. Galvin, Frank M. Patterson, Antonio Zucca, John A. Weber, Arthur S. Somers, Edward M. Shepard, James Norton, Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Charles N. Bulger, Thomas Mott Osborne, William A. Gardner and Andrew C. Zabriskie.

The committee is composed of fifty-one members, one for each of the Senate districts of the State. The members are:

Dist.
1—Edwin Balley, jr., Patchogue.
2—Joseph Cassidy, Long Island City.
3—Michael J. Cummings, Brooklyn.
4—Frank X. McAfee, Brooklyn.
5—Thomas F. Wogan, Brooklyn.
6—Thomas F. Byrnes, Brooklyn.
7—Owen J. Murphy, Brooklyn.
8—John H. McCooey, Brooklyn.
9—John Weber, Brooklyn.
10—James P. Sinnott, Brooklyn.
11—Thomas F. Foley, New York.
12—J. T. Oakley, New York.
13—Frank J. Goodwin, New York.
14—C. F. Murphy, New York.
15—William Dalton, New York.
16—Daniel F. Cohalan, New York.
17—J. Sergeant Cram, New York.
18—J. J. Hogan, New York.
19—T. F. McAvoy, New York.
20—J. J. Frawley, New York.
21—E. J. McGuire, New York.
22—L. F. Haffen, New York.
23—Thomas Lynch, Haverstraw.
24—Michael J. Walsh, Yonkers.
25—Adelbert M. Scriber, Newburg.
26—Lewis S. Chanler, Red Hook.

Dist.
27—G. B. Van Valkenburgh, Lexington.
28—P. E. McCabe, Albany.
29—F. J. Molloy, Troy.
30—Winfield A. Huppuch, Sandy Hill.
31—Gerardus Smith, Schenectady.
32—Andrew D. Morgan, Herkimer.
33—John Anderson, Glens Falls.
34—George E. Van Kennan, Ogdensburg.
35—Charles E. Norris, Jefferson.
36—William Townsend, Whitesboro.
37—Stephen Ryan, Norwich.
38—W. F. Rafferty, Syracuse.
39—W. W. Farley, Binghamton.
40—Charles F. Rattigan, Auburn.
41—Daniel Sheehan, Elmira.
42—Charles H. Ford, Clyde.
43—J. E. Schwarzenbach, Hornell.
44—W. M. Sweet, Fillmore.
45—T. W. Finucane, Rochester.
46—John McGarvey, Rochester.
47—G. W. Batten, Lockport.
48—William J. Conners, Buffalo.
49—William H. Fitzpatrick, Buffalo.
50—Henry P. Burgard, Buffalo.
51—Thomas J. Cummings, Dunkirk.

POLITICAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1910.

Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Committee, according to its statement filed with the Secretary of State, received $143,000, which included 115,625 individual contributions, a $25,000 loan made by the chairman, Ezra Prentice; "rebates from special train charges," $1,310, and "rebates for printing," $1,050. The detailed disbursements to date amount to $125,520. The committee has on hand $17,455 to maintain its headquarters and to pay bills awaiting adjustment, including $6,618 for unpaid telegraph, telephone, printing and express charges. When the new State Committee took charge there was a balance in the treasury of $6 09.

The largest single contribution was from Frank A. Munsey, who gave $20,000. George W. Perkins contributed $10,000. An "unknown" in one instance gave $5,000; in another, $2,500, and in another, $500. Among the other contributors were::

Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew Carnegie, Otto T. Bannard, James Thompson, each $5,000.

J. B. Ford, J. J. Astor, Elihu Root, Robert Bacon, each $2,500.

E. Shearson, $2,000; V. Morawetz, $1,500.

Henry L. Stimson, H. Reilly, W. H. Bliss, E. M. Anderson, C. J. Reilly, Edward S. Clark, $1,000 each.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee disbursed $328,870, according to a statement filed with the Secretary of State. The committee received individual contributions aggregating $303,472, and on November 23 borrowed $20,000 from the Fifth National Bank and $10,000 from the Commercial Trust Company, of New York, making the total receipts $333,472. There is a balance of $4,602.

Among the contributors to the Democratic State Committee fund were:

Winfield A. Huppuch, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, $20,750.

Joseph B. Carroll and Joseph J. O'Donohue, $10,000 each.

J. Sergeant Cram, Charles F. Murphy, David H. Taylor, Robert Furey, Frederick Wagner, John Bowe, W. S. Rodle, George W. Plunkett, C. A. McGuire, Joseph B. Mayer, B. G. Collier, C. L. Duval, Alden S. Swan, August Belmont, William M. Bradley, William J. Cummins, Joseph Cassidy, Miles M. O'Brien and W. N. Coler, jr., $5,000 each.

John B. Stanchfield and Edward C. Sheehy, $4,000 each.

Joseph Meyerrose, George Heustis, Thomas F. Foley, Thomas F. McAvoy, John Rheinfrank and Edward J. McGuire, $3,000 each.

Matthew Morey, Jacob Goodhart, Samuel Blumenstein, George P. Black, Joseph Blumenthal, John Quinn, John Delahunty, James N. Gaffney, Martin Condon, E. J. McKeever, Peter Clark, Michael A. Robrane, Frederick C. Brown, John M.

Fox, W. H. Strang, W. B. Crawford, J. Burrows, D. L. Van Nostrand and Edward R. Bacon, each $2,500.

William F. Doyle, Arthur A. McLean, Daniel F. Colahan, Peter J. Dooling, George J. Gillespie, Henry Schneider, H. W. Montgomery, Henry Steers, Samuel Sanders, Murtha J. Garry, Martin Wallace and Henry McCadden, each $2,000.

Thomas E. Rush, Henry P. Burgard, J. H. Koch, John F. Gilchrist, John M. Digney and William Church Osborne, each $1,500.

James McLean, John Lynn, James B. Regan, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry Phipps, Benoni Platt, J. W. Gerard, W. C. Ely, Thomas W. Kiley, Isidore Mehrbach, R. R. Moore, J. A. Fisher, J. F. Oliver, George Wishart, H. W. McCann, Joseph A. Spratt, Benjamin Gerschel, Jere Geagen, Martin J. White, M. J. Leonard, S. R. Bertron, M. N. Deagle and Frank M. Patterson, each $1,000.

Republican County Committee—New York County.

The New York County Republican Committee received and expended $52,241. Among the contributors were Frank A. Munsey and George W. Perkins, each $5,000; Ogden L. Mills, $5,900; Otto T. Bannard, $2,894; James B. Ford, $1,600; Republican State Committee, $1,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, Victor Morawetz, Jacob H. Schiff, John Shea, Whitelaw Reid, W. Earl Lodge, each $1,000.

Democratic County Committee—New York County.

The New York County Democratic Committee's statement shows that the receipts were $108,763 and the disbursements $106,492. The contributors to the fund of the committee included the following: W. Bradley, $5,000; Charles F. Murphy, H. H. Lehman and "Anonymous," each $3,000; George Ehret and Hudson Mason, $2,500; John Cloughen and John J. Murphy, $2,000; P. F. Donohue and Timothy D. Sullivan, $1,300; Eugene McGuire, Bartholomew Dunn, C. A. Pinkney, E. Dempsey, Charles Smith, Joseph Murray, E. E. Cunningham, F. E. Rush, A. H. Murphy, C. J. Reilly, James E. Gaffney, F. B. Harrison, Jacob Ruppert, J. M. Levy, J. B. Regan, Martin J. White, Thomas F. White and L. M. Josephthal, $1,000.

Independence League State Committee.

The Independence League party certified that it received $10,644, expended $10,618 and has estimated liabilities of $5,017. William R. Hearst contributed $5,500 of the campaign fund of the league, while John J. Hopper, the league's candidate for Governor, gave $1,000.

NEW YORK ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The military forces of this state are under the command of the Governor, the commander-in-chief of all forces. General headquarters, adjutant general's office, Albany, N. Y., and State Arsenal, 35th street and Seventh avenue, New York City. All orders governing the military forces of this state are promulgated from this office by command of the Governor, and all correspondence upon military subjects is transmitted to the adjutant general's office. The organized militia of the state consists of the National Guard and the Naval Militia. Adjutant general, State of New York, Brigadier General William Verbeck.

The National Guard consists of the several staff departments, one field hospital, two companies of signal corps, two squadrons and two separate troops of cavalry, one battalion of three batteries and one separate battery of field artillery, one regiment of engineers, thirteen regiments of infantry, a medical department and a coast artillery corps of thirty-one companies, organized in three artillery districts.

The strength of the guard on September 30, 1910, was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
General and staff officers	17	—	17
Adjutant General's department	6	—	6
Inspector General's department	6	—	6
Judge Advocate General's department	5	—	5
Quartermaster's department	5	52	57
Subsistence department	5	9	14
Ordnance department	32	18	50
Medical department	111	436	547
Corps of Engineers	55	696	751
Signal Corps	10	133	143
Infantry	554	10,047	10,601
Cavalry	36	567	603
Field Artillery	19	427	446
Coast Artillery Corps	129	2,200	2,329
Totals	990	14,585	15,575

The National Guard is commanded under the orders of the Governor by Major General Charles F. Roe, with headquarters at the Capitol, Albany, and an office at No. 280 Broadway, New York City, to which headquarters are attached the Field Hospital, 1st and 2d companies, Signal Corps, Squadrons A and C, Troops B and D, Cavalry; the 1st Battalion and 6th Battery, Field Artillery; the Coast Artillery Corps and the 22d Regiment, Engineers.

The Coast Artillery Corps comprises three districts, the 13th, 9th and 8th Artillery

districts, and the Chief of Coast Artillery is Brigadier General David E. Austen, with headquarters at the 13th Artillery District Armory, Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Infantry is organized in four brigades, as follows:

First Brigade—Brigadier general, George Moore Smith; headquarters, Park avenue and 34th street, New York City; composed of the 7th, 12th, 69th and 71st regiments.

Second Brigade—Brigadier general, John G. Eddy; headquarters, No. 1322 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn; composed of the 14th, 23d and 47th regiments.

Third Brigade—Brigadier general, James H. Lloyd; headquarters, Room 214, Capitol, Albany; composed of the 1st, 2d and 10th regiments.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier general, Lauren W. Pettebone; headquarters, No. 451 Main street, Buffalo; composed of the 3d, 65th and 74th regiments.

The Naval Militia is composed of two battalions and one battalion of four separate divisions. The strength of the Naval Militia is 58 officers and 740 enlisted men, a total of 798. The Naval Militia is commanded under the orders of the Governor by Commodore Jacob W. Miller, with headquarters on board the U. S. S. Granite State, foot of West 97th street, N. R., New York City. The vessels of the United States navy loaned the State of New York for the use of the Naval Militia are: The Wasp, 630 tons; the Alleen, 192 tons; the Sandoval, 100 tons; the Granite State, 4,150 tons; the Hawk, 375 tons, and the Gloucester, 786 tons.

Headquarters—First Battalion, U. S. S. Granite State, 97th street and North River, New York City; Second Battalion, foot of 52d street, Brooklyn; Second Separate Division, Rochester, U. S. S. Sandoval, Charlotte Harbor; Third Separate Division, Buffalo, U. S. S. Hawk; Separate Signal Division, Rochester; Separate Engineer Division, Buffalo.

TONNAGE OF THE NEW YORK STATE CANALS FOR YEARS SPECIFIED.

Years.	Net tons.						
	Erie.	Champlain.	Oswego.	Cayuga and Seneca.	All other.	Total quantity.	Total value.
1837	667,151	261,659	161,353	20,274	52,759	1,163,196	$55,806,288
1840	829,960	245,229	219,627	32,486	88,744	1,416,046	66,303,892
1845	1,038,700	266,922	340,481	46,464	294,888	1,987,455	100,629,859
1850	1,635,089	460,219	583,346	42,379	355,584	3,076,617	156,397,929
1855	2,202,463	537,108	654,399	76,444	551,903	4,022,617	204,390,147
1860	2,253,533	681,157	1,080,076	98,678	537,370	4,650,814	170,849,198
1865	2,523,490	815,311	825,649	192,312	372,892	4,729,654	256,237,104
1870	3,083,132	1,143,719	917,728	527,728	501,242	6,173,549	231,836,176
1875	2,787,226	1,077,746	486,530	224,492	283,864	4,859,858	145,008,575
1880	4,608,651	1,200,503	427,863	125,331	75,308	6,437,656	247,844,790
1885	3,208,207	1,139,402	213,079	64,125	106,971	4,731,784	119,536,389
1890	3,303,929	1,520,757	225,936	63,419	132,061	5,246,102	145,617,086
1895	2,356,084	966,335	64,154	49,050	64,691	3,500,314	97,453,021
1900	2,145,876	972,867	31,742	130,126	65,330	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901	2,257,035	885,641	43,210	166,258	68,469	3,420,613	83,478,880
1902	2,105,876	766,615	143,707	155,152	103,260	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903	2,414,018	801,649	184,434	116,918	98,366	3,615,385	77,713,325
1904	1,945,708	796,468	170,342	140,656	85,373	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905	1,999,824	833,550	178,777	123,927	90,818	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906	2,385,491	740,983	172,228	164,874	77,331	3,540,907	66,501,417
1907	2,415,548	678,506	143,277	112,570	58,013	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908	2,177,443	614,762	92,831	81,029	85,812	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909	2,031,307	732,125	121,717	84,957	146,430	3,116,536	59,081,572

CONDITION OF STATE FUNDS, OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Resources.

General fund—		
Revenue receivable to meet budget requirements:		
On account of appropriations in force October 1, 1910		$40,027,961 19
Less revenue received during October, 1910:		
Excise taxes	$7,206,963 42	
Other revenue	800,346 28	
		8,007,309 70
Balance, budget requirements for year net of revenue received		$32,020,651 49
Cash		6,739,732 39
Canal fund—		
Construction accounts:		
Construction	$35,402,795 99	
Cash	5,852,337 52	
		41,255,133 51
Canal debt sinking funds:		
Investments	$18,314,043 80	
Cash	5,152,593 61	
		23,466,637 41
Other cash		2,450,493 21
1909 budget requirements, balance		100,077 17

Highway improvement fund—		
Construction accounts:		
Construction	$13,625,401 63	
Cash	2,374,598 37	
		16,000,000 00
Highway improvement sinking funds—		
Investments	$2,227,500 00	
Cash	1,150,105 59	
		3,377,605 59
Trust funds—		
Investments	$8,674,541 56	
Cash	955,040 01	
		9,629,581 57
Total		$135,039,912 34

Liabilities.

General fund—		
Appropriations in force:		
Balance October 1, 1910	$40,027,961 19	
Less expenditures and sinking fund contributions to date	6,675,023 15	
Balance this date		$33,352,938 04
Surplus October 1, 1910		5,407,445 84
Canal fund—		
Funded debt		41,230,660 00
Miscellaneous receipts		24,473 51
Canal debt sinking funds		23,466,637 41
Unapportioned interest on deposits		1,703 51
Appropriations in force		1,100,876 16
Surplus October 1, 1910		1,447,990 71
Highway improvement fund—		
Funded debt		16,000,000 00
Highway improvement sinking funds		3,377,605 59
Trust funds		9,629,581 57
Total		$135,039,912 34

*Before crediting $582,887 61 collected by the Transfer Tax Bureau during October and payable into the general fund by November 10, 1910.

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK.

According to figures compiled by Superintendent Cheney of the State Banking Department from the reports of the 142 savings banks in the State on July 1, 1910, the resources of these institutions increased $88,488,767 during the year and now stand at $1,676,416,322. There was an increase of 100,396 in the number of open accounts, while the amount deposited during the year showed an increase over sums placed in the banks in the previous twelve months of $29,577,767. The surplus of the savings banks on the market value of stocks and bonds held decreased during the year $7,446,833. There was an excess in the amount of money deposited in the year over aggregate withdrawals of $28,147,795.

THE LIQUOR TAX IN 1910.

Liquor interests in the State of New York paid into the Treasury during the last fiscal year $18,005,493 for licenses, permits, fines, penalties, etc. After all expenses are deducted there remains $17,931,854, of which $9,156,532 went to the state and $8,775,321 to the cities and towns. The liquor tax is graduated by population limits. In all cities or boroughs of over 1,500,000 population the license is $1,200, in all places under 1,200 it is $150.

NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYORS OF NEW YORK CITY.

The following table gives a list of the Mayors of New York since 1665 when Thomas Willett was appointed by the Governor of the province. The office was filled by the same appointing power until 1784, when for six years the power was vested in the Appointing Board of the State of New York. From 1820 to 1830, when the charter was amended, the Common Council was the appointing power. R. A. Van Wyck was the first Mayor elected under the Greater New York charter:

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thos. Willett.	1665	33	Robt. Walters	1720–1725	65	H. H. Havemeyer	1845–1846
2	T. Delavall...	1666	34	J. Jansen....	1725–1726	66	A. H. Mickle..	1846–1847
3	Thos. Willett.	1667	35	Robt. Lurting	1726–1735	67	Wm. V. Brady.	1847–1848
4	C. Steenwyck.	1668–1670	36	Paul Richard.	1735–1739	68	W. F. Havemeyer	1848–1849
5	T. Delavall...	1671	37	J. Cruger, sr.	1739–1744			
6	M. Nicolls....	1672	38	S. Bayard....	1744–1747			

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
7	J. Lawrence..	1673	39	Edw. Holland	1747-1757	69	C. S. Woodhull.	1849-1851
8	Wm. Dervall.	1675	40	J. Cruger, jr..	1757-1766	70	A. C. Kingsland	1851-1853
9	N. de Meyer.	1676	41	W. Hicks.....	1766-1776	71	J. A. Westervelt	1853-1855
10	S. v. Cortlandt	1677	42	D. Matthews		72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
11	T. Delsvall...	1678		(Tory)	1776-1784	73	D. F. Tiemann.	1858-1860
12	F. Rombouts.	1679	43	James Duane.	1784-1789	74	Fernando Wood.	1860-1862
13	William Dyre.	1680-1681	44	R. Varick....	1789-1801	75	George Opdyke.	1862-1864
14	C. Steenwyck.	1682-1683	45	E. Livingston	1801-1803	76	C. G. Gunther..	1864-1866
15	G. Minville...	1684	46	De W. Clinton	1803-1807	77	J. T. Hoffman.	1866-1868
16	N. Bayard....	1685	47	M. Willett....	1807-1808	78	T. Coman (act.)	1868
17	S. v. Cortlandt	1686-1687	48	De W. Clinton	1808-1810	79	A. Oakey Hall.	1869-1872
18	P. Delanoy...	1689-1690	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	80	W. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
19	J. Lawrence..	1691	50	De W. Clinton	1811-1815	81	SBH Vance(act)	1874
20	A. de Peyster	1692-1695	51	J. Ferguson..	1815	82	W. H. Wickham	1875-1876
21	Wm. Merritt..	1695-1698	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	83	Smith Ely.....	1877-1878
22	J. de Peyster.	1698-1699	53	C. D. Colden.	1818-1821	84	Edward Cooper.	1879-1880
23	David Provost	1699-1700	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	85	Wm. R. Grace..	1881-1882
24	I. de Riemer.	1700-1701	55	W. Paulding.	1825-1826	86	Franklin Edson.	1883-1884
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	56	Philip Hone..	1826-1827	87	Wm. R. Grace..	1885-1886
26	Philip French	1702-1703	57	W. Paulding.	1827-1829	88	A. S. Hewitt...	1887-1888
27	Wm. Peartree	1703-1707	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	89	Hugh J. Grant.	1889-1892
28	E. Wilson....	1707-1710	59	Gideon Lee...	1833-1834	90	T. F. Gilroy....	1893-1894
29	J. v. Cortlandt	1710-1711	60	C. W. Lawrence	1834-1837	91	Wm. L. Strong.	1895-1897
30	C. Heathcote.	1711-1714	61	Aaron Clark.	1837-1839	92	R. A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
31	John Johnson.	1714-1719	62	I. L. Varian.	1839-1841	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
32	J. v. Cortlandt	1719-1720	63	R. H. Morris.	1841-1844	94	G. B. McClellan	1904-1909
			64	James Harper	1844-1845	95	Wm. J. Gaynor.	1910-1913

THE REVISED CITY CHARTER.

A revision of the charter of the city of New York, which was drawn up by the Charter Revision Commission and passed in an amended form April 4, 1901, by the Legislature, was subsequently approved by Governor Odell, and therefore is now a law. After its passage several supplementary acts were passed by the Legislature, and these also are laws.

The legislative power of the city was vested in two houses, known respectively as the Council and the Board of Aldermen. The charter revision conferred all legislative power upon a Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen were to be elected

The Board of Aldermen

in November, 1901, and every two years thereafter. The president of the Board of Aldermen is elected every four years by the city at large. There are seventy-three aldermanic districts. The president of the Board of Aldermen possesses all the powers of the Mayor during his disability or absence. The Aldermen receive salaries of $2,000 a year.

No ordinance can be passed except by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Board of Aldermen. The act says that "in case the ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt, or the

Powers of the Board of Aldermen.

laying of an assessment, it shall require a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Board of Aldermen to pass it over the Mayor's veto; and if it involves the grant of a franchise the Mayor's veto shall be final." It declares that "the Board of Aldermen shall have power to make, establish, alter, modify, amend and repeal all ordinances, rules, and police, health, park, fire and building regulations." Also that "the Board of Aldermen is authorized to grant from time to time to any corporation thereunto duly authorized the franchise or right to construct and operate railways in, upon, over, under and along streets, avenues, waters, rivers, public places, parkways or highways of the city, but no such grant shall be made except upon the limitations and conditions of this act elsewhere provided in respect of the grant by the Board of Aldermen of franchises and rights in or under the streets, avenues, waters, rivers, public places, parkways and highways of the city." The Board of Aldermen is given authority to pass ordinances in regard to theatres, the markets, the hotels, the fire limits, use of vaults, and to fix the annual fee, not exceeding $20, for each streetcar used in the city. The act further says: "It shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to fix the salary of every officer or person whose compensation is paid out of the city treasury other than day laborers and teachers, examiners and members of the supervising staff of the Department of Education, irrespective of the amount fixed by this act, except that no change shall be made in the salary of an elected officer or head of a department during his tenure of office. The Board of Aldermen may reduce, but may not increase, any salary recommended by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; but the action of the Board of Aldermen on reducing any salary so recommended shall be subject to the veto power of the Mayor, as provided in Section 40 of this act. In case the Board of Aldermen shall vote to reduce more than one salary, the Mayor may approve the reduction of one or more salaries, and may disapprove the reduction of others. In such case the reductions he shall approve shall become effective; and as to those which he shall not approve, the recommendations of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall become effective unless the reductions be again passed by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Aldermen."

The Mayor of the city, the charter revision provided, should be elected in Novem-

ber, 1901, for a term of two years, and every two years thereafter for a like period. In 1905 the charter was amended so as to extend the mayoralty term to four years. The salary of the Mayor is $15,000 a year. The Mayor may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from him, except members of the Board of Education, Aqueduct Commissioners, trustees of the College of the City of New York, trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, "and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by this constitution."

Powers of the Mayor.

The administrative departments are as follows: Department of Finance, Law Department, Police Department, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Street Cleaning, Department of Bridges, Department of Parks, Department of Public Charities, Department of Correction, Fire Department, Department of Docks and Ferries, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Department of Education, Department of Health, Tenement House Department. The head of the Department of Finance is the Controller, who is to be elected at the same time with the Mayor, and is to have like him a term of two—since 1905, four—years. All of the departments are single headed commissions, except the Park Department, which has three commissioners; the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which has five; the Department of Education, forty-six members of a Board of Education, and the Department of Health, which has three commissioners (two ex-officio).

Administrative Departments.

The Mayor must at least once a year submit to the Board of Aldermen a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city, keep himself informed as to the doings of the several departments and he vigilant in enforcing the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State. The Mayor appoints besides those already named all members of any board authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any building belonging to the city, inspectors of weights and measures, two commissioners of accounts and five Civil Service commissioners.

Duties of the Mayor.

The Controller has control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation. The accounts of every department are subject to his inspection and revision. All claims against the city, except certain specified ones, are subject to his audit. The assent of the Controller is necessary to all agreements for the acquisition of real estate. He receives a salary of $15,000 a year. He has charge of the Wallabout Market. The Mayor appoints the Chamberlain of the city, who receives all moneys paid into the treasury of the city. His salary is $12,000 a year. The Sinking Fund Commissioners consist of the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, president of the Board of Aldermen and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. This board administers the various sinking funds.

Controller, Chamberlain, Sinking Fund.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment consists of the Mayor, the Controller, the president of the Board of Aldermen, and the presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond. Except as specifically provided by the charter, every act of the board must be adopted, if adopted, by a "majority of the whole number of votes authorized by this section to be cast by said board. The Mayor, Controller and the president of the Board of Aldermen shall each be entitled to cast three votes, the presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn shall each be entitled to cast two votes, and the presidents of the boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond shall each be entitled to cast one vote. A quorum of said board shall consist of a sufficient number of the members thereof to cast nine votes, of whom at least two of the members hereby authorized to cast three votes each shall be present." It is provided that this board shall annually "make a budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City of New York and of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond for the next ensuing year. Such budget shall be prepared in such detail as to the titles of appropriations, the terms and conditions not inconsistent with law under which the same may be expended, the aggregate sum and the items thereof allowed to each department, bureau, office, board or commission, as the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall deem advisable." The budget is submitted to the Board of Aldermen. The act then says: "The Board of Aldermen may reduce the said several amounts fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, except such amounts as are now or may hereafter be fixed by law, and except such amounts as may be inserted by the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the payment of State taxes and payment of interest and principal of the city debt, but the Board of Aldermen may not increase such amounts nor vary the terms and conditions thereof, nor insert any new items. Such action of the Board of Aldermen on reducing any item or amount fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall be subject to the veto power of the Mayor, as elsewhere provided in this act, and unless such veto is overridden by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Aldermen, the item or amount as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall stand as part of the budget." The Board of Estimate and Apportionment also is directed to include in its final estimate money for the support of a large number of charitable institutions, which are named.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Corporation Counsel, who is the head of the Law Department, receives $15,000 a year. He has charge of all the law business of the corporation, all legal proceedings in opening, widening and closing streets, in acquiring property for the city by condemnation proceedings and the preparation of all leases and contracts. He is the

Law Department.

legal adviser of the Mayor, the presidents of the boroughs, the Board of Aldermen and every department.

Police Department.

The head of the Police Department is the Police Commissioner, whose term of office is five years. The act then says: "The said commissioner may, whenever in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or the Governor, the public interests shall so require, be removed from office by either, and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto. The successor in office of the said commissioner shall also be appointed by the Mayor of the city within ten days after any vacancy shall occur, and shall be removed by either the Mayor or Governor whenever the public interests so require. The salary of said Police Commissioner shall be $7,500 a year. The said commissioner shall have the power to appoint, from citizens of the United States and residents of the said city, and at pleasure remove, three deputies, to be known as first deputy commissioner, second deputy commissioner and third deputy commissioner. The Police Department consists also of fifteen inspectors, one captain to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen, except in the rural part of the city, sergeants of police, not exceeding four in number to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; roundsmen not exceeding four in number to each fifty patrolmen; detective sergeants to the number authorized by law; the members of the telegraph force as specified in Section 277 of this act; the superintendent and inspectors of boilers as specified in Section 842 of this act; doormen of police, not exceeding two in number to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; surgeons of police, not exceeding forty in number, one of whom shall be chief surgeon, and patrolmen to the number of 6,382."

Borough Officers.

The president of each borough is elected for four years. He has the following powers: "He may appoint and at pleasure remove a Commissioner of Public Works for his borough, who may discharge all the administrative powers of the president of the borough relating to streets, sewers, public buildings and supplies conferred upon him by this act; and who shall, in the absence or illness of such president, discharge all the duties of such president. He shall, within the borough for which he shall have been elected, have cognizance and control: (1) Of regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and guttering of streets and laying of crosswalks; (2) of constructing and repairing public roads; (3) of paving, repaving, resurfacing and repairing of all streets, and of the relaying of all pavements removed for any cause; (4) of the laying or relaying of surface railroad tracks in any public street or road, of the form of rail used, or character of foundation, and the method of construction, and of the restoration of the pavement or surface after such work; (5) of the filling of sunken lots, fencing of vacant lots, digging down lots, and of licensing vaults under sidewalks; (6) of the removal of encumbrances; (7) of the issue of permits to builders and others to use or open the streets; (8) of the construction and maintenance of all bridges and tunnels which are within his borough and form a portion of the highways thereof, except such bridges as cross navigable streams; (9) of all subjects relating to the public sewers and drainage of his borough, and shall initiate the making of all plans for the drainage of his borough, except as otherwise specifically provided in this act. He shall have charge of the construction of all sewers in accordance with said plans. He shall have in charge the management, care and maintenance of the sewer and drainage system of the borough of which he shall be president and the licensing of all cisterns and cesspools." The presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond also have supervision of the street cleaning of their boroughs.

Bureau of Buildings.

The act says in regard to the Bureau of Buildings: "There shall be in the office of each borough president a bureau to be known as 'the Bureau of Buildings for the Borough of ————.' The presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn shall, each within the borough for which he is elected, appoint a superintendent of buildings for the borough. The presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond may, whenever appropriation is made therefor by the Board of Aldermen upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, each within the borough for which he is elected, in like manner appoint a superintendent of buildings for the borough. Each superintendent of buildings shall, within the borough or boroughs in which he has jurisdiction, have charge of the administration of, and it shall be his duty, subject to and in accordance with the general rules and regulations established by the president of the borough, to enforce such rules and regulations and the provisions of this chapter and of such ordinances as msy be established by the Board of Aldermen and of the laws relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or other structures erected or to be erected within such borough."

Local Boards.

The act creates twenty-five districts of local improvements, divided as follows: 1, Richmond Borough. 2, Wards 1 and 2, Borough of Queens. 3, Wards 3, 4 and 5, Borough of Queens. 4. Third Senate District. 5. Fourth Senate District. 6. Wards 8, 30 and 31, Borough of Brooklyn. 7. Wards 10 and 12, Borough of Brooklyn. 8. Sixth Senate District. 9, Seventh Senate District. 10, Eighth Senate District. 11, Ninth Senate District. 12, Tenth Senate District. 13, Eleventh Senate District. 14, Twelfth Senate District. 15, Thirteenth Senate District. 16, Fourteenth Senate District. 17, Fifteenth Senate District. 18, Sixteenth Senate District. 19, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly districts of the county of New York. 20, Eighteenth Senate District. 21. Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts of the county of New York. 22. Thirty-first and Twenty-third Assembly districts of the county of New York. 23. Twentieth Senate District and that part of the Twenty-first Senate District in the Borough of Manhattan. 24. That part of the Twenty-first Senate District in the Borough of The Bronx west of the Bronx River. 25. That part of the Twenty-second Senate District east of the Bronx River. Each local board of improvement has as its

members the president of the borough wherein the district is situated, and each member of the Board of Aldermen "who represents an aldermanic district within such local improvement district." The members of the local board serve as such members without compensation. The act then says: "A local board, subject to the restrictions provided by this act, shall have power in all cases where the cost of the improvement is to be met in whole or in part by assessments upon the property benefited to initiate proceedings for the following purposes: To construct tunnels and bridges lying wholly within the borough; to acquire title to land for parks and squares, streets, sewers, tunnels and bridges, and approaches to bridges and tunnels, to open, close, extend, widen, grade, pave, regrade, repave and repair the streets, avenues and public places, and to construct sewers within the district; to flag or reflag, curb or recurb the sidewalks and to relay crosswalks on such streets and avenues; to set or to reset street lamps, and to provide signs designating the names of streets. All resolutions affecting more than one local improvement district or the borough generally shall be adopted only at a joint meeting of all the local boards of the borough, and by a majority of the members of said boards."

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has charge of the supply and distribution of water, and also has the following duties: "Of the making and performance of certain contracts when duly authorized in accord with the provisions of this act, and for the execution of the same in the matter of furnishing the city, or any part thereof, with gas, electricity, or any other illuminant, or of steam; of the selecting, locating and removing and changing of lights for the use of the city; of the inspecting and testing of gas and electricity used for light, heating and power purposes, electric meters, electric wires and of all lights furnished to said city; and of the use and transmission of gas, electricity, pneumatic power and steam for all purposes in, upon, across, over and under all streets, roads, avenues, parks, public places and public buildings, of the construction of electric mains, conduits, conductors and subways in any such streets, roads, avenues, parks and public places, and the granting of the permission to open streets, when approved by the borough president and to open the same for the purpose of carrying on therein the business of transmitting, conducting, using and selling electricity, steam, or for the service of pneumatic tubes."

Street Cleaning, Bridges, Parks.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning has charge of the sweeping and cleaning of the streets in the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, and of the removal of ashes and garbage in these boroughs. The Commissioner of Bridges has charge of all the bridges and of the operation of the railroad on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and of the construction and management of tunnels beneath navigable streams. The three Commissioners of Parks have charge of the parks in every borough; one has administrative jurisdiction in the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one in the borough of The Bronx, and one in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Each Commissioner receives $7,500 salary.

Art Commission.

An Art Commission has as its members the Mayor, the president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the president of the New York Public Library, the president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other residents of the city of New York. The act then says: "Hereafter no work of art shall become the property of the city of New York, by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art or a design of the same, together with a statement of the proposed location of such work of art, shall first have been submitted to and approved by the commission."

Public Charities.

The Department of Public Charities has as its head one Commissioner of Public Charities, whose salary is $7,500 yearly. The commissioner has charge of all hospitals, asylums, almshouses and other institutions for the care of the feeble minded, the sick and the destitute, except certain specified institutions.

Bellevue Hospital—Department of Correction.

Bellevue Hospital and allied hospitals are in charge of a board of trustees of seven persons, consisting of the Commissioner of Public Charities and six persons appointed by the Mayor.

The Department of Correction has as its head one commissioner at a salary of $7,500. He has charge of all institutions for the care and custody of criminals and misdemeanants, except certain specified institutions.

Fire, Docks and Ferries.

The Fire Department has one commissioner as its head, who receives $7,500 a year. He has charge of the government, management, maintenance and direction of the Fire Department of the city. The Department of Docks and Ferries has as its head one commissioner, who receives $7,500 a year salary. He has exclusive charge of the wharf property belonging to the city of New York and of the repairing, rebuilding, altering and lessing of this property. He cannot, however, make any contract or execute any deed for the wharf property unless it has first been approved by resolution in writing passed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Dock Commissioner also is authorized to lease the franchise of ferries.

Taxes and Assessments.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments has at its head five commissioners, one of whom is designated as the president. The salary of the president is $8,000 a year, while that of the other commissioners is $7,000 a year. The commissioners appoint forty deputy tax commissioners, whose duty it is to assess all the taxable property in the several districts to which they are assigned. The act then says: "There shall be kept in the several offices established by the Department of Taxes and Assess-

ments books to be called 'the annual record of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate of the borough of ———,' in which shall be entered in detail the assessed valuations of such property within the limits of the several boroughs of the city of New York, as established by this act, which said books shall be open for public inspection, examination and correction from the second Monday in January until the first day of April in each year; but on said last mentioned day the same shall be closed to enable the Board of Taxes and Assessments to prepare assessment rolls of the several boroughs for delivery to the Board of Aldermen."

Board of Assessors. The Mayor is authorized to appoint three persons to make assessments for local improvements. The Controller, the Corporation Counsel and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments by the terms of the act are the Board for the Revision of Assessments.

Department of Education. The Department of Education has at its head a Board of Education of forty-six members, appointed by the Mayor. The forty-six members of the Board of Education are divided as follows: Borough of Manhattan, 22; Borough of The Bronx, 4; Borough of Brooklyn, 14; Borough of Queens, 4; Borough of Richmond, 2. The Board of Education has the management and control of the public schools of the city. The act further says: "The Board of Education shall administer all moneys appropriated or available for educational purposes in the city of New York, subject to the general provisions of this act relating to the audit and payment of salaries and other claims by the Department of Finance. Prior to February 15, 1902, the Board of Education shall divide the boroughs under its charge into forty-six school board districts, of which twenty-two shall be wholly in the Borough of Manhattan, fourteen wholly in the Borough of Brooklyn, four wholly in the Borough of The Bronx, four wholly in the Borough of Queens and two wholly in the Borough of Richmond. There shall be in each of said districts a local school board consisting of seven members, as follows: Five persons to be appointed by the president of the borough, a member of the Board of Education designated by the president of that board, and the district superintendent assigned to duty in such district by the city superintendent. Subject to regulation by the bylaws of the Board of Education, the duties and powers of the local school boards shall be as follows: In their respective districts they shall visit, at least once in every quarter, all the schools in the district, and inspect the same, in respect to punctual and regular attendance of the pupils and teachers, the number and fidelity of the teachers, the studies, progress, order and discipline of the pupils, the cleanliness, safety, warming, ventilation and comfort of school premises, and the observance of the provisions of the school laws in respect to the teaching of sectarian doctrines or the use of sectarian books; and shall call the attention of the Board of Education, without delay, to every matter requiring official action. They shall also, on or before the first day of January and June of each year, make a written report to the Board of Education in respect to the condition of the schools, the efficiency of teachers, and wants of the district, especially in regard to schools and school premises. They shall report immediately to the Board of Education whenever additional accommodation is necessary for kindergarten or elementary school purposes, with a recommendation of the sites within their respective districts which they consider it necessary to acquire for such purposes. They shall also recommend the erection of such buildings on said sites or on any other property owned by the city of New York, and such repairs or alterations of school buildings, as they deem necessary or desirable. They shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to try charges made by a principal, a district superintendent, or by any parent or guardian of a pupil, residing in the district, against a teacher employed within their respective districts, for gross misconduct, insubordination, neglect of duty or inefficiency. On receiving notice of said charges they shall immediately proceed to try and determine the case and shall fix the penalty or punishment to be imposed for the offence committed, which shall consist of a fine, suspension for a fixed time without pay, or dismissal. Their determination upon such charges and the penalty or punishment imposed therefor shall be reported immediately to the Board of Education, which may reject, confirm or modify the determinations of the local board, and the penalty or punishment imposed, and the decision of the board shall be final except as to matters in relation to which, under the general school laws of the state, an appeal may be taken to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction."

Department of Health. The Department of Health has at its head a Commissioner of Health, the Police Commissioner and the Health Officer of the Port. It is the duty of the Department of Health to enforce all the laws of the state in regard to the preservation of human life. This includes all laws relative to cleanliness, the sale of unwholesome food and the purity of the water supply. The Board of Health is authorized to establish and maintain hospitals for the care of persons sick with contagious diseases. Births, deaths and marriages are reported to the Board of Health, whose members keep a record of them.

Tenement House Department. The Tenement House Department has at its head a Tenement House Commissioner, whose salary is $7,500 a year. The department is divided into a new building bureau, an inspection bureau and a bureau of records. The building bureau examines plans for the light and ventilation of tenement houses, the inspection bureau inspects all completed tenement houses and records all violations of the tenement house laws and ordinances, and the bureau of records contains a record of every tenement house in the city.

Local Courts. The City Court of New York and the Municipal Court are continued. The several boroughs are divided into districts, in each of which sessions of the Municipal Court are held: In The Bronx, two districts; Manhattan, nine districts; Brooklyn, seven districts; Queens, three districts; Richmond, two districts.

Inferior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. For the purpose of the administration of criminal justice the city is divided into two divisions, the first division embracing the boroughs of The Bronx and Manhattan and the second division embracing the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The Board of City Magistrates in the first division consists of fifteen magistrates, while in the second division there are fifteen magistrates, ten of whom are residents of Brooklyn, four of Queens, and two of the Borough of Richmond. In both divisions the magistrates are appointed by the Mayor.

Board of City Record. The city publishes a City Record, in which are printed corporation notices relating to the various boroughs. When they relate to the Borough of Brooklyn they are also published in the newspapers of that borough.

Coroners. The charter provides for the election of four coroners in the Borough of Manhattan, two in the Borough of The Bronx, two in the Borough of Brooklyn, two in the Borough of Queens, and one in the Borough of Richmond, all for a term of four years.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Statement showing appropriations made for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under authority of Section 226 of the Greater New York Charter:

City of New York.

	Budget for 1909.	Budget for 1910.	Budget for 1911.
Mayoralty	$119,300 00	$135,400 00	$198,450 00
Board of Aldermen and City Clerk	261,806 00	261,406 00	279,652 00
Department of Finance (including Chamberlain's office	1,545,040 00	1,555,190 00	1,412,250 00
Interest, city debt	29,671,070 13	32,178,760 49	34,214,137 09
Redemption, city debt	10,919,425 15	7,104,320 39	8,658,945 39
Instalments payable	6,632,583 05	7,160,614 84	7,788,739 51
Rents	982,342 31	1,059,655 00	1,119,757 37
Standardization			10,000 00
Education inquiry			50,000 00
Salary inquiry			35,000 00
Health and Charities inquiry			25,000 00
Budget exhibit			25,000 00
Law Department	879,340 00	843,410 00	817,660 00
Department of Bridges	790,808 64	881,241 25	793,053 95
Department of Docks and Ferries		2,831,922 00	2,710,715 75
Tenement House Department	812,720 00	833,102 50	820,412 50
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals	1,102,745 02	1,142,060 50	1,202,125 50
Department of Correction	1,274,957 50	1,271,351 00	1,266,714 50
Department of Health	2,484,859 25	2,747,725 00	2,823,499 50
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	6,511,143 26	6,943,638 52	7,121,395 84
Department of Public Charities	2,512,605 66	2,682,612 16	3,098,446 16
Police Department	14,160,201 85	15,110,797 61	15,517,213 83
Board of Ambulance Service			27,950 00
Board of Elections	1,035,130 00	1,056,750 00	1,056,750 00
Board of City Record	1,441,550 00	1,351,450 00	1,060,470 00
Department of Street Cleaning	7,418,299 20	7,531,362 25	7,223,080 45
Fire Department	8,039,565 50	8,153,542 40	8,187,459 70
Dept. Parks, Manhattan and Richmond	3,319,065 14	3,350,914 77	1,452,738 40
Dept. Parks, The Bronx			690,980 14
Dept. Parks, Brooklyn and Queens			1,103,783 95
Department of Education:			
Special Fund	27,470,736 80	23,130,014 40	5,017,091 22
General Fund			23,990,655 92
College of the City of New York	584,811 29	613,959 73	641,477 17
Normal College of the City of New York	352,990 00	366,270 00	383,538 67
Brooklyn Disciplinary School		59,290 00	59,210 00
Commissioner of Accounts	230,110 00	219,389 00	219,169 00
Commissioner of Licenses	54,800 00	53,830 00	52,425 00
Coroners, all boroughs	159,700 00	162,915 00	162,525 00
Civil Service Commission	153,020 00	154,636 00	140,710 00
Board of Assessors	44,500 00	44,500 00	41,925 00
Board of Plumbers	6,259 00	6,124 00	6,000 00
Taxes and Assessments	470,900 00	493,640 00	500,930 00
Board of Estimate and Apportionment			116,920 00
Permanent Census Board			36,915 00
Armory Board	109,950 00	111,950 00	173,523 00

	Budget for 1909.	Budget for 1910.	Budget for 1911.
Library purposes	1,101,268 00	1,165,758 00	1,220,457 75
City Court	233,400 00	234,000 00	240,000 00
Magistrates' Courts, 1st Div.	335,800 00	233,900 00	367,950 00
Magistrates' Courts, 2d Div.	328,000 00	242,500 00	337,600 00
Court of Special Sessions	239,220 00	193,450 00	277,650 00
Municipal Courts, all boroughs	849,550 00	903,100 00	903,012 00
For charitable institutions	4,760,650 98	4,734,252 26	4,598,575 00
Miscellaneous	426,385 44	384,226 21	365,061 21
President Manhattan Borough	2,697,868 62	2,735,158 50	2,554,816 60
President Bronx Borough	1,289,928 88	1,225,466 25	1,115,468 60
President Brooklyn Borough	2,337,421 44	2,374,135 65	2,214,179 42
President Queens Borough	1,327,307 18	1,349,708 80	1,332,019 82
President Richmond Borough	776,069 60	789,549 00	754,343 00
New York County	3,131,886 34	3,223,541 00	3,378,161 00
Kings County	1,634,460 74	1,662,475 47	1,621,853 33
Queens County	305,099 46	356,045 86	336,210 45
Richmond County	104,349 69	113,062 51	117,580 47
Deficiency in taxes	2,922,447 08	4,000,000 00	10,000,000 00
Total	$156,545,148 14	$163,130,270 37	$174,079,335 16

NEW YORK CITY DEBT ON JANUARY 1, 1910.

FROM CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Funded Debt (including special revenue bonds).

	Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1908.	Dec. 31, 1909.
Gross funded debt	*$735,014.965 05	†$808,433,984 09	‡$885,638,438 88
Less amount thereof held by the commissioners of the sinking fund	*197,437,164 02	†210,421,340 02	‡232,368,059 96
Net funded debt	$537,577,801 03	$598,012,644 07	$653,270,378 92
		537,577,801 03	598,012,644 07
Increase in the year 1908 of net funded debt		$60,434,843 04	
Increase in the year 1909 of net funded debt			$55,257,734 85
Add increase in the year 1908 of net funded debt			60,434,843 04
Total increase in the years 1908 and 1909 of net funded debt			$115,692,577 89

*Includes $54,250,000 of general fund bonds, issued pursuant to Chapter 103 of the laws of 1903. †Includes $68,750,000 of general fund bonds, issued pursuant to Chapter 103 of the laws of 1903. ‡Includes $85,500,000 of general fund bonds, issued pursuant to Chapter 103 of the laws of 1903.

Temporary Debt.

(Revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes. Amounts outstanding.)

	Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1908.	Dec. 31, 1909.
Revenue bonds of 1902	$100,000 00		$750,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1903	5,000,000 00	$10,000 00	1,450,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1904	1,000,000 00	2,570,000 00	1,865,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1905	7,000,000 00	7,400,000 00	2,700,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1906	9,397,210 00	9,160,000 00	4,308,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1907	31,148,826 92	13,625,000 00	6,822,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1908		41,241,600 00	13,441,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1909			29,031,290 00
	$53,646,036 92	$74,006,600 00	$60,367,290 00
		53,646,036 92	74,006,600 00
Increase in the year 1908 in temporary debt		$20,360,563 08	
Decrease in year 1909 in temporary debt			$13,639,310 00
Increase in the year 1908 in temporary debt			20,360,563 08
Net increase in the years 1908 and 1909 in temporary debt			$6,721,253 08

Summary.

Increase in the year 1908 in net funded debt	$60,434,843 04	
Increase in the year 1908 in temporary debt	20,360,563 08	
Total increase in the year 1908 in net bonded debt		$80,795,406 12
Increase in the year 1909 in net funded debt	$55,257,734 85	
Decrease in the year 1909 in temporary debt	13,639,310 00	
Net increase in the year 1909 in net bonded debt		41,618,424 85
Total increase for the years 1908 and 1909 in net funded debt	$115,692,577 89	

Net increase for the years 1908 and 1909 in temporary debt		6,721,253 08	
Increase for the years 1908 and 1909 in net bonded debt			$122,413,830 97

Borrowing Capacity.

Statement arriving at the constitutional borrowing capacity of the city of New York at December 31, 1909 (P. M.), prepared in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals, as interpreted by the Controller of the City of New York:

Ten per cent of the assessed valuation of real estate subject to taxation, as per assessment rolls for 1909				$680,717,970 40
Gross bonded indebtedness, December 31, 1909		$946,005,728 88		
Deduct:				
Bonds to be omitted, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, as interpreted by the decision of the Court of Appeals	$142,750,699 70			
Sinking fund holdings for the redemption of "non-exempt" bonds	229,503,051 16			
Total deductions from gross bonded indebtedness		372,253,750 86		
Net funded indebtedness chargeable against the constitutional margin or borrowing capacity of the city of New York, December 31, 1909			$573,751,978 02	
Net contract liability (estimated)		$34,130,247 57		
Net liability for the acquisition of land, including interest and costs, charges and expenses (estimated)		23,541,180 46		
Judgments and open market orders (estimated)		189,247 14		
Liabilities other than funded indebtedness, chargeable against the constitutional margin or borrowing capacity of the city of New York at December 31, 1909			57,860,675 17	
			$631,612,653 19	
Less:				
Cash balances in funds to be deducted in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, as interpreted by the decision of the Court of Appeals			9,658,890 15	
Total net indebtedness chargeable against the constitutional margin or borrowing capacity of the city of New York at December 31, 1909.				621,953,763 04
Margin or borrowing capacity of the city of New York at December 31, 1909 (P. M.)				58,764,207 36
To the margin or borrowing capacity at December 31, 1909 (P. M.), as per Controller's statement			$58,764,207 36	
The following items, which under the decision of the Court of Appeals will operate to increase the margin, as of January 1, 1910 (A. M.):				
Amount of budget appropriation for 1910—				
Redemption of the city debt (non-exempt)		$1,036,529 91		
Instalments payable in 1910		7,160,614 84		
			8,197,144 75	
				$66,961,352 11
There should, however, be taken into consideration as a contra to the above increased margin, as of January 1, 1910 (A. M.), the following contracts, not registered or certified to by the Controller, which, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, are not to be calculated as debt until certified to by the Controller:				
Estimated amount of contracts awarded but not certified to by the Controller			$20,487,336 78	
Estimated amount of contracts for which bids have been received but no awards made			711,011 70	
Estimated amount of contracts advertised but bids not yet received			1,225,000 00	
				22,423,348 48
Leaving an approximate working margin of				$44,538,003 63

CONDITION OF THE CITY'S FINANCES, JANUARY 1, 1910.

Income.		Outgo.	
Cash in city treasury January 1, 1910	$12,586,027	Warrants outstanding January 1, 1910	$5,721,344
Estimated receipts during 1910 on account of this year's and prior year's budgets, including proceeds of revenue bonds and also of special revenue bonds	222,902,607	Estimated expenditures during 1910 on account of this year's and prior year's budgets, including estimated supplementary budget expenditures for 1910, and also redemption of revenue bonds	229,367,290
Estimated receipts of budget accounts in 1911 and after	102,235,978	Estimated expenditure on account of budgets in 1911 and after	102,235,978
Estimated receipts in 1910 of permanent improvement accounts	72,769,535	Estimated expenditures in 1910 from permanent improvement accounts	67,078,796
Estimated receipts from permanent improvement accounts in 1911 and after	36,513,023	Estimated expenditures from permanent improvement accounts in 1911 and after	36,512,423
Estimated receipts in 1910 of special and trust accounts	11,200,000	Estimated expenditures in 1910 from special and trust accounts	17,290,739
Revenues of sinking funds applicable to payments of interest and redemption of bonds in 1910 out of sinking funds	8,128,900	For payment of interest and redemption of bonds by the sinking funds in 1910	8,128,900
Total	$466,335,470	Total	$466,335,470

TAX RATES FOR 1909 AND 1910.

The city tax rates for 1910 and 1909 were as follows:

	1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.
Manhattan and Bronx	1.75790	1.67804	Queens	1.81079	1.72536
Brooklyn	1.81499	1.73780	Richmond	1.87501	1.77522

NEW YORK CITY'S GROWTH BY DECADES.

Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Percent. of gain.	Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Percent. of gain.
1790	33,131	——	——	1860	813,669	298,122	57.8
1800	60,515	27,834	82.7	1870	942,292	128,623	15.8
1810	96,373	35,858	59.3	1880	1,206,299	264,007	28.0
1820	123,706	27,333	28.4	1890	1,515,301	309,002	25.6
1830	202,589	78,883	63.8	1900	3,437,202	1,921,901	126.8
1840	312,710	110,121	54.4	1910	4,766,883	1,329,681	38.7
1850	515,547	202,837	64.9				

THE GROWTH OF THE BOROUGHS.

Year.	Manh'tan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216
1790	33,131	1,781	4,495	3,835	6,159	49,401

GROWTH OF LONG ISLAND COUNTIES, 1860-1910.

The growth in the population of the Long Island counties during the past fifty years is indicated in the following table:

Year.	Kings.	Queens.	Nassau.	Suffolk.	Total.
1860	279,122	57,391	*	43,259	379,772
1870	419,926	73,804	.....	46,960	540,690
1880	599,495	90,574	.....	53,888	743,957
1900	1,166,582	208,447	.....	77,582	1,452,611
1905	1,358,686	198,240	69,477	81,653	1,708,056
1910	1,634,351	284,041	83,930	96,138	2,098,460

*Nassau County was created out of that part of Queens which in 1905 was not included within Greater New York. Prior to 1905 Queens figures include those for Nassau.

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY SINCE CONSOLIDATION.

Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

1897.

Boroughs.	Mayor. Benjamin F. Tracy, R.	Mayor. Robert A. Van Wyck, D.	Mayor. Seth Low, Cit. Union.	Controller. Ashbel P. Fitch, R.	Controller. Bird S. Coler, D.	Controller. Chas. S. Fairchild, Cit. Union.	President of Municipal Council. R. Ross Appleton, R.	President of Municipal Council. Randolph Guggenheimer, D.	President of Municipal Council. John H. Schumann, Cit. Union.
Manhattan and The Bronx	55,834	143,666	77,210	66,399	137,762	59,408	62,690	145,419	63,252
Brooklyn	37,611	76,185	65,656	47,220	78,155	49,138	48,187	77,435	50,231
Queens	5,649	9,275	5,876	7,075	9,302	3,617	6,918	9,396	3,820
Richmond	2,779	4,871	2,798	3,323	4,903	1,718	3,267	4,986	1,707
Total	101,873	233,997	151,540	124,017	230,122	113,881	121,062	237,236	119,010
Plurality	.....	82,457	.....	.....	106,105	.....	.....	116,174	.....

SCATTERING VOTE, 1897.

Mayor—Henry George, jr., Jeffersonian Democracy, 21,693; Patrick J. Gleason, Independent, 1,023; Alfred B. Cruikshank, United Democracy, 635; Lucien Sanial, Socialist Labor, 14,467; William T. Wardwell, Prohibition, 1,359.

Controller—Charles W. Dayton, Jeffersonian Democracy, ———; John G. Boyd, United Democracy, 743; Peter Fiebiger, Socialist Labor, 15,140; Albert H. Walker, Prohibition, 1,549.

President of the Municipal Council—Jerome O'Neill, Jeffersonian Democracy, ———; Winfield S. Overton, United Democracy, 846; Charles H. Matchett, Socialist Labor, 15,600; Francis Crawford, Prohibition, 1,744.

1901.

Boroughs.	Mayor. Seth Low, Fusion	Mayor. Edward M. Shepard, D.	Controller. Edward M. Grout, Fusion	Controller. W. W. Ladd, jr., D.	President, Board of Aldermen. Charles V. Fornes, Fusion	President, Board of Aldermen. George M. Van Hoesen, D.
Manhattan and The Bronx	162,292	156,629	166,187	149,996	163,158	153,097
Brooklyn	114,625	88,858	116,273	86,216	113,180	88,914
Queens	13,118	13,679	13,106	13,502	12,743	13,791
Richmond	6,772	6,009	6,832	5,885	6,732	5,971
Total	296,807	265,175	302,398	255,599	295,813	261,773
Plurality	31,632	——	46,799	——	34,040	——

SCATTERING VOTE, 1901.

Mayor—Alfred L. Manierre, Pro., 1,192; Benjamin F. Keinnard, Soc. Lab., 6,141; Benjamin Hanford, Soc., 9,715.

Controller—Francis Crawford, Pro., 1,250; John J. Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 6,417; Morris Braun, Soc., 9,521.

President of the Board of Aldermen—John McKee, Pro., 1,225; John H. Moore, Soc. Lab., 6,560; Henry Stahl, Soc., 10,158.

1903.

Boroughs.	Mayor. Seth Low, Fusion	Mayor. George B. McClellan, Dem.	Controller. Frederic W. Hinrichs, Fusion	Controller. Edward M. Grout, Dem.	President, Board of Aldermen. Edward J. McGuire, Fusion	President, Board of Aldermen. Charles V. Fornes, Dem.
Manhattan and The Bronx	132,178	188,681	130,753	188,874	131,247	188,159
Brooklyn	101,251	102,569	99,743	103,409	100,243	102,455
Queens	11,960	17,074	11,637	17,308	11,696	17,189
Richmond	6,697	6,458	6,542	6,574	6,538	6,545
Total	252,086	314,712	248,675	316,165	249,124	314,348
Plurality	——	62,696	——	67,490	——	65,224

SCATTERING VOTE, 1903.

For Mayor—Charles L. Forman, Soc. D., 16,956; John McKee, Pro., 869; James T. Hunter, Soc. Lab., 5,205; William S. Devery, Devery, 2,960.

For Controller—Morris Braun, Soc. D., 17,640; Levi Hoag, Pro., 906; John J. Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 5,572; Louis W. Morrison, Devery, 2,616.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—Peter J. Flanagan, Soc. D., 17,967; William H. Draper, Pro., 1,039; Elmer E. Snyder, Soc. Lab., 5,596; William J. Stewart, Devery, 3,061.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

1905.

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.			President Board of Aldermen.		
	William M. Ivins, R.	George B. McClellan, D.	William R. Hearst, M. O.	Charles E. Teale, R.	Herman A. Metz, D.	John Ford, M. O.	James L. Wells, R.	Patrick F. McGowan, D.	J. G. Phelps Stokes, M. O.
1	463	2,196	1,009	464	2,201	985	467	2,201	982
2	576	4,200	1,870	594	4,227	2,769	596	4,228	1,770
3	1,008	3,473	2,300	1,031	3,502	2,211	1,038	3,491	2,203
4	483	3,130	2,727	521	3,183	2,484	524	3,182	2,495
5	2,029	2,716	2,568	2,114	2,644	2,464	2,151	2,595	2,486
6	668	4,660	1,930	703	4,675	1,795	697	4,662	1,800
7	1,300	3,405	2,862	1,321	3,392	2,809	1,378	3,376	2,797
8	519	1,890	1,980	640	1,907	1,693	626	1,906	1,704
9	2,006	3,290	3,058	2,929	3,260	2,976	2,050	3,244	2,982
10	962	2,196	2,998	1,035	2,219	2,780	1,040	2,181	2,814
11	1,131	2,272	2,110	1,143	2,251	1,964	1,145	2,275	2,049
12	477	2,009	2,342	522	2,041	2,201	522	2,034	2,202
13	1,113	2,335	2,482	1,132	2,353	2,412	1,132	2,348	2,413
14	776	3,199	2,559	814	3,220	2,436	824	3,205	2,438
15	1,207	3,589	2,997	1,232	3,618	2,889	1,256	3,609	2,878
16	1,243	2,890	3,022	1,306	2,921	2,668	1,303	2,904	2,783
17	1,180	3,270	2,657	1,214	3,286	2,565	1,218	3,285	2,566
18	859	5,431	2,331	874	5,410	2,286	899	5,387	2,290
19	3,826	5,274	2,957	3,972	4,938	2,988	4,101	4,756	3,045
20	1,618	3,380	2,657	1,649	3,365	2,555	1,673	3,352	2,578
21	6,179	7,288	6,408	6,072	6,812	6,564	6,463	6,601	6,550
22	1,117	3,579	3,018	1,138	3,575	2,950	1,178	3,548	2,947
23	5,593	7,033	7,180	5,537	6,806	7,266	5,805	6,595	7,214
24	987	3,312	2,920	1,005	3,307	2,836	1,028	3,292	2,848
25	2,219	2,201	1,610	2,335	2,021	1,570	2,382	1,934	1,604
26	998	2,433	3,167	1,041	2,431	3,014	1,068	2,404	3,018
27	1,949	2,450	1,398	2,116	2,192	1,377	2,179	2,102	1,410
28	837	3,799	3,174	856	3,828	3,048	877	3,794	3,059
29	2,621	4,423	2,093	2,805	3,909	2,075	2,937	3,639	2,228
30	1,239	3,850	4,496	1,271	3,874	4,328	1,284	3,828	4,383
31	4,967	5,844	7,562	5,089	5,664	7,271	5,247	5,431	7,418
32	1,286	3,597	6,402	1,311	3,604	5,238	1,335	3,580	5,255
33	958	3,364	3,186	988	3,376	3,053	1,005	3,364	3,059
34	3,219	7,388	8,574	3,284	7,409	8,347	3,375	7,341	8,349
35	5,669	12,428	11,764	5,755	12,460	11,325	6,104	12,229	11,232
Annex	1,007	2,461	1,924	1,067	2,501	1,778	1,135	2,471	1,754
Totals	64,289	140,264	123,292	65,980	138,382	118,970	68,042	136,374	119,603
Borough of Brooklyn.									
1	2,648	2,726	2,389	2,792	2,658	2,279	2,882	2,486	2,749
2	1,033	3,467	2,761	1,080	3,479	2,679	1,072	3,470	2,694
3	1,120	3,021	2,087	1,168	3,022	2,024	1,173	2,997	2,043
4	3,650	3,420	3,384	3,812	3,370	3,231	3,947	3,196	3,265
5	2,538	2,653	3,730	2,722	2,603	3,536	2,769	2,575	3,511
6	2,810	2,881	4,171	2,903	2,957	3,934	3,009	2,805	3,984
7	4,822	6,221	7,375	5,156	6,248	6,939	5,127	6,177	7,036
8	1,217	2,469	2,155	1,268	2,482	2,068	1,259	2,464	2,092
9	873	2,844	2,716	943	2,846	2,619	916	2,873	2,618
10	3,090	3,043	2,641	3,194	3,102	2,429	3,298	2,871	2,553
11	3,248	4,178	3,426	3,477	4,168	3,169	3,532	3,981	3,275
12	4,234	3,528	4,692	4,443	3,547	4,421	4,479	3,411	4,509
13	2,452	3,238	4,848	2,625	3,268	4,605	2,611	3,265	4,616
14	980	3,426	3,161	1,056	3,446	3,047	1,055	3,469	3,027
15	1,094	1,857	3,152	1,153	1,929	2,966	7,157	1,916	2,965
16	4,440	2,796	5,102	4,670	2,737	4,884	4,716	2,628	4,918
17	4,869	2,578	2,563	5,071	2,475	2,422	5,242	2,169	2,538

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.			President Board of Aldermen.		
	William M. Ivins, R.	George B. McClellan, D.	William R. Hearst, M. O.	Charles E. Teale, R.	Herman A. Metz, D.	John Ford, M. O.	James L. Wells, R.	Patrick F. McGowan, D.	J. G. Phelps Stokes, M. O.
19	1,341	2,750	3,327	1,392	2,790	3,196	1,401	2,795	3,170
20	3,436	2,961	6,527	3,618	3,082	6,171	3,668	2,952	6,228
21	4,394	3,497	8,642	4,670	3,555	8,196	4,708	3,442	8,253
Totals	61,192	68,778	84,698	64,477	68,927	80,315	65,434	66,734	81,332
Borough of Queens.									
1	2,992	7,747	8,858	3,111	8,049	8,322	3,132	7,800	8,339
2	3,897	4,562	4,327	4,050	4,761	3,901	4,139	4,624	3,939
3	324	919	521	341	952	462	352	941	461
Totals	7,213	13,228	13,706	7,503	13,761	12,686	7,623	13,565	12,740
Borough of Richmond.									
Richmond	4,499	6,127	3,092	4,898	6,068	2,590	4,939	5,991	2,693
Total city	137,193	228,398	224,923	142,858	227,134	214,658	146,038	222,061	216,384
Plurality		3,474			12,476			6,277	

Note.—As the result of a recount sult brought by Mr. Hearst the latter made a net gain of 503, reducing Mayor McClellan's plurality from 3,474 to 2,971.

SCATTERING VOTE, 1905.

Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx.—For Mayor—Algernon Lee, Soc., 7,466; James C. Crawford, Pro., 305; John J. Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 1,485. For Controller—Curtis W. Cavanaugh, Soc., 8,067; Robert T. Stokes, Pro., 393; August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,570. For President Board of Aldermen—Morris Braun, Soc., 7,968; M. T. Lindsay, Pro., 334; Justus Ebert, Soc. Lab., 1,591.

Borough of Brooklyn.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 3,387; Crawford, Pro., 332; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 657. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 3,519; Stokes, Pro., 394; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 689. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 3,528; Lindsay, Pro., 381; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 715.

Borough of Queens.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 847; Crawford, Pro., 52; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 95. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 882; Stokes, Pro., 62; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 98. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 890; Lindsay, Pro., 61; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 96.

Borough of Richmond.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 117; Crawford, Pro., 40; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 39. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 123; Stokes, Pro., 53; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 40. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 120; Lindsay, Pro., 832; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 2,442.

Total City.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 11,817; Crawford, Pro., 729; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 2,276. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 12,591; Stokes, Pro., 902; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,397. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 12,506; Lindsay, Pro., 832; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 2,442.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

1909.

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.		President Board of Aldermen.	
	Otto T. Bannard, R.	Wm. J. Gaynor, D	Wm. R. Hearst, C. A.	Wm. A. Prendergast, R. and C.A.	Robert R. Moore, D.	John P. Mitchel, R. and C.A.	John F. Galvin, D.
1	1,351	4,147	1,217	2,574	4,131	2,545	4,167
2	564	3,934	1,519	1,982	3,946	1,972	3,953
3	804	5,165	1,303	2,050	5,192	2,042	5,198
4	510	2,787	1,763	2,133	2,841	2,115	2,850
5	1,798	4,720	1,690	3,463	4,725	3,411	4,771
6	2,424	3,168	2,375	4,845	2,062	4,635	3,156
7	2,072	3,957	1,507	3,528	3,976	3,510	3,995
8	486	2,559	2,173	2,436	2,642	2,429	2,654
9	1,465	3,261	1,833	3,[illegible]52	3,290	3,237	3,295
10	1,143	2,531	2,339	3,341	2,559	3,339	2,5[illegible]6
11	1,731	4,173	2,017	3,682	4,188	3,650	4,220

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.		President Board of Aldermen.	
	Otto T. Bannard, R.	Wm. J. Gaynor, D	Wm. R. Hearst, C. A.	Wm. A. Prendergast, R. and C.A.	Robert R. Moore, D.	John P. Mitchel, R. and C.A.	John F. Galvin, D.
12	1,188	4,723	1,446	2,629	4,727	2,612	4,744
13	1,689	3,630	1,385	3.028	3,653	3,023	3,671
14	2,315	4,259	1,703	4,021	4,204	3,977	4,250
15	5,580	3,269	1,523	6,780	3,562	6,946	3,402
16	1,492	3,615	1,826	3.260	3,650	3,249	3,569
17	4,360	3,118	2,149	6,299	3,302	6,406	3,185
18	1,394	3,513	2 152	3,494	3,545	3,455	3,552
19	4,719	3,845	3,040	7,570	3,997	7,629	3,935
20	1,053	3,919	2,103	3,089	3,941	3,073	3,948
21	4,681	3,690	3,021	7,601	3,774	7,672	3,694
22	1,477	3,225	2,741	4,135	3,252	4,137	3,258
23	6,674	6,150	5,215	11,704	6,285	11,751	6,232
24	900	2,614	1.821	2,657	2,629	2,643	2,642
25	4,050	3,123	1,682	5,618	3,217	5,665	3,166
26	1,378	2,457	3,876	5.086	2,494	5,114	2,434
27	4,038	2,445	1,236	5.073	2,607	5,140	2,527
28	973	2,555	1,845	2,769	2,561	2,766	2,573
29	4,479	3,212	1,761	6,043	3,360	6,112	3,286
30	3,041	5,263	4,286	7,271	5,248	7,243	5,283
31	3,676	2,966	3,790	7,348	2,979	7,430	2,903
32	4,276	7,375	6,545	10,486	7,644	10,327	7,708
33	2,090	4,035	3,723	5,538	4,128	5,452	4,203
34	3,569	6,296	4,927	8,197	6,548	8,194	6,524
35	4,072	5,533	3,829	7.472	5,813	7,500	5,788
Totals	86,497	134,075	87,155	168,889	136,725	169,029	136,338
Borough of Brooklyn.							
1	3,504	3,643	1,153	4,775	3,494	4,713	3,551
2	1,372	4.601	1,139	2,525	4,544	2.416	4,611
3	1,202	4,841	1,088	2,403	4,727	2,273	4.850
4	2 991	3.417	1,853	4,942	3,276	4,797	3,408
5	4 767	3.261	2,119	7,022	3.099	6,951	3,138
6	2.424	3,168	2,375	4,845	2,062	4,635	3,156
7	2,090	3,923	1,448	3.704	3,727	3,529	3.889
8	1,848	4,229	1,181	3,291	3,963	3,046	4,195
9	3.880	5.276	3,513	7.610	5.017	7,395	5.207
10	4,063	4,316	1,301	5.543	4,102	5,427	4,219
11	4,122	3,663	1,523	5.799	3,503	5,652	3,628
12	4 806	4,394	1.806	7,082	3 949	6,713	4,299
13	1,677	3.639	1.544	3.221	3,606	3,151	3,675
14	1,305	3,713	1,565	2 986	3.613	2,861	3.748
15	1.947	3 882	1.774	3.785	3,774	3,619	3.940
16	4.275	5,586	3.406	7.730	5.472	7,602	5.597
17	4 943	2,963	1.516	6.467	2.909	6,470	2,901
18	6,914	4.701	2.241	9,280	4,517	9,165	4,627
19	1,746	3.253	2,036	3.717	3,249	3,599	3,284
20	3,374	3.176	2,520	5,889	3,113	5,821	3,127
21	1,221	2.144	1,857	2,997	2,137	2,984	2,140
22	6,338	5.726	5,832	12,248	5,486	12,006	5,560
23	2,991	4,151	4,192	7,188	4,039	7,021	4,132
Totals	73,860	91,666	49,040	124,979	88,376	121,846	90,880
Borough of Queens.							
1	1,836	4,620	3,210	4,917	4,684	4,841	4,749
2	1,903	3,795	3,558	5,398	3,821	5,320	3,890
3	3,464	5.166	5.133	8,463	5,227	8,401	5,282
4	4,704	3,989	3.285	7,907	3,976	7,816	4,011
Totals	11,907	17,570	15,186	26,685	17,708	26,378	17,932
Borough of Richmond.							
1	5,040	7,067	2,806	7,404	7,283	7,447	7,220
Recapitulation by Boroughs.							
Manhattan and The Bronx	86,497	134,075	87,155	168,889	136,725	169,029	136,338
Brooklyn	73.860	91,666	49,040	124,979	88,376	121.846	90,880
Queens	11,907	17,570	15,186	26,685	17,708	26,378	17,932
Richmond	5,040	7,067	2,806	7,404	7,283	7,447	7,220
Total for city	177,304	250,378	154,187	327,957	250,092	324,700	252,370

SCATTERING VOTE, 1909.

Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx—For Mayor—Edwin F. Cassidy, Soc., 6,811; Alfred L. Manierre, Pro., 302; James T. Hunter, Soc. Lab., 818; Cornelius Donovan, Eight Hour-League, 81. For Controller—William W. Passage, Soc., 7,358; Harry W. Doremus, Pro., 330; Henry Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 888. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Victor Buhr, Soc., 7,465; John Berry, Pro., 353; John Hall, Soc. Lab., 892.

Borough of Brooklyn—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 3,874; Manierre, Pro., 363; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 369; Donovan, Eight-Hour League, 21. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 4,253; Doremus, Pro., 487; Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 449. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 4,309; Berry, Pro., 440; Hall, Soc. Lab., 398.

Borough of Queens—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 1,004; Manierre, Pro., 112; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 56; Donovan, Eight-Hour League, 2. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 1,048; Doremus, Pro., 120; Kuhn, Soc. Lab, 56. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 1,052; Berry, Pro., 129; Hall, Soc. Lab., 56.

Borough of Richmond—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 79; Manierre, Pro., 89; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 18. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 88; Doremus, Pro., 111; Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 19. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 89; Berry, Pro., 104; Hall, Soc. Lab., 18.

Total City—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 11,768; Manierre, Pro., 866; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 1,256; Donovan, Eight-Hour League, 104. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 12,747; Doremus, Pro., 1,048; Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 1,412. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 11,915; Berry, Pro., 1,026; Hall, Soc. Lab., 1,364.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1910-'11.

John Purroy Mitchel, R. and C. A., President.

Francis P. Bent, D., Vice-Chairman.

Borough of Manhattan.

1—William Drescher, D.
2—Michael Stapleton, D.
3—[1]John J. White, D.
4—James J. Smith, D.
5—Joseph M. Hannon, D.
6—Frank J. Dotzier, R. and C. A.
7—Frank L. Dowling, D.
8—M. S. Levine, D.
9—William C. Towen, D.
10—Edwin W. Sohmer, D.
11—Louis Wendel, jr., D.
12—William P. Kennealiy, D.
13—John McCann, D.
14—John Loos, D.
15—Niles R. Becker, R. and C. A.
16—Thomas F. Baldwin, D.
17—Joseph Schloss, R. and C. A.
18—James J. Nugent, D.
19—William D. Brush, R. and C. A.
20—John J. Reardon, D.
21—Bryant Willard, R.
22—Michael J. Volkmann, R. and C. A.
23—John H. Boschen, R. and C. A.
24—John A. Bolles, R. and C. A.
25—Charles Delaney, D.
26—Tristam B. Johnson, R. and C. A.
27—William J. Desmond, D. and C. A.
28—Courtlandt Nicoll, R.
29—John F. Walsh, D.
30—Ralph Folks, R. and C. A.
31—Percy L. Davis, R. and C. A.
32—Leonard A. Van Nostrand, R. and C. A.
33—Samuel Marx, D.

Borough of The Bronx.

34—Lawrence J. Fagan, R. and C. A.
35—Peter Sheridan, D.
36—James J. Muihearn, R. and C. A.
37—John J. Hickey, D.
38—Abram W. Herbst, R. and C. A.

Borough of Brooklyn.

39—James Hamilton, R. and C. A.
40—William H. Finley, R. and C. A.
41—Waldo S. Godwin, R. and C. A.
42—Robert F. Downing, R.
43—Michael Carberry, D.
44—F. A. Cunningham, D.
45—John S. Gaynor, R.
46—J. R. Weston, R.
47—John Diemer, R.
48—William J. Heffernan, D.
49—Francis P. Kenney, D.
50—J. J. Meagher, D.
51—J. E. Campbell, D.
52—Daniel R. Coleman, R.
53—[2]Stephen Callaghan, R.
54—James H. Finnigan, D.
55—Thomas J. McAleer, D.
56—Thomas F. Earton, D.
57—Lewis M. Potter, R.
58—O. Grant Esterbrook, R.
59—George A. Morrison, R.
60—J. F. Hoertz, D.
61—Francis P. Bent, D.
62—George Markert, R.
63—Edward Eichhorn, R.
64—Henry F. Grimm, R.
65—Alexander S. Drescher, D.

Borough of Queens.

66—Daniel Ehntholt, R. and C. A.
67—Edward Brady, D.
68—Alexander Dujat, D.
69—Frederick Snell, D.
70—W. Augustus Shipley, R.

Borough of Richmond.

71—William Fink, D.
72—Daniel T. Cornell, D
73—C. P. Cole, D.

Totals—Republicans and Republicans indorsed by the Civic Alliance, 32; Democrats, 41.

Term of Aldermen, two years; salary, $2,000 a year.

The five Borough Presidents also have votes in this body.

[1]Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Timothy J. Sullivan, D. [2]Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of John D. Gunther, R.

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN, 1909.

Borough of Manhattan.

1. Thomas John Horgan, R., 1,475; William Drescher, D., 4,087; Abraham Schonberg, Soc., 36; William T. Magrath, Pro., 7. Drescher's plurality, 2,612.

2. Angelo Biondi, R. and C. A., 1,912; Michael Stapleton, D., 3,967; Max Mysell, Soc., 233; W. T. Bogert, Pro., 3. Stapleton's plurality, 2,055.

3. Joseph L. Conte, R., 946; Timothy P. Sullivan, D., 5,154; E. M. Braune, Soc., 101; Henry Hahn, Pro., 4. Sullivan's plurality, 4,208.

4. Michael J. Murphy, R., 710; James J. Smith, D., 2,736; Samuel Feldman, Soc., 223; Isaac G. Newman, Pro., 4. Smith's plurality, 2,026.

5. John C. McGann, R. and C. A., 3,375; Joseph M. Hannon, D., 4,751; Charles Turk, Soc., 69; V. Valentine, Pro., 14. Hannon's plurality, 1,376.

6. Frank J. Dotzler, R. and C. A., 3,127; Adolph Moskovitz, D., 2,305; Nathan Stupneker, Soc., 211; J. H. Duffie, Pro., 1. Dotzler's plurality, 822.

7. Eugene De Kay Townsend, R. and C. A., 3,373; Frank L. Dowling, D., 4,094; Allan Dawson, Soc., 59; Fred A. Loomis, Pro., 14. Dowling's plurality, 721.

8. Thomas Levy, R., 746; Max S. Levine, D., 2,731; G. S. Streeter, Soc., 433; Russell Sterns, Pro., 6. Levine's plurality, 1,985.

9. Gerold Von Castee, R., 1,263; William C. Towen, D., 3,034; Ferdinand Neusius, Soc., 118; B. A. Barreson, Pro., 2; Thomas W. Hastings, C. A., 2,288. Towen's plurality, 746.

10. George J. Schneider, R., 1,953; Edwin W. Sohmer, D., 2,509; Barthold Korn, Soc., 299; J. Jaffreys, jr., Pro., 18. Sohmer's plurality, 556.

11. Herman W. Beyer, R., 2,835; Louis Wendel, jr., D., 3,921; George Klinger, Soc., 84; Robert J. McAusland, Pro., 9; John F. Schmitt, C. A., 1,223. Wendel's plurality, 1,086.

12. Henry Bossert, R., 1,191; William P. Kenneally, D., 4,837; Edward Meyer, Soc., 155; J. Zomner, Pro., 8. Kenneally's plurality, 3,646.

13. James J. Dawson, R., 1,734; John McCann, D., 3,765; Ferd Niele, Soc., 52; Charles Ingram, Pro., 4. McCann's plurality, 2,031.

14. Patrick J. Conroy, R., 2,615; John Loos, D., 4,122; George H. Hamilton, Soc., 87; William H. Miller, Pro., 8. Loos's plurality, 1,507.

15. Niles R. Becker, R. and C. A., 6,478; Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, D., 3,824; Charles Dougherty, Soc., 48; Joseph H. Hebron, Pro., 14. Becker's plurality, 2,654.

16. Thomas Rock, R. and C. A., 3,210; Thomas F. Baldwin, D., 3,655; Millard Price, Soc., 153; Carl Grimskold, Pro., 9. Baldwin's plurality, 445.

17. Joseph Schloss, R. and C. A., 6,003; Frank E. Loughran, D., 3,459; Gustavus Myers, Soc., 114; H. J. Carrington, Pro., 28. Schloss's plurality, 2,544.

18. Joseph Linhart, R., 1,680; James J. Nugent, D., 3,584; Morris Green, Soc., 243; A. F. Anderson, Pro., 9. Nugent's plurality, 1,904.

19. William D. Brush, R. and C. A., 7,378; James J. Hines, D., 4,106; Louis Chaskin, Soc., 161; R. L. Record, Pro., 17. Brush's plurality, 3,272.

20. Emanuel Castka, R., 1,178; John J. Reardon, D., 3,999; Franz Mareck, Soc., 408; A. J. Lounsberry, Pro., 5. Reardon's plurality, 2,821.

21. Bryant Willard, R., 4,907; Edward Joseph Healy, D., 3,811; Miles M. Bartholomew, Soc., 133; James K. Moore, Pro., 14. Willard's plurality, 1,096.

22. Michael J. Volkmann, R. and C. A., 4,194; John W. O'Reilly, D., 3,161; Wm. F. Ehret, Soc., 593; W. F. Copeland, Pro., 6. Volkmann's plurality, 1,033.

23. John H. Boschen, R. and C. A., 5,290; John J. McDonald, D., 3,105; Henry Cardell, Soc., 78; F. Bennett, Pro., 10. Boschen's plurality, 2,185.

24. John A. Bolles, R. and C. A., 5,-838; John J. F. Mulcahy, D., 3,714; G. J. Sessler, Soc., 125; George Munro, Pro., 8. Bolles's plurality, 2,124.

25. William J. Hannon, R., 1,251; Charles Delaney, D. and C. A., 4,097; Herman Levy, Soc., 339; George H. Forster, Pro., 3. Delaney's plurality, 2,846.

26. Tristam B. Johnson, R. and C. A., 5,583; James Conry, D., 3,260; Max Taenzer, Soc., 78; A. E. Varcoe, Pro., 20. Johnson's plurality, 2,323.

27. Bernard Goldschmidt, R., 2,615; William J. Desmond, D. and C. A., 5,108; M. Lagowitz, Soc., 364; J. O. Banning, Pro., 1. Desmond's plurality, 2,493.

28. Courtlandt Nicoll, R., 4,025; Francis D. Gallatin, D., 2,531; Henry Harris, Soc., 50; Edward M. Smith, Pro., 13. Nicoll's plurality, 1,494.

29. August Bauer, R., 1,120; John F. Walsh, D., 2,583; John Paar, Soc., 139; William Straight, Pro., 2. Walsh's plurality, 1,463.

30. Ralph Folks, R. and C. A., 5,880; Joseph D. Kavanagh, D., 3,542; Adolph Groelinger, Soc., 64; Robert Houghton, Pro., 10. Folks's plurality, 2,338.

31. Percy L. Davis, R. and C. A., 2,760; James P. Egan, D., 1,617; James Boyd, Soc., 82; R. G. Green, Pro., 6. Davis's plurality, 1,143.

32. Leonard A. Van Nostrand, R. and C. A., 2,786; James H. Kehoe, D., 2,312; John Harter, Soc., 119; R. H. Rome, Pro., 2. Van Nostrand's plurality, 474.

33. Leonard W. Simmons, R., 4,883; Samuel Marx, D. and C. A., 5,376; Andrew B. De Milt, Soc., 167; John Conroy, Pro., 31. Marx's plurality, 493.

Borough of The Bronx.

34. Lawrence J. Fagan, R. and C. A., 7,939; James W. Brown, D., 6,125; H. C. Roesch, Soc., 401; G. Lindquist, Pro., 12. Fagan's plurality, 1,814.

35. Frank H. Fischedick, R., 524; Peter Sheridan, D., 906; August Hansen, Soc., 38; Charles H. Doremus, Pro., 6; Thomas J. Mulligan, C. A., 661. Sheridan's plurality, 245.

36 James J. Mulhearn, R. and C. A., 2,409; William P. Corbett, D., 2,149; Charles Moder, Soc., 133. Mulhearn's plurality, 260.

37. Edward A. Davis, R., 2,554; John J. Hickey, D., 4,088; Charles A. Gall, Soc., 432; George Creasy, Pro., 10. Hickey's plurality, 1,534.

38 Abram W. Herbst, R. and C. A., 7,862; Andrew J. Kelly, D., 6,736; R. B. Benokoerner, Soc., 432; Albert H. Stillman, Pro., 34. Herbst's plurality, 1,126.

39. James Hamilton, R. and C. A., 3,-036; Selden B. McLaughlin, D., 2,126;

Louis Schapiro, Soc., 54; H. J. Glazier, Pro., 6. Hamilton's plurality, 910.

40. William H. Finley, R. and C. A., 3,119; Frederick C. Hochdorffer, D., 2,389; Theodore Rings, Soc., 277; C. W. Fuess, Pro., 9. Finley's plurality, 730.

41. Waldo S. Godwin, R., 1,523; Mathew J. Crowley, D., 1,058; Carl Classen, Soc., 23; B. F. Austin, Pro., 6. Godwin's plurality, 475.

Borough of Brooklyn.

42. Robert F. Downing, R. and C A., 1,543; William J. Mahon, D., 3,690; Charles L. Furman, Soc., 62; William E. Hough, Pro., 18. Downing's plurality, 853.

43. Joseph H. McMullen, jr., R., 1,892; Michael Carberry, D., 4,303; George S. Piggot, Soc., 37; George McClure, Pro., 12. Carberry's plurality, 2,411.

44. William P. Murtagh, R., 1,262; Frank A. Cunningham, D., 4,854; Martin Danneberger, Soc., 59; Peder Olsen, Pro., 9. Cunningham's plurality, 3,592.

45. John S. Gaynor, R., C. A. and Ind. L., 5,050; James J. Comerford, D., 3,209; J. Chant Lipes, Soc., 107; Simeon J. Nicholson, Pro., 13. Gaynor's plurality, 1,841.

46. James R. Weston, R., 5,323; John A. Walsh, D. and C. A., 4,738; Thomas A. Hopkins, Soc., 100; George H. MacEthron, Pro., 33. Weston's plurality, 585.

47. John Deimer, R., C. A. and Ind. L., 5,246; John O. Schaffner, D., 2,803; William Graf, Soc., 245; Hollis H. Terry, Pro., 8. Deimer's plurality, 2,443.

48. George A. Campbell, R., 2,087; William J. Heffernan, D., C. A. and Ind. L., 5,396; Otto Steifel, Soc., 75; Nelson, Pro., 11. Heffernan's plurality, 3,309.

49. James E. McAvoy, R. and C. A., 3,334; Francis P. Kenney, D., 3,867; Philip Kennell, Soc., 70; Carl A. Palmgren, Pro., 12. Kenney's plurality, 533.

50. Frederick Linde, R., 5,114; John J. Meagher, D., C. A. and Ind. L., 7,568; Gilbert L. Blair, Soc., 169; Christian C. Pederson, Pro., 33. Meagher's plurality, 2,454.

51. Charles J. Dumas, R., 4,298; James E. Campbell, D., C. A. and Ind. L., 5,380; Arnold Fleming, Soc., 53; Charles Cedarholm, Pro., 25. Campbell's plurality, 1,082.

52. Daniel R. Coleman, R., 4,468; Richardson Webster, D., 3,449; George F. Maginn, C. A. and Ind. L., 1,334; Johann A. Behringer, Soc., 46; John V. E. Swart, Pro., 25. Coleman's plurality, 1,019.

53. John D. Gunther, R., 5,316; Theodore Witte, D., 4,210; Herman Lavitz, Soc., 89; Horatio N. Hardy, Pro., 23; Christopher Hill, C. A., 1,467 Gunther's plurality, 1,106.

54. Hugh D. Newman, 1,979; James H. Finnigan, D., 3,677; Henry Weiss, Soc., 168; Charles H. Youngs, Pro., 11. Finnigan's plurality, 1,698.

55. William H. Pranges, R., 1,280; Thomas J. McAleer, D., 3,736; Peter B. Meade, C. A. and Ind. L., 1,404; Charles Rottenberg, Soc., 117; Solomon T. Thorn, Pro., 8; Patrick J. Geraghty, Ind., 255. McAleer's plurality, 2,332.

56. David J. Magner, R., 2,051; Thomas F. Barton, D., 3,994; John Reilly, C. A. and Ind. L., 1,588; John Jennings, Soc., 139; James B. Davie, Pro., 19. Barton's plurality, 1,943.

57. Lewis M. Potter, R., C. A. and Ind. L., 7,619; William Texter, D., 5,630; Gus Petrit, Soc., 150; O. D. Seward, Pro., 21. Potter's plurality, 1,989.

58. O. Grant Esterbrook, R., 5,220; William Betz, D., 2,899; James M. Hasbrouck, Ind. L., 54; Michael S. Kerrigan, Soc., 70; George M. Mather, Pro., 37. Esterbrook's plurality, 2,321.

59. George A. Morrison, R., 7,424; William M. King, D. and Ind. L., 4,578; Winchester De Voe, Soc., 156; Joseph Fletcher, Pro., 47. Morrison's plurality, 2,846.

60. Otto Muhlbauer, R. and Ind. L., 2,254; John F. Hoertz, D., 3,326; Joseph Kalsh, Soc., 417; Hiram C. Winham, Pro., 4. Hoertz's plurality, 1,072.

61. Matthew R. Seaman, R., 3,571; Francis P. Bent, D., C. A. and Ind L., 5,482; Joseph Well, Soc., 310; John A. Hinsch, Pro., 12. Bent's plurality, 1,911.

62. George Markert, R. and C. A., 3,088; William Hawley, D., 2,041; Leonard Davidson, Soc., 296; Amos E. Smith, Pro., 10. Markert's plurality, 1,047.

63. Edward Eichhorn, R., 4,072; Emil Rose, D., 3,268; Abraham J. Portener, C. A. and Ind. L., 2,194; Meyer Abramson, Soc., 230; John Bence, Pro., 21. Eichhorn's plurality, 804.

64. Henry F. Grimm, R., 4,599; Richard J. Dawson, D., 3,587; James E. Coleman, C. A. and Ind. L., 2,844; Henry Augnet, Soc., 411; Charles Johnson, Pro., 19. Grimm's plurality, 1,012.

65. James F. Martzon, R., 3,042; Alexander S. Drescher, D. and C. A., 5,382; Alfred E. Banks, Ind. L., 243; Morris Mannes, Soc., 586; James W. Rutherford, Pro., 13. Drescher's plurality, 2,340.

Borough of Queens.

66. Daniel Ehnthalt, R. and C. A., 4,898; George M. O'Connor, D., 4,718; Henry Krueger, Soc., 253; William W. Oswald, Pro., 23. Ehnthalt's plurality, 180.

67. Otto C. Gelbke, R., 4,328; Edward Brady, D., 9,330; John Burgher, Soc., 491; James Hutcheon, Pro., 18. Brady's plurality, 5,002.

68. William T. Bealin, R., 1,324; Alexander Dujat, D., 3,648; Charles Schmidt, Soc., 176; George Cameron, Pro., 27; Frank X. Duer, C. A., 3,402. Dujat's plurality, 246.

69. Charles A. Post, R., 1,570; Frederick Snell, D., 1,863; Ray M. Hyde, Pro., 20. Snell's plurality, 293.

70. W. Augustus Shipley, R., 3,738; Martin W. Lochner, D., 2,899; Gustave Bashaner, Soc., 86; Henry C. Homler, Pro., 32; Michael J. Carter, C. A., 2,597. Shipley's plurality, 839.

Borough of Richmond.

71. William A. Eadie, R. and C. A., 2,386; William Fink, D., 2,427; Adolph Helenius, Pro., 25. Fink's plurality, 41.

72. Joseph Curren, R. and C. A., 2,241; Daniel T. Cornell, D., 2,615; Alvin Jaeger, Sr., Ind. L., 66; Jacob Braim, Soc., 59; William N. Stillwell, Pro., 14. Cornell's plurality, 374.

73. Bernard Mullin, R. and C. A., 2,360; Charles P. Cole, D., 2,645; Meldon Hubert, Pro., 61. Cole's plurality, 285.

PRINCIPAL CITY OFFICIALS.

Elective.

Mayor—William J. Gaynor, D.; salary, $15,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913.

Controller—William A. Prendergast, R. and C. A.; salary, $15,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913.

President of the Board of Aldermen—John Purroy Mitchel, R. and C. A.,; salary, $5,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913.

Appointive.

The heads of departments and most of the principal appointive officials hold office at the pleasure of the Mayor.

Mayor's Secretary—Robert Adamson; salary, $6,000.

Chief of the Bureau of Licenses—Francis V. S. Oliver, jr.; salary, $3,500.

Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures—John L. Walsh; salary, $5,000.

Board of City Record—The Mayor, the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. Supervisor—David Ferguson; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners of Licenses—Herman Robinson; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner—Samuel Prince; salary, $3,500.

Commissioner of Accounts—Raymond B. Fosdick; salary, $5,000. Chief Accountant—Harry M. Rice; salary, $4,000.

City Chamberlain—Charles H. Hyde; salary, $12,000. Deputy Chamberlain—Henry J. Walsh; salary, $5,000.

Corporation Counsel—Archibald R. Watson; salary, $15,000. Assistants to the Corporation Counsel—Theodore Connoly; salary, $12,000; George L. Sterling and Charles D. Orlendorf; salary, $10,000; William P. Burr, R. P. Chittenden, William B. Crowell and John L. O'Brien; salary, $7,500; Terence Farley and Edward J. McGoldrick; salary, $7,000; Cornelius F. Collins and Curtis A. Peters; salary, $6,500; John F. O'Brien, Edward S. Malone, Edwin J. Freedman, Louis H. Hahlo and Frank B. Pierce; salary, $5,500. Assigned to branch office, Borough of Brooklyn—Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge—James D. Bell; salary, $10,000; Assistant Corporation Counsel—Patrick E. Callahan; salary, $7,500; Richard B. Greenwood, jr.; salary, $6,500; George M. Curtis; salary, $6,000; Daniel D. Whitney, jr.; salary, $5,500. Assistant in charge of Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties—Herman Stiefel; salary, $6,000. Assistant in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears for Personal Taxes—George O'Reilly; salary, $5,000. Assistant in charge of Tenement House Department Bureau—John P. O'Brien; salary, $6,500. Assistant in charge of Bureau of Street Openings—Joel J. Squier; salary, $6,000.

Tax Commissioners—President of the Board—Lawson Purdy; salary, $8,000. Commissioners—Charles J. McCormack, John J. Halleran, Charles T. White, Daniel S. McElroy, Edward Kaufmann and Judson G. Wall; salary, $7,000. Secretary of the Board—C. Rockland Tyng; salary, $4,000. Chief Deputy of Real Estate—Frank J. Bell; salary, $7,000. Surveyor—Henry W. Vogel; salary, $7,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of Brooklyn—David B. Hutton; salary, $3,500. Deputy in charge, Borough of The Bronx—Peter J. Kelly; salary, $3,500. Deputy in charge, Borough of Queens—Richard H. Williams; salary, $2,250. Deputy in charge, Borough of Richmond—Michael J. Langan; salary, $3,000.

Commissioner of Correction—Patrick A. Whitney; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—William J. Wright; salary, $4,000. Secretary—John B. Fitzgerald; salary, $3,000.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the City Chamberlain and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen; no salary.

Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanors—The Commissioner of Correction, Judges William E. Wyatt and Robert J. Wilkins, of the Court of Special Sessions; City Magistrates Frederick B. House and Edward J. Dooley, Samuel B. Hamburger, John C. Heinz, Rosario Maggio and Richard E. Troy; no salary.

Tenement House Commissioner—John J. Murphy; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—William H. Abbott, jr.; salary, $4,500. Second Deputy Commissioner—Frank Mann; salary, $4,000.

Armory Board—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Brigadier General George Moore Smith, Commodore J. W. Miller and the president of the Department of Taxes; no salary. Secretary of the Board—Clark D. Rhinehart; salary, $2,500.

Civil Service Commissioners—President of the Board—John C. McGuire; salary, $6,000. Commissioners—Richard Welling and Alexander Keogh; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Frank A. Spencer; salary, $5,000. Assistant Secretary—John F. Skelly; salary, $4,000.

Permanent Census Board—The Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the City Superintendent of Schools; no salary. Secretary—George H. Chatfield; salary, $4,000.

Change of Grade Damage Commissioners—William D. Dickey, Michael J. Flaherty and David Robinson; salary, $3,000. Secretary—Lamont McLoughlin; salary, $2,500.

Board of Assessors—Joseph P. Hennessy, William C. Armonde and Antonio C. Astarita; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Thomas J. Drennan; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners of Elections—John T. Dooling (president), Charles B. Page, James Kane and John E. Smith; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk—Michael T. Daly; salary, $3,600. Deputy Chief Clerk—William Pilmley; salary, $3,000.

Jamaica Bay Improvement Commission—Philip D. Farley, William G. Ford and John J. McLaughlin; no salary

Metropolitan Sewerage Commission—George A. Soper (president), James H. Fuertes, H. de B. Parsons, Charles Sooysmith and Linsly R. Williams; salary, $3,000. Engineer—Max L. Berry; salary, $4,000.

Board of Examiners—George A. Just (chairman), William A. Baring, Lewis Harding, Charles G. Smith, Edward F. Croker, William Crawford and Charles Buek; $10 per meeting.

Art Commission—Robert W. de Forest (president), Arnold W. Brunner (vice-president), Charles Howland Russell (secretary), A. Augustus Healy, William J. Gaynor, Frederick B. Pratt, Herbert Adams, Francis C. Jones, R. T. H. Halsey and George L. Rives; no salary. Assistant secretary—John Quincy Adams; salary, $3,600.

Park Commissioners—Charles B. Stover (president), for Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs; Michael J. Kennedy, for the Borough of Brooklyn; Thomas J. Higgins, for the Borough of The Bronx; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Clinton H. Smith; salary, $4,800. Chief Engineer for Manhattan and Richmond—Edward A. Miller; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer for The Bronx—Martin Schenk; salary, $4,000. Superintendent for Brooklyn—William J. Zartman; salary, $4,000.

The Board of Health—The Commissioner of Health, the Health Officer of the Port of New York and the Commissioner of Police; no salary. Members of Medical Advisory Board—Edward G. Janeway, William M. Polk, Joseph D. Bryant, Francis P. Kinnicut, T. Mitchell Prudden, Abraham Jacobi, Richard H. Derby, A. Alexander Smith, L. Emmett Holt, J. Winters Brannan and John A. McCarkle. Secretary to the Board of Health—Eugene W. Scheffer; salary, $5,000. Commissioner of Health—Ernst J. Lederle; salary, $7,500. Secretary to the Commissioner—Curtis E. Lakeman; salary, $3,000. Chief Clerk—James McC. Miller; salary, $3,500. Registrar of Records—William H. Guilfoy; salary, $5,000. General Medical Officer—Hermann M. Biggs; salary, $5,000. Sanitary Superintendent—Walter Bensel; salary, $7,000.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. In this board the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes apiece, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes apiece, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond one vote apiece. Secretary of the Board—Joseph Haag; salary, $7,500. Assistant Secretary—William L. Lawrence; salary, $4,000. Clerk to the Board—Charles V. Adee; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Nelson P. Lewis; salary, $12,000. Assistant Engineer—Arthur S. Tuttle; salary, $6,000. Assistant Engineer in charge of Division of Franchises—Harry P. Nichols; salary, $6,000.

Board of Education (no salary)—President of the Board, Egerton L. Winthrop, jr.; vice-president, John Greene. Members of the Board—Richard B. Aldcroftt, jr., Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger, Nicholas J. Barrett, Charles E. Bruce, Joseph E. Cosgrove, James Creelman, Francis P. Cunnion, Thomas M. De Laney, Miss Martha L. Draper, Horace E. Dresser, Alexander Ferris, George J. Gillespie, Robert L. Harrison, Louis Haupt, Thomas J. Higgins, Arthur Hollick, Hugo Kanzler, Max Katzenberg, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Robert E. McCafferty, Dennis J. McDonald, Patrick F. McGowan, Ralph McKee, Alrick H. Man, John Martin, Augustus G. Miller, Herman A. Metz, Louis Newman, Antonio Pisani, Frank L. Polk, Mrs. Alice Lee Post, Mrs. Helen C. Robbins, Henry H. Sherman, Arthur S. Somers, Abraham Stern, M. Samuel Stern, Cornelius J. Sullivan, M. J. Sullivan, James F. Sullivan, Bernard Suydam, Rupert B. Thomas, John R. Thompson, Alphonso Weiner, John Whalen, Frank D. Wilsey and George W. Wingate. Secretary of the Board—A. Emerson Palmer; salary, $5,500. Auditor of the Board—Henry R. M. Cook; salary, $5,500. Superintendent of School Supplies—Patrick Jones; salary, $7,500. Superintendent of School Buildings—C. B. J. Snyder; salary, $10,000. City Superintendent of Schools—William H. Maxwell; salary, $10,000. Associate City Superintendents—Andrew W. Edson, Clarence E. Meianey, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward L. Stevens, John H. Walsh, Gustave Straubenmuller, Edward B. Shallow and John H. Haaren; salary, $6,500. Examiner—Jerome A. O'Connell; salary, $6,000. District Superintendents—Darwin L. Bardwell, William A. Campbell, John J. Chickering, John Dwyer, James M. Edsall, Cornelius E. Franklin, John Griffin, John L. N. Hunt, James Lee, Charles W. Lyon, jr., James J. McCabe, Alfred T. Schauffler, Edgar D. Shiemer, Seth T. Stewart, Edward W. Stitt, Grace C. Strachan, Joseph S. Taylor, Henry W. Jameson, Matthew J. Elgas, Julia Richman, Albert Shiels, William J. O'Shea, John W. Davis, Joseph H. Wade and William L. Ettinger; salary, $5,000. District Examiners—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey and George J. Smith; salary $6,000. Supervisor of Bureau of Lectures—Henry M. Leipziger; salary, $6,500. Superintendent of Libraries—Claude G. Leland; salary, $3,000. President of the Normal College of the City of New York—George S. Davis; salary, $10,000. President of the College of the City of New York—John H. Finley; salary, $8,250.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—William H. Edwards; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Manhattan—James F. Lynch; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx—James F. O'Brien; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn—Julian F. Scott; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Police—James C. Cropsey; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—Clement J. Driscoll; salary, $6,000. Second Deputy Commissioner—William J. Flynn; salary, $6,000. Third Deputy Commissioner—John J. Walsh; salary, $6,000. Fourth Deputy Commissioner—Louis H. Reynolds; salary, $6,000. Chief Clerk—William H. Kipp; salary, $5,000.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Board of Trustees—Drs. John W. Brannan, president; James K. Paulding, secretary; Arden M. Robbins, Leopold Stern, Samuel Saks, J. G. O'Keefe, James A. Farley and Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Charities; no salary. General Medical Superintendent—W. H. Smith; salary, $6,000. Pathologist—Charles Morris; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners of Water Supply—John A. Bensel, Charles N. Chadwick and Charles A. Shaw; salary, $12,000. Secre-

tary to the Board—Thomas H. Keogh; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer—J. Waldo Smith; salary, $16,000; Deputy Chief Engineer—Merrit H. Smith; salary, $10,000. Consulting Engineers—John R. Freeman, Albert Noble and William H. Burr; salary, $8,000, and Frederic P. Sterns, when employed, $100 a day.

Department of Engineers—Alfred D. Flinn, Carleton E. Davis and Robert Ridgway; salary, $7,000; Walter E. Spear; salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of Bridges—Kingsley L. Martin; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—William H. Sinnott; salary, $4,500. Secretary to the Commissioner—Edgar E. Schiff; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Alexander Johnson; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Henry A. La Chicotte; salary, $7,500. Consulting Engineers—Austin S. Bowman and Collin Macrae Ingersoll; salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Public Charities—Michael J. Drummond; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—Frank J. Goodwin; salary, $5,000. Second Deputy Commissioner, for Brooklyn and Queens—Thomas L. Fogarty; salary, $5,000. Third Deputy Commissioner—William J. McKenna; salary, $5,000. Secretary—J. McKee Borden; salary, $3,500.

Commissioner of Docks and Ferries—Calvin Tomkins; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—Benjamin F. Cresson, jr.; salary, $4,500. Secretary of Department—William J. Barney; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Charles W. Stamford; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Sidney N. Hoag, jr.; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Docks—Charles A. Manly; salary, $5,000. Superintendent of Ferries—John F. Ambrose; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Henry S. Thompson; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner——————; salary $6,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx—John L. Jordan; salary, $4,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn—Frederic T. Parsons; salary, $5,500. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Queens—Michael P. Walsh; salary, $3,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Richmond—John E. Bowe; salary, $2,500. Chief Clerk and Auditor—Edmond Beardsley; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—I. M. De Varona; salary, $10,000. Consulting Engineer—George W. Birdsall; salary, $7,000. Supervising Electrical Engineer—William W. Thompson; salary, $5,000. Water Registrar—Clair Foster; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer, Bureau of Lamps and Lighting—Charles F. Lacombe; salary, $7,500.

Municipal Explosives Commission—The Fire Commissioner, chairman; the Deputy Fire Commissioner, Frederick J. Maywald, George O. Eaton, Peter P. Acritelli and Sidney Harris; salary, $10 per meeting.

Fire Commissioner—Rhinelander Waldo; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—Joseph Johnson, jr.; salary, $5,000. Secretary of Department—William A. Larney; salary, $4,800. Chief of Department, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond—Edward F. Croker; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chiefs of Department—Joseph B. Martin, Thomas J. Ahearn, John Binns, James J. McCartney, Richard W. Callaghan, Thomas R. Langford, John Kenion and William T. Beggin; salary, $4,200. Deputy Chief of Department, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Thomas Lally; salary, $7,500. Deputy Chiefs of Department—James F. Murray, Frank J. Duffy, Frederick W. Gooderson, John O'Hara, Patrick Maher and James Kellock; salary, $4,200.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Under the Controller.

Deputy Controller—Douglas Mathewson and Edmund D. Fisher; salary, $7,500. Assistant Deputy Controller—Hubert L. Smith; salary, $6,000. Secretary of the Finance Department—George L. Tirrell, salary, $6,000. Chief Clerk——————; salary, $3,150. Chief of Stock and Bond Division—James J. Sullivan; salary, $5,000. Appraiser of Real Estate—Charles A. O'Maily; salary, $4,000. Chief Examiner of Accounts of Charitable Institutions—Thomas W. Hynes, salary, $5,000. Chief Auditor of Accounts—Henderson M. Wolfe; salary, $6,000. Auditor of Accounts (Inspections), ——————; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer, Auditing Bureau—Chandler Withington; salary, $6,000. Expert Accountant (Receipts)—Duncan MacInnes; salary, $5,000. Expert Accountant (Disbursements)—Richard M. Chapman; salary, $5,000. Chief Accountant and Bookkeeper (General Ledger Bookkeepers)—Frank W. Smith; salary, $6,500. Auditor of Accounts, Law and Adjustment Division—Albert E. Hadlock; salary, $6,000. City Paymaster—John H. Timmerman; salary, $6,000. Supervising Statistician and Examiner, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—Charles S. Hervey; salary, $6,000. Receiver o f Taxes—F. H. E. Ebstein; salary, $6,000. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Manhattan—John J. McDonough and Sylvester L. Malone; salary, $3,750. Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of The Bronx—Edward A. Healey; salary, $2,500. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Brooklyn—Alfred J. Boulton and David E. Kenlo; salary, $4,000. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Queens—William A. Beadle; salary, $2,500; Thomas H. Green; salary, $2,100. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Richmond—John De Morgan; salary, $2,500; Edward J. Lovett; salary, $2,100. Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Manhattan—Daniel Moynahan; salary, $4,500. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of The Bronx—Charles F. Bradbury; salary, $2,000. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Brooklyn—William C. W. Child; salary, $4,000. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Queens—John Holmes; salary, $2,250. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Richmond—Edward W. Berry; salary, $2,000.

Under the Board of Aldermen.

City Clerk—P. J. Scully; salary, $7,000. First Deputy—Joseph F. Prendergast; salary, $5,000. Clerk in Charge of Marriage License Bureau—Edward W. Hart; salary, $2,500. Chief Clerk, Board of Aldermen—John T. Oakley; salary, $5,000. Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Aldermen—William O'Connor; salary, $3,000.

THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

Elective.

Borough of Manhattan—George McAneny, R. and C. A.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of The Bronx—Cyrus C. Miller, R. and C. A.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of Brooklyn—Alfred E. Steers, R. and C. A.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of Queens—Lawrence Gresser, C. A.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of Richmond—George Cromwell, R. and C. A.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

UNDER THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS

Appointive.

Borough of Manhattan.

Secretary of the Borough—Leo Arnstein; sary, $5,000. Secretary to the Borough President—Julian B. Beatty; salary, $4,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Edgar V. Frothingham; salary, $7,200. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Patterson; salary, $6,000. Consulting Engineer—Ernest P. Goodrich; salary, $7,200. Auditor—Henry H. Lloyd; salary, $4,000. Engineer of Street Openings—Joseph O. B. Webster; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Highways—George W. Tillson; salary, $6,000. Assistant Engineer in Charge of Highways—Clarence D. Pollock; salary, $4,000. Superintendent of Incumbrances, ————; salary, $3,000. Superintendent of Buildings and Offices—Robert S. Insley; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Sewers—Horace Loomis; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Buildings—Rudolph P. Miller; salary, $6,000. Chief Inspector of Buildings—Alfred Ludwig; salary, $5,000.

Borough of The Bronx.

Consulting Engineer—Amos L. Schaeffer; salary, $6,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas W. Whittle; salary, $5,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William H. Connell; salary, $4,000. Secretary of Borough—George Donnelly; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer of Sewers and Highways—Richard H. Gillespie; salary, $5,000. Superintendent of Highways—Arthur J. Largy; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Highways—Samuel C. Thompson; salary, $4,000. Topographical Engineer—Frederick Greiffenberg, salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Sewers—Josiah H. Fitch; salary, $3,500. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—Roger W. Blight; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—G. Harris Jones; salary, $5,000.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Commissioner of Public Works—Lewis H. Pounds; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas E. Lineburgh; salary, $5,000. Secretary of the Borough—Reuben L. Haskell; salary, $3,500. Secretary to the Borough President—John B. Creighton; salary, $4,000. Consulting Engineer—R. W. Creuzbar; salary, $8,000. Assistant Engineer, Division of Substructures—Morton L. Fouquet; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—Frederick Linde; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer, Bureau of Highways—John C. Sheridan; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Incumbrances and Permits—Charles J. Cassidy; salary, $2,550. Chief Engineer Topographical Bureau—Charles R. Ward; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices—Howard L. Woody; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—William J. Taylor; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—John Thatcher; salary, $5,000.

Borough of Queens.

Secretary of the Borough—John N. Booth; salary, $4,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Walter H. Bunn; salary, $4,000. Assistant Engineer in Charge of Topographical Bureau—Robert R. Crowell; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—John J. Simmons; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Street Cleaning—Arrow C. Hankins; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—Emanuel Brandon; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—Patrick E. Leaby; salary, $3,000.

Borough of Richmond.

Secretary to the President—Maybury Fleming; salary, $2,500. Consulting Engineer and Acting Commissioner of Public Works—Louis L. Tribus; salary, $8,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Hillyer; salary, $3,600. Engineer—Theodore S. Oxholm; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer Topographical Bureau—George W. Tuttle; salary, $3,600. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—Horace E. Buel; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—Ernest H. Seehusen; salary, $3,000. Assistant Engineer, Acting Superintendent of Street Cleaning—John T. Fetherston; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—John Timlin, jr.; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—John Seaton; salary, $2,500.

CORONERS.

Elective.

Borough of Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, R. and C. A.; James E. Winterbottom, R. and C. A.; Herman W. Holtzhauser, R. and C. A.; Herman Hellenstein, R. and C. A.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1913; salary, $6,000.

Borough of the Bronx—Jacob Shongut, R. and C. A.; Albert F. Schwannecke, R. and C. A.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1913; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Brooklyn—A. J. Rooney, D.; Edward Glinnen, D.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1913; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Queens—Gustave Schaefer, R. and C. A.; Alfred S. Ambler, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $4,000.

Borough of Richmond—William H. Jackson, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $4,000.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY COURTS.

For the members of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of New York, which is coterminous with New York County, and for the members of the First Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, also coterminous with New York County, see under "The Judiciary of New York State."

Court of General Sessions.

Elective.

(Salary of judges, $15,000; term, 14 years.)

Judges—Thomas C. T. Crain, D., City Judge, Dec. 31, 1920; Warren W. Foster, D., Dec. 31, 1913; Thomas C. O'Sullivan, D., Dec. 31, 1919; Otto Rosalsky, R., Dec. 31, 1920; Edward Swann, D., Dec. 31, 1921; Joseph F. Mulqueen, D., Dec. 31, 1921; James T. Malone, D., Dec. 31, 1921.

Clerk of the Court—Edward R. Carroll; salary, $5,000.

City Court.

Elective.

(Salary, $12,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—Edward F. O'Dwyer, D., Chief Justice, Dec. 31, 1917; Richard T. Lynch, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Edward B. La Fetra, D., Dec. 31, 1918; Frances R. Delehanty, D., Dec. 31, 1920; Joseph I. Green, D., Dec. 31, 1915; Alexander Finelite, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Thomas F. Donnelly, D., Dec. 31, 1917; John V. McAvoy, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Peter Schmuck, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Richard H. Smith, R. and C. A., Dec. 31, 1919.

Clerk of the Court—Thomas F. Smith; salary, $6,000.

Surrogates.

(Salary, $15,000; term, 14 years.)

Abner C. Thomas, R.; term expires Jan. 1, 1914. John P. Cohalan, D.; term expires Jan. 1, 1922.

Chief Clerk—William V. Leary; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Clerk—Edward W. Bonynge; salary, $5,000. Clerk of the Court—Daniel W Dowdney; salary, $4,000. Probate Clerk—Jacob Washburn; salary, $4,000.

Court of Special Sessions.

Appointive.

Chief Justice of the Court—Isaac Franklin Russell; salary, $10,000; term, 10 years; term expires, July 1, 1920.

First Department—Manhattan and The Bronx.

(Salary, $9,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—Lorenz Zeller, July 1, 1915; Joseph M. Deuel, July 1, 1913; William E. Wyatt, July 1, 1911; Franklin C. Hoyt, July 1, 1919; Willard H. Olmstead, July 1, 1913; John B. Mayo, July 1, 1917; Joseph F. Moss, July 1, 1920. Clerk of the Court—William M. Fuller; salary, $5,000.

Second Department—Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

(Salary, $6,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—J. J. McInerny, Dec. 31, 1911; H. J. Forker, Dec. 31, 1919; Robert J. Wilkin, April 15, 1913; John Fleming, Dec. 31, 1915; Morgan M. L. Ryan, Dec. 31, 1913; George J. O'Keefe, Dec. 31, 1917; Arthur C. Salmon, July 1, 1920. Chief Clerk of the Court—Joseph L. Kerrigan; salary, $3,000.

City Magistrates.

Appointive.

First Division—Manhattan and The Bronx.

Chief Magistrate—William McAdoo; salary, $8,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—Robert C. Cornell, May 1, 1913; Matthew P. Breen, July 1, 1912; Leroy B. Crane, July 1, 1912; Frederick B. House, July 1, 1919; Paul Krotel, July 1, 1919; Moses Herrman, July 1, 1912; Charles N. Harris, May 1, 1917; Peter T. Barlow, May 1, 1913; Arthur C. Butts, May 1, 1917; Frederick Kernochan, May 1, 1917; Henry Steinert, July 1, 1915; Joseph E. Corrigan, July 18, 1917; Keyran J. O'Connor, July 15, 1917; Henry W. Herbert, July 1, 1919; Charles W. Appleton, July 1, 1915; Daniel F. Murphy, July 1, 1920. Secretary—Philip Bloch; salary, $2,500.

Second Division—Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Chief Magistrate—Otto Kempner; salary, $7,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.

Borough of Brooklyn.

(Salary, $6,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—Edward J. Dooley, May 1, 1911; James G. Tighe, May 1, 1911; Charles J. Dodd, May 1, 1911; John Naumer, May 1, 1911; Frank E. O'Reilly, May 1, 1911; A. V. Voorhees, jr., Jan. 1, 1920; Howard P. Nash, July 1, 1919; Alexander H. Geismar, Nov. 1, 1917; John F. Hylan, Nov. 1, 1917; Moses J. Harris, May 1, 1911.

Borough of Queens.

(Salary, $5,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—M. J. Smith, Dec. 31, 1915; Joseph Fitch, Dec. 31, 1917; Maurice S. Connelly, Dec. 31, 1917; Eugene C. Gilroy, July 1, 1917.

Borough of Richmond.

(Salary, $5,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—Joseph B. Handy, Dec. 31, 1917; Nathaniel Marsh, Dec. 31, 1915.

MUNICIPAL JUSTICES.

Elective.

Borough of Manhattan.

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—No. 66 to 72 Lafayette st. Justices—Wauhope Lynn, Dec. 31, 1919; John Hoyer, Dec. 31, 1919; William F. Moore, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk—Thomas O'Connell; salary, $3,000.

Second District—No. 264 Madison st. Justices—Benjamin Hoffman, Dec. 31, 1919; Leon Sanders, Dec. 31, 1919; Leonard A. Snitkin, Dec. 31, 1919; Thomas P. Dinneen, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—James J. Devlin; salary, $3,000.

Third District—No. 314 West 54th st. Justices—Thomas E. Murray, Dec. 31, 1919; Thomas F. Noonan, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Michael Skelly; salary, $3,000.

Fourth District—No. 151 East 57th st. Justices—William T. Bayhan, Dec. 31, 1918; Michael F. Blake, Dec. 31, 1918. Clerk of Court—Abram Bernard; salary, $3,000.

Fifth District—Broadway and 96th st. Justices—Alfred P. W. Seaman, Dec. 31, 1913; Frederick Spiegelberg, Dec. 31, 1917; William Young, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John H. Servis; salary, $3,000.

Sixth District—Third ave. and 83d st. Justices—Solomon Oppenheimer, Dec. 31, 1919; Jacob Marks, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Edward A. McQuade; salary, $3,000.

Seventh District—No. 70 Manhattan st. Justices—David L. Weil, Dec. 31, 1917; Philip J. Sinnott, Dec. 31, 1917; John R.

Davies, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—————; salary, $3,000.

Eighth District—Sylvan Place and 121st st. Justices—Leopold Prince, Dec. 31, 1917; Joseph P. Fallon, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—William J. Kennedy; salary, $3,000.

Ninth District—Madison ave. and 59th st. Justices—Edgar J. Lauer, Dec. 31, 1915; Frank D. Sturges, Dec. 31, 1917; Frederick De Witt Wells, Dec. 31, 1917; William C. Wilson, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—William J. Chamberlain; salary, $3,000.

Borough of The Bronx.

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—Town Hall, Main st., Westchester Village. Justice—Peter A. Shell, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Stephen Collins; salary, $3,000.

Second District—162d st. and Washington ave. Justice—John M. Tierney, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Thomas A. Maher; salary, $3,000.

Borough of Brooklyn.

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—State and Court sts. Justice—Eugene Conran, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Edward Moran; salary, $3,000.

Second District—No. 495 Gates ave. Justices—John R. Farrar, Dec. 31, 1919; George Freifeld, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Franklin B. Van Wart; salary, $3,000.

Third District—No. 6 Lee ave. Justices—Philip D. Meagher, Dec. 31, 1919; William J. Vogenshutz, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John W. Carpenter; salary, $3,000.

Fourth District—No. 14 Howard ave. Justice—Jacob S. Strahl, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Joseph P. McCarthy; salary, $3,000.

Fifth District—53d st. and Third ave. Justice—Cornelius Furgueson, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Jeremiah J. O'Leary; salary, $3,000.

Sixth District—No. 611 Fulton st. Justices—Lucien S. Bayliss, Dec. 31, 1915; George Fielder, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—William R. Fagan; salary, $3,000.

Seventh District—No. 31 Pennsylvania ave. Justices—Alexander S. Rosenthal, Dec. 31, 1915; Edward A. Richards, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Samuel F. Brothers; salary, $3,000.

Borough of Queens.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—No. 115 5th st., Long Island City. Justice—Thomas C. Kadien, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Cassidy; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Elmhurst. Justice—John M. Cragen, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Ryan; salary, $2,000.

Third District—Unity Hall, Glendale. Justice—Alfred Denton, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John H. Nuhn; salary, $2,000.

Fourth District—Jamaica. Justice—James F. McLaughlin, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—George W. Damon; salary, $2,000.

Borough of Richmond.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—New Brighton. Justice—Thomas C. Brown, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Anning S. Prall; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Stapleton. Justice—Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—William Wedemeyer; salary, $2,000.

KINGS COUNTY JUDGES.

Elective.

County Judges—Norman S. Dike, R. and Lewis L. Fawcett, R.; term, 5 years; salary, $12,500; term expires Dec. 31, 1912. Chief Clerk of Court—Charles S. Devoy; salary, $7,500.

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, D.; term, 6 years; salary, $10,000; term expires Dec. 31, 1913. Chief Clerk—Edward J. Bergen; salary, $7,000.

QUEENS COUNTY JUDGES.

Elective.

County Judge—Burt J. Humphrey, R. and D.; term, 6 years; salary, $12,500; term expires Dec. 31, 1915. Chief Clerk—Edward J. Smith; salary, $3,000.

Surrogate—Daniel Noble; salary, $5,000. Clerk of Court—William F. Hendrickson; salary, $3,000.

RICHMOND COUNTY JUDGES.

County Judge and Surrogate—Stephen D. Stephens; salary, $5,000. Clerk of Surrogate's Court—William Finley; salary, $3,000.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

New York County.

Sheriff—John S. Shea, R. and C. A., term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1911; salary, $12,000. Sheriff's Counsel—William Chilvers; salary, $6,000. Under Sheriff—John B. Cartwright; salary, $5,000.

District Attorney—Charles S. Whitman, R. and C. A.; term, 5 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $15,000. Assistant District Attorneys—Frank Moss, Reuben L. Maynard, Charles F. Bostwick, Emory A. Buckner, William A. De Ford, Charles C. Nott, jr., Robert C. Taylor, Charles A. Perkins, John W. Hart and Isador Wasservogel; salary, $7,500. Chief Clerk—Henry D. Sayer; salary, $5,000.

Register—Max S. Grifenhagen, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $12,000. Deputy Register—William Halpin; salary, $5,000. Assistant Deputy Register—J. Charles Walton; salary, $4,000. Chief Clerk—William Haupt; salary, $3,400.

County Clerk—William F. Schneider, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $15,000. Deputy County Clerk—Charles E. Gehring; salary, $6,000. Second Deputy County Clerk—William B. Selden; salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thomas Allison, R.; appointed, by Appellate Division, Supreme Court; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner—Frederick P. Simpson; salary, $3,000. Secretary—Frederick O'Byrne; salary, $3,000.

Commissioner of Records—William S. Andrews; salary, $6,000. Deputy Commissioner—James O. Farrell; salary, $4,000.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes, D.; appointed, no term; salary, $10,000. Assistant Public Administrator—Frank W. Arnold; salary, $5,000.

Kings County.

Sheriff—Patrick H. Quinn, D.; term, 2

years; term expires Dec. 31, 1911; salary, $15,000. Under Sheriff—John M. Gray; salary, $6,000. Sheriff's Counsel—Arthur C. Salmon; salary, $5,000.

District Attorney—John F. Clarke, D.; term, 4 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1911; salary, $10,000. Assistant District Attorneys—Robert H. Elder, Frank X. McCaffry, Mitchell May, George W. Martin, jr., William H. White, Peter P. Smith, Charles K. Terry, Leroy W. Ross and Frederick B. Bailey; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk—Arthur H. Walkley; salary, $5,000.

Register—Frederick Lundy, D.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1911; salary, $8,000. Deputy Register—James S. Regan; salary, $5,000. Mortgage Tax Deputy—Philip T. Williams; salary, $3,500.

County Clerk—Henry P. Malloy, D.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1911; salary, $8,000. Deputy County Clerk—Thomas F. Wogan; salary, $5,000. Counsel—Robert H. Roy; salary, $3,500.

Public Administrator—Charles E. Teale, appointed by county judges and surrogate; term, 5 years; term expires, —; fees.

Commissioner of Jurors—Jacob Brenner, R.; appointed by judges of the Second Supreme Court District; salary, $6,000. Deputy Commissioner—Jacob A. Livingstone; salary, $3,500. Commissioner of Records—Lewis M. Swasey, R.; appointed; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner of Records—D. H. Ralston; salary, $4,000.

Queens County.

Sheriff—Thomas M. Quinn, C. A.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1911; salary, $10,000. Under Sheriff—Edward W. Fitzpatrick; salary, $2,500. Sheriff's Counsel—James V. Barry; salary, $2,500.

District Attorney—Frederick G. De Witt, D.; term, 4 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1912; salary, $5,000. Assistant District Attorney—Denis O'Leary; salary, $3,000.

County Clerk—Martin Mager, C. A.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1911; fees. First Deputy County Clerk—Charles H. Mahler; fees. Second Deputy County Clerk—Albert W. Palmer; fees.

Public Administrator—John T. Robinson; appointed; salary, $1,200.

Commissioner of Jurors—George H. Creed; appointed; salary, $3,000. Assistant Commissioner—Rodman Richardson; salary, $2,000.

Richmond County.

Sheriff—John J. Collins, R. and C. A.; salary, $6,000.

District Attorney—Samuel H. Evans, D.; term, 4 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1911; salary, $4,000. Assistant District Attorney—Albert C. Fach; salary, $2,500.

County Clerk—C. Livingstone Bostwick, D.; salary, $5,000. Deputy County Clerk—William G. Nash; salary, $2,500.

Commissioner of Jurors—Charles J. Kullman; appointed; salary, $1,500.

Public Administrator—William T. Holt; appointed; fees.

VOTE FOR MINOR CITY OFFICERS.

VOTE FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENTS, 1909.

Borough of Manhattan—George McAneny, R. and C. A., 135,651; Joseph Haag, D., 110,323; Owen McPartland, Soc., 5,690; Albert T. Hull, Pro., 272. McAneny's plurality, 25,328.

Borough of the Bronx—Cyrus C. Miller, 25,803; Arthur H. Murphy, 22,797; Herman Schlueter, 1,591; Frank J. Knapp, 67; Louis F. Haffen, 10,378; Peter S. O'Hara, 575. Miller's plurality, 3,006.

Borough of Brooklyn—Alfred E. Steers, R. and C. A., 119,857; John H. McCooey, D., 93,360; F. E. Martin, Soc., 4,320; P. E. Terry, Pro., 386; J. H. Dubig, Ind., 3. Steers's plurality, 26,497.

Borough of Queens—Joseph H. De Bragga, R., 10,160; Joseph Cassidy, D., 14,981; William Benkle, Soc., 941; Lawrence Gresser, C. A., 19,508. Gresser's plurality, 4,527.

Borough of Richmond—George Cromwell, R. and C. A., 7,557; Charles J. McCormack, D., 7,225; George Van Kromer, Soc., 101; Herman C. Horton, Pro., 96; Albert Kafalski, Soc. Lab., 80. Cromwell's plurality, 332.

VOTE FOR COUNTY TICKET, NEW YORK COUNTY, 1909.

Sheriff—John S. Shea, R. and C. A., 172,587; Christopher D. Sullivan, D., 132,430; Henry Ortland, Soc., 7,531; Robert E. Neidig, Pro., 358; Samuel Winauer, Soc. Lab., 849. Shea's plurality, 40,157.

County Clerk—William F. Schneider, R. and C. A., 169,015; James J. Hagan, D., 135,573; Ernst Rann, Soc., 7,541; Henry W. Livingston, Pro., 347; Edmund Seidel, Soc. Lab., 871. Schneider's plurality, 33,442.

Register—Max S. Grifenhagen, R. and C. A., 167,890; John L. Goldwater, D., 136,193; Henry Stahl, Soc., 7,638; Thomas Drew Stetson, Pro., 539; Michael L. Hiltner, Soc. Lab., 896. Grifenhagen's plurality, 31,697.

District Attorney—Charles S. Whitman, R., Pro. and C. A., 167,059; George Gordon Battle, D., 138,939; Henry L. Slobodin, Soc., 7,424; Matthew Lechner, Soc. Lab., 875. Whitman's plurality, 28,120.

VOTE ON COUNTY TICKET, KINGS COUNTY, 1909.

Sheriff—Jacob A. Livingston, R., 83,908; Patrick H. Quinn, D., 87,751; John T. Hill, Soc., 4,190; John W. Moore, Pro., 573; Alfred J. Boulton, C. A., 41,209. Quinn's plurality, 3,843.

County Clerk—John Feitner, R., 81,701; Henry P. Molloy, D., 89,178; Julius Gerber, Soc., 4,319; William C. Milliken, Pro., 436; Bernard Rothberg, C. A., 41,903. Molloy's plurality, 7,477.

Register—Thomas P. Peters, R., 80,560; Frederick Lundy, D., 89,892; William Spuhr, Soc., 4,309; Frank Mapes, Pro., 428; Joseph J. Holwell, C. A., 42,331. Lundy's plurality, 9,332.

VOTE ON COUNTY TICKET, QUEENS COUNTY, 1909.

County Judge—Burt Jay Humphrey, R. and D., 27,345; George E. Cogswell, C. A., 16,886; Henry Froelich, Soc., 1,046. Humphrey's plurality, 10,459.

Sheriff—John B. Merrill, R., 10,047; John Niederstein, D., 15,674; Martin Kra-

mer, Soc., 1,046; George H. Miller, Pro., 149; Thomas M. Quinn, C. A., 17,342. Quinn's plurality, 1,668.

County Clerk—Theron H. Burden, R., 12,702; Joseph Meyerrose, D., 14,386; William Krueger, Soc., 1,016; Joseph E. Downer, Pro., 134; Martin Mager, C. A., 17,036. Mager's plurality, 2,050.

VOTE ON COUNTY TICKET, RICHMOND COUNTY, 1909.

Sheriff—John J. Collins, R. and C. A., 7,632; David S. Rendt, D., 7,166; William Veeck, Soc., 94; James Henry Perkins, Pro., 101. Collins's plurality, 466.

VOTE FOR CORONERS, 1909.

Borough of Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, R. and C. A., 134,378; James E. Winterbottom, R. and C. A., 134,767; Herman W. Holtzhauser, R. and C. A., 134,761; Herman Hellenstein, R. and C. A., 134,346; Julius Harburger, D., 111,365; George F. Shrady, D., 110,804; Peter P. Acritelli, D., 110,327; Edward T. McCrystal, D., 110,836; John Shanahan, Soc., 5,851; Edwin M. Martin, Soc., 5,676; Sol Solomon, Soc., 5,669; Edwin J. Dutton Soc., 5,576; Timothy H. Holden, Pro., 349; F. Marsh Soper, Pro., 266; E. W. Brown, Pro., 279. Feinberg's plurality, 23,013; Winterbottom's plurality, 23,402; Holtzhauser's plurality, 23,396; Hellenstein's plurality, 22,981.

Borough of the Bronx—Jacob Shongut, R. and C. A., 32,337; Albert F. Schwannecke, R. and C. A., 32,985; Wallace S. Fraser, D., 25,724; Edward C. Podvin, D., 25,299; William C. Harting, Soc., 1,854; Karl Eichler, Soc., 1,844; Norman Cornell, Pro., 87, Stephen S. Haight, Pro., 89. Shongut's plurality, 6,613; Schwannecke's plurality, 7,261.

Borough of Brooklyn—Leon Louria, R., 80,909; F. E. Heitmann, R., 80,292; A. J. Rooney, D., 90,411; Edward Glinnen, D., 89,161; J. E. Hermann, Soc., 4,251; Simon Frucht, Soc., 4,260; Samuel Eden, Pro., 475; A. F. Erdmann, Pro., 414; O. L. Forrester, C. A., 41,224; J. F. Kennedy, C. A., 42,058. Rooney's plurality, 9,492; Glinnen's plurality, 8,252.

Borough of Queens—Gustave J. Schaefer, R. and C. A., 28,080; Alfred S. Ambler, R. and C. A., 28,413; John F. Rogers, D., 15,796; Joseph Flanagan, D., 15,156; Louis Roper, Soc., 1,051; Christian Fricke, Soc., 1,043; George B. Blydenburg, Pro., 138; H. J. Cornell, Pro., 141. Schaefer's plurality, 12,284; Ambler's plurality, 12,617.

Borough of Richmond—William H. Jackson, R. and C. A., 7,422; George C. Trauter, D., 7,361; Alva D. Decker, Pro., 111; William Jackson, 5. Jackson's plurality, 62.

VOTE FOR JUSTICE CITY COURT, 1909.

Justice of New York City Court—Richard H. Smith, R. and C. A., 171,304; George F. Roesch, D., 133,100; Thomas Crimmins, Soc., 7,590. Smith's plurality, 38,204.

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF CITY COURT, 1910.

Francis B. Delehanty, R. and D., 260,246; Edward Miebling, Ind. L., 22,037; Samuel W. Eiges, Soc., 15,679; Joseph P. Johnson, Pro., 1,539.

VOTE FOR MUNICIPAL JUSTICES.

Borough of Manhattan, 1909.

First District—A. Parker Nevin, R., 5,793; Robert A. Inch, R., 5,750; James B. G. Rinehart, R., 5,619; Wauhope Lynn, D., 15,258; John Hoyer, D., 15,260; William F. Moore, D., 15,450; John H. W. Nagel, Soc., 193; William Adler, Soc., 191; Frank Arnone, Soc., 190. Lynn's plurality, 9,465; Hoyer's plurality, 9,467; Moore's plurality, 9,657.

Second District—Jacob Frank, R. and C. A., 13,114; William Blau, R. and C. A., 13,313; Benjamin Hoffman, D., 15,076; Leonard A. Snitken, D., 14,420; Max D. Danish, Soc., 1,371; William Babbitt, Soc., 1,382. Hoffman's plurality, 1,763; Snitken's plurality, 1,107.

Third District—William Mann, R. and C. A., 16,255; John J. Sammon, R. and C. A., 16,263; Thomas E. Murray, D., 17,758; Thomas F. Noonan, D., 17,708; Joseph W. Reifel, Soc., 384; F. L. Johnson, Soc., 380. Murray's plurality, 1,495; Noonan's plurality, 1,445.

Sixth District—Solomon Oppenheimer, R. and C. A., 16,484; Herman Joseph, D., 15,519; Arnold Kopf, Soc., 1,900. Oppenheimer's plurality, 965.

Eighth District—William Haupt, R., 3,804; John J. Dwyer, D., 5,955; Samuel Benaim, Soc., 404; Joseph P. Fallon, C. A., 5,914. Dwyer's plurality, 2,151.

Borough of Brooklyn, 1969.

1. W. O. Badger, jr., R., 10,837; Eugene Conran, D., 16,112; G. H. Lewis, Soc., 201; A. F. Smith, Pro., 40. Conran's plurality, 5,275.

2. John R. Farrar, R., 12,430; George Freifeld, R., 12,443; Franklin Taylor, D., 10,623; C. J. Dodd, D., 10,444; H. N. Hanson, C. A., 4,831; G. B. Van Wart, C. A., 5,047; S. F. Segall, Soc., 371; Harry Slavin, Soc., 368. Farrar's plurality, 1,807; Freifeld's plurality, 1,820.

3. John T. Walsh, R., 9,661; P. D. Meagher, D., 18,015; Louis Lewin, C. A., 8,525; J. B. Clayton, Soc., 1,024; A. L. Martin, Pro., 77. Walsh's plurality, 8,354.

4. T. H. Williams, R., 10,901; J. S. Strahl, D., 13,974; Louis Ehll, Soc., 458; Hersy Egginton, Pro., 90. Strahl's plurality, 3,073.

5. G. A. Voss, R., 9,207; Cornelius Furgueson, D., 18,094; Oscar Hild, Soc., 312; Willis Cummings, Pro., 64. Furgueson's plurality, 8,887.

Borough of Queens, 1909.

1. Cary B. Fish, R., 1,550; Thomas C. Kadieu, D., 4,480; Harry T. Weeks, C. A., 3,559. Kadieu's plurality, 921.

2. Cortlandt C. Woodburn, R., 2,393; John M. Cragen, D., 7,119. Cragen's plurality, 4,726.

3. Thorndyke C. McKennee, R., 3,792; Alfred Denton, D., 9,868. Denton's plurality, 6,076.

4. William A. De Groot, R., 4,263; James F. McLaughlin, D., 4,265; Ralph P. Buell, C. A., 3,025. On a recount ordered by Justice Blackman, of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, the vote was found to be: William A. De Groot, R., 4,268; James F. McLaughlin, D., 4,274. McLaughlin's plurality, 6.

Borough of Richmond, 1909.

1. John Crook, R. and C. A., 3,570; Thomas C. Brown, D., 4,487. Brown's plurality, 917.

2. Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, R. and C. A., 3,448; George W. Stake, D., 3,288. Wedemeyer's plurality, 160.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

PRESIDENT.....WILLIAM H. TAFT, of Ohio
VICE-PRESIDENT.....JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York
SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.....CHARLES D. NORTON, of Illinois

THE CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.....PHILANDER C. KNOX, of Pennsylvania
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.....FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, of Illinois
SECRETARY OF WAR.....JACOB M. DICKINSON, of Tennessee
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, of New York
POSTMASTER GENERAL.....FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....GEORGE VON L. MEYER, of Massachusetts
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.....RICHARD A. BALLINGER, of Washington
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.....JAMES WILSON, of Iowa
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.....CHARLES NAGEL, of Missouri

[The salary of the President is $75,000 a year; the salary of the Vice-President and of each of the members of the Cabinet is $12,000 a year, except the salary of the Secretary of State, which, until March 4, 1911, is $8,000 a year, and after that will again be $12,000 a year; the Secretary to the President receives $6,000 a year.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SECRETARY OF STATE.....PHILANDER C. KNOX (1909), Penn., $8,000
(After March 4, 1911, $12,000.)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....HUNTINGTON WILSON (1909), Ill., $5,000
SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....ALVEY A. ADEE (1886), D. C., $4,500
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....CHANDLER HALE (1909), Me., $4,500

Resident Diplomatic Officer—H. Percival Dodge (1910), Mass., $7,500.

Counselor for the Department of State—Chandler P. Anderson (1910), N. Y., $7,500.

Director of the Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (1909), Ohio, $4,500.

Solicitor—J. Ruben Clark, jr. (1910), Utah, $5,000.

Assistant Solicitors—Frederick Van Dyne (1910), N. Y.; Preston D. Richards (1910), Utah; Edward H. Hart (1910), N. Y., $3,000.

Solicitor in International Arbitrations—James Brown Scott (1910), Cal., $5,000.

Chief Clerk—William McNeir (1909), Mich., $3,000.

Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Ransford S. Miller (1909), N. Y., $4,500.

Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Evan E. Young (1909), S. Dak., $3,000.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., $2,250.

Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (1907), Ohio, $2,250.

Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—John R. Buck (1906), Mo., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Accounts—Thomas Morrison (1900), N. Y., $2,300.

Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (1909), Ohio, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Trade Relations—John B. Osborne (1905), Penn., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (1909), N. J., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, jr. (1909), Md., $2,100.

Chief of the Division of Information—Philip H. Patchin (1909), Iowa, $3,000.

U. S. Representatives on International Tribunals of Egypt.

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Somerville P. Tuck (1908), N. Y.

Court of First Instance at Cairo—Wm. G. Van Horne (1902), Utah.

Court of First Instance at Mansourah—

Pan-American Union.

Director—John Barrett (1906), Ore., $5,000.

Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams, acting, $2,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY....FRANKLIN MACVEAGH (1909), Ill., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....CHARLES D. HILLES (1909), N. Y., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....JAMES F. CURTIS (1909), Mass., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....A. PIATT ANDREW (1910), Mass. $5,000

Chief Clerk—James J. Wilmeth (1910), Ark., $3,000.

Chief of Division of Appointments—Charles Lyman (1898), Conn., $2,750.

Controller—Robert J. Tracewell (1897), Ind., $5,500.

Assistant Controller — Leander P. Mitchell (1897), Ind., $4,500.

Auditor for State Department—Caleb R. Layton (1906), Del., $4,000.

Auditor for Treasury Department—William E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.

Auditor for War Department—Benj. F. Harper (1905), Ind., $5,000.

Auditor for Postoffice Department—Merritt O. Chance (1908), Ill., $4,000.

Auditor for Navy Department—Ralph W. Tyler (1907), Ohio, $4,000.

Auditor for Interior Department—Howard C. Shober (1909), S. Dak., $4,000.

Treasurer of United States—Lee McClung (1909), Tenn., $8,000.

Assistant Treasurer—Gideon C. Bantz (1908), Md., $3,600.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer—W. Howard Gibson (1908), D. C., $3,200.

Register of the Treasury—W. T. Vernon (1906), Kansas, $4,000.

Controller of the Currency—Lawrence O. Murray (1908), Ill., $5,000.

Deputy Controllers of the Currency—Thos. P. Kane (1899), D. of C., $3,500; Willis J. Fowler (1908), Ind., $3,000.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Royal E. Cabell (1909), Va., $6,000.

Deputy Commissioners of Internal Rev-

enue—Robert Williams, jr. (1899), La., $4,000; J. C. Wheeler (1900), Mich., $3,600.

Director of the Mint—George E. Roberts (1910), Ill., $4,500.

Chief of Secret Service Division—John E. Wilkie (1897), Ill., $4,000.

Assistant Chief of Secret Service Division—W. H. Moran (1907), D. C., $3,000.

Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service—Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., $5,000.

Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor (1897), Penn., $6,000.

Director Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Joseph E. Ralph (1908), Ill., $5,500.

General Superintendent of Lifesaving Service—S. I. Kimball (1878), Me., $4,500.

Assistant General Superintendent—Oliver M. Maxam (1905), D. C., $2,500.

Board of General Appraisers—Henderson M. Somerville (1890), Ala., president; T. S. Sharretts (1890), Md.; Israel F. Fischer (1900), N. Y.; Byron S. Waite (1902), Mich., Eugene G. Hay (1903), Minn.; Charles P. McClelland (1903), N. Y.; Roy H. Chamberlain (1908), Iowa; Sam B. Cooper (1910), Tex.; each $9,000.

Revenue Cutter Service—Chief, Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross; Assistant, Henry S. Merrill; Engineer in Chief, Charles A. McAllister.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF WAR.....JACOB M. DICKINSON (1909), Tenn., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....ROBERT SHAW OLIVER (1903), N. Y., $5,000
ASSISTANT AND CHIEF CLERK.....JOHN C. SCOFIELD (1899), Ga., $4,000

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

The Adjutant General	Major General Fred C. Ainsworth	April 23, 1904
Inspector General	Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington	Oct. 1, 1906
Quartermaster General	Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire	July 1, 1907
Surgeon General	Brig. Gen. George H. Torney	Jan. 14, 1909
Commissary Gen. of Subsistence	Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe	Oct. 12, 1905
Paymaster General	Brig. Gen. Charles H. Whipple	Jan. 1, 1908
Chief of Engineers	Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby	June 12, 1910
Chief of Ordnance	Brig. Gen. William Crozier	May 8, 1901
Judge Advocate General	Brig. Gen. George B. Davis	May 24, 1901
Chief Signal Officer	Brig. Gen. James Allen	Feb. 10, 1906
Chief of Coast Artillery	Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray	Oct. 1, 1906
Bureau of Insular Affairs	Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards	June 30, 1906

BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

President....Col. Wm. T. Rossell, No. 14 Lenox Place, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

BATTLEFIELD PARK COMMISSIONS.

Gettysburg National Military Park—Commissioners John P. Nicholson, Penn.; Lunsford L. Lomax, Va.; C. A. Richardson, N. Y.; compensation, $10 a day.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park—Chairman, Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Commissioner and Secretary, Major W. J. Colburn, Tenn.; compensation, $300 a month.

Shiloh National Military Park—Commissioners, Major D. W. Reed; James H. Ashcraft, Ky.' Basil Duke, Ky.; compensation, $250 a month.

Vicksburg National Military Park—Commissioners, William T. Rigby, Iowa; Louis Guion, La.; James G. Everest, Ill.; compensation, $300 a month.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.....GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM (1909), N. Y., $12,000
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTY. GENERAL..WILLIAM S. KENYON (1910), Iowa, $7,000
SOLICITOR GENERAL.....FREDERICK W. LEHMANN (1910), Mo., $10,000

Assistant Attorneys General—John G. Thompson (1897), Ill.; Charles W. Russell (1905), W. Va.; Wm. Wallace Brown (1907), Penn.; James A. Fowler (1908), Tenn.; John Q. Thompson (1907), Kan.; William R. Harr (1909), D. C.; Winfred T. Denison (1910), ——.

Assistant Attorney General, Interior Department — Oscar Lawler (1909), Cal., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Postoffice Department—Russel P. Goodwin (1904), Ill., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Court of Customs Appeals—D. Frank Lloyd (1910), N. Y., $8,000.

Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor—Chas. Earle (1906), D. C., $5,000.

Solicitor of the Treasury—William T. Thompson (1910), Neb., $5,000.

Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury—Felix A. Reeve (1897), Tenn., $3,000.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Fletcher Maddox (1908), Mont., $5,000.

Chief Clerk—Orin J. Field (1903), Kan., $3,000.

Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles—R. T. Strickland (1907), N. Y., $3,000.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.....FRANK H. HITCHCOCK (1909), Mass., $12,000
FIRST ASST. POSTMASTER GEN'L..CHARLES P. GRANDFIELD (1908), Mo., $5,000
SECOND ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL..JOSEPH STEWART (1908), Mo., $5,000
THIRD ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL..JAMES J. BRITT (1910), N. C., $5,000
FOURTH ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL,
PETER V. DE GRAW (1905), Penn., $5,000

Chief Clerk—Theo. L. Weed (1910), Conn., $3,000.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Basil Miles (1908), Penn., $3,000.

Superintendent of Money Order System—Edward F. Kimball (1903), Mass., $3,500.

Superintendent of System of Postal Finance—Harry H. Thompson (1906), $2,250.

Superintendent of Registry System—C. Howard Buckler (1906), D. C., $2,500.

Superintendent Rural Delivery Service—Theo. Ingalls (1910), Ky., $3,000.

General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—Alex. Grant (1907), Mich., $4,000.

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—James R. Young (1905), Penn., $2,500.

Superintendent of Railway Adjustments—Charles H. McBride (1910), N. Y., $3,000.

Supt. Division of Classification—Harwood M. Bacon (1903), Mich., $2,750.

Superintendent City Delivery Service—Wm. R. Spilman (1910), Kans., $3,000.

General Supt. Salaries and Allowances—Ervin H. Thorpe (1910), Vt., $4,000.

Chief Postoffice Inspector—Robert S. Sharp (1910), Tenn., $4,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....GEORGE VON L. MEYER (1909), Mass., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....BEEKMAN WINTHROP (1909), N. Y., $5,000
CHIEF CLERK.....F. S. CURTIS (1907), Ohio, $3,000

BUREAU CHIEFS AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Bureau.	Name.	Date appointed.
Navigation	Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson	Dec. 2, 1909
Ordnance	Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason	Aug. 1, 1904
Medicine and Surgery	Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes	1910
Supplies and Accounts	Pay Director Thomas J. Cowie	1910
Steam Engineering	Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone	May 14, 1909
Construction and Repair	Chief Constructor Richard M. Watt	Oct. 1, 1910
Yards and Docks	Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday	Mar. 26, 1907

Aids: Rear Admiral William P. Potter, personnel; Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, fleet operations; Captain Frank F. Fletcher, material; Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, inspections. Aid to Secretary of Navy, Commander Philip Andrews.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR..RICHARD A. BALLINGER (1909), Wash., $12,000
FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....FRANK PIERCE (1907), Utah, $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....JESSE E. WILSON (1905), Ind., $4,500

Chief Clerk—Clement S. Ucker (1909), Ohio, $3,000.

Assistant to the Secretary—Don M. Carr (1910), Ohio, $2,750.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Fred Dennett (1908), N. D., $5,000.

Assistant Commissioner—Samuel V. Proudfit (1908), Iowa, $3,500.

Commissioner of Pensions—James L. Davenport (1909), N. H., $5,000.

First Deputy Commissioner — Leander Stillwell (1909), Kan., $3,600.

Second Deputy Commissioner—Leverett M. Kelley (1897), Ill., $3,600.

Commissioner of Patents—Edward B. Moore (1907), D. C., $5,000.

First Assistant Commissioner of Patents—Cornelius C. Billings (1907), Vt., $4,500.

Commissioner of Education—Elmer E. Brown (1906), Cal., $5,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Robert G. Valentine (1909), Mass., $5,000.

Director of Geological Survey—George Otis Smith (1907), Me., $6,000.

Director of Reclamation Service—Frederick H. Newell (1904), Penn., $6,000.

Consulting Engineer, Reclamation Service—Brigadier General William L. Marshall, U. S. A., retired (1910), $7,500.

Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds — Elliott Woods (1902), Ind., $6,000.

Director of the Bureau of Mines—Joseph Austin Holmes (1910), N. C.

Chief Law Officer, Reclamation Service—Edward C. Finney (1894), Kan., $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.....JAMES WILSON (1897), Iowa, $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....WILLETT M. HAYES (1904), Minn., $5,000

Chief Clerk—C. C. Clark (1910), Penn., $2,500.

Solicitor—George P. McCabe (1908), D. C., $4,500.

Chief of Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore (1895), Ohio, $6,000.

Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry—Alonzo D. Melvin (1906), $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway (1901), Mo., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Forestry—Henry S. Graves (1910), Conn., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Chemistry—Harvey W. Wiley (1893), Ind., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney (1894), Md., $3,500.

Chief of Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (1894), Ill., $4,000.

Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey—H. W. Henshaw (1910), Mass., $3,000.

Director of Office of Experiment Stations—A. C. True (1893), Conn., $4,000.

Chief of Division of Publications—Joseph A. Arnold (1909), Ind., $3,000.

Director of Office of Public Roads—Logan W. Page (1905), Mass., $3,000.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Victor H. Olmstead (1906), D. C., $3,500.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR..CHARLES NAGEL (1909), Mo., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....BENJAMIN S. CABLE (1909), Ill., $5,000

Chief Clerk—Robert M. Pindell, jr. (1910), Md., $3,000.

Commissioner of Corporations—Herbert Knox Smith (1907), Conn., $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Corporations—Luther Conant, jr. (1909), N. Y., $3,500.

Commissioner of Labor—Charles P. Neill (1904), D. C., $5,000.

Commissioner General of Immigration and Naturalization — Daniel J. Keefe (1908), Mich., $5,000.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration —Frank J. Larned (1907), Md., $3,500.

Chief Division of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (1906), Va., $3,500.

Chief Division of Information—Terence V. Powderly (1907), Penn., $3,500.

Commissioners of Ports—William Williams (1909), N. Y., $6,500; Louis T. Weis (1902), Baltimore, Md., $4,000; George B. Billings (1907), Boston, $4,000; John J. S. Rodgers (1895), Philadelphia, $4,000; Hart H. North (1895), San Francisco, $4,000; John H. Clark (1905), Montreal, $4,000; Ellis de Bruler (1909), Seattle; Graham L. Rice (1904), San Juan, Porto Rico, $3,000; S. E. Redfern (1909), New Orleans, $3,000.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels—George Uhler (1903), Penn., $4,000.

Director of the Bureau of Standards—Samuel W. Stratton (1901), Ill., $5,000.

Commissioner of Navigation—Eugene T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $4,000.

Director of the Census—E. Dana Durand (1909), Cal., $6,000.

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries—George M. Bowers (1897), W. Va., $6,000.

Commissioner of Lighthouses—George R. Putnam (1910), Iowa, $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Lighthouses—Arthur V. Conover (1910), N. J., $4,000.

Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey—O. H. Tittman (1900), Mo., $6,000.

Chief of the Bureau of Statistics—Oscar P. Austin (1898), D. C., $4,000.

Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures—Albert H. Baldwin (1910), Conn., $4,000.

*INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS AND OFFICES.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commissioners — Judson C. Clements (1892), Ga.; Charles A. Prouty (1896), Vt.; Franklin K. Lane (1906), Cal.; Edward E. Clark (1906), Iowa; James S. Harlan (1906), Ill.; B. H. Meyer (1910), Wis.; C. C. McChord, (1910), Ky.; each, $10,000.

Secretary—Edward A. Moseley (1887), Mass., $5,000.

Civil Service Commission.

Commissioners—John C. Black (1904), Ill., $4,500; John A. McIlhenny (1906), La.; William S. Washburn (1909), N. Y.; each, $4,000.

Chief Examiner — George R. Wales (1908), Vt., $3,000.

Secretary—John T. Doyle (1880), N. Y., $2,500.

Tariff Board.

Commissioners (appointed by the President without specific terms, compensation fixed by him)—Henry C. Emery (1909), Conn.; James B. Reynolds (1909), Mass.; Alvin H. Sanders (1909), Ill

ecretary—Thomas W. Brahany (1910), Wis.

Federal Fine Arts Commission.

Daniel H. Burnham, Ill., president; Frank D. Millet, N. Y., vice-president; Frederick Law Olmsted, jr., N. Y.; Thomas Hastings, N. Y.; Daniel C. French, N. Y.; Cass Gilbert, N. Y.; Charles Moore, Mich. No salary.

Government Printing Office.

Public Printer—Samuel B. Donnelly (1908), N. Y., $5,500.

Deputy Public Printer—Henry T. Brian (1907), Md., $3,600.

Library of Congress.

Librarian — Herbert Putnam (1899), Mass., $6,000.

Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin (1908), D. C., $4,000.

*For Philippine and Panama Canal Commissions, see pages 607 and 610.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The actual strength of the army on June 30, 1910, including the Philippine Scouts, was 4,439 officers and 72,871 enlisted men—total, 77,310. There were lost to the army in the year ended June 30, 1909, 160 officers and 24,412 enlisted men. There were in the Philippine Scouts 166 officers and 5,386 enlisted men. The Hospital Corps (Medical Department) contains 3,408 enlisted men not included in the above totals.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.

Major General William H. Carter.

Brigadier General Arthur Murray.

Colonels.

Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General's Dept.
George S. Anderson, 9th Cavalry.
Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Infantry.
Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Lea Febiger, 6th Infantry.
Edward St. J. Greble, 19th Infantry.
Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Infantry.
William P. Evans, 11th Infantry.
William D. Beach, 11th Cavalry.
Hunter Leggett, 15th Infantry.
Geo. T. Bartlett, Coast Artillery.

Majors.

Daniel H. Boughton, 11th Cavalry.
Robert L. Hirst, 29th Infantry.
John F. Morrison, 20th Infantry.
Paul F. Straub, Medical Corps.
Edwin A. Root, 19th Infantry.
Henry C. Cabell, 14th Infantry.
William P. Burnham, 7th Infantry.
Guy Carleton, 4th Cavalry.
Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st Field Artillery.
Henry T. Allen, 8th Cavalry.
Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Artillery.
W. C. Davis, Coast Artillery.

Captains.

Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Infantry.
Peter C. Harris, 24th Infantry.
W. S. Graves, 20th Infantry.
Joseph D Leitch, 25th Infantry.
F. W. Sladen, 14th Infantry.
H. G. Learnard, 14th Infantry.
Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cavalry.
P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cavalry.

Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cavalry.
Frank S. Cochran, 12th Infantry.
Benj. T. Simmons, 4th Infantry.
Joseph P. Tracy, Coast Artillery.
Johnson Hagood, Coast Artillery.
Samuel C. Vestal, Coast Artillery.
Thomas E. Merrill, 1st Field Artillery.
Fox Conner, 1st Field Artillery.
Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cavalry.
S. A. Cheney, Engineer Corps.
Malin Craig, 1st Cavalry.
Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Infantry.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

Brigadier General William W. Wotherspoon, president; Major H. D. Todd, jr., secretary.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENTS.

The Philippines Division.—Embracing the Department of Luzon, Department of the Visayas and Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Major-General William P. Duvall.

Department of Luzon.—Embracing all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeastwardly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the 12th parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to the 125th degree 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire Island of Masbate; thence north to San Bernardino Strait. Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brigadier General Frederick Funston.

Department of the Visayas.—Includes all islands south of the southern line of the Department of Luzon and east of longitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich and north of the 9th parallel of latitude, excepting the islands of Mindanao, Paragua, and all islands east of the Strait of Surigao. Headquarters, Iloilo, P. I. Commander, Brigadier General Daniel H. Brush.

Department of Mindanao.—Includes all the remaining islands of the Philippine Archipelago. Headquarters, Zamboanga P. I. Commander, Brigadier General John J. Pershing.

Department of California.—Embracing the states of California and Nevada and the Territory of Hawaii. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss.

Department of the Colorado.—Embracing the states of Colorado and Utah and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Headquarters, Denver, Col. Commander, Brigadier General Earl D. Thomas.

Department of the Columbia.—Embracing the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park) and the Territory of Alaska. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, Brigadier General Marion P. Maus

Department of Dakota.—Embracing the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and so much of Idaho and Wyoming as is included in the Yellowstone National Park. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Brigadier General Walter Howe.

Department of the East.—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Porto Rico and islands and keys adjacent thereto. Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major General Frederick D. Grant.

Department of the Gulf.—Embracing the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Brigadier General Albert L. Mills.

Department of the Lakes.—Embracing the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Brigadier General Charles L. Hodges.

Department of the Missouri.—Embracing the states of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except the Yellowstone National Park) and Kansas, Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith.

Department of Texas.—Embracing the states of Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS OF THE LINE.

	Date of appointment.	Date of retirement.
Leonard Wood	Aug. 8, 1903	Oct. 9, 1924
Frederick D. Grant	Feb. 6, 1906	May 30, 1914
J. Franklin Bell	Jan. 3, 1907	Jan. 9, 1920
William P. Duvall	Oct. 2, 1907	Jan. 13, 1911
Thomas H. Barry	April 29, 1908	Oct. 13, 1919
William H. Carter	Nov. 13, 1909	Nov. 19, 1915

BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE LINE.

Frederick Funston	April 1, 1901	Nov. 9, 1929
Tasker H. Bliss	July 21, 1902	Dec. 31, 1917
Albert L. Mills	May 7, 1904	May 7, 1918
John J. Pershing	Sept. 20, 1906	Sept. 13, 1924
Earl D. Thomas	April 18, 1907	Jan. 4, 1911
Charles L. Hodges	April 30, 1907	Mar. 13, 1911
William W. Wotherspoon	Oct. 8, 1907	Nov. 16, 1914
Ramsay D. Potts	Jan. 31, 1908	Sept. 1, 1914

	Date of appointment.	Date of retirement.
Daniel H. Brush	Feb 17, 1908	May 9, 1912
Frederick A. Smith	Oct. 24, 1908	May 15, 1913
Marion P. Maus	June 10, 1909	Aug. 25, 1914
Frederick K. Ward	Feb. 11, 1910	Mar. 19, 1911
Ralph W. Hoyt	Mar. 18, 1910	Oct. 9, 1913
Montgomery M. Macomb	Nov. 15, 1910	Oct. 12, 1916
Joseph W. Duncan	Dec. 31, 1910	

CHIEF OFFICERS OF STAFF CORPS.

Officers marked thus * are detailed from the line, under Section 26, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Fred C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General (rank of major gen.).....April 23, '04
William P. Hall, Adjutant General (rank of brigadier general).....April 23, '04

Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	*Taylor, C W.	*Perkins, Frederick
Heistand, H. O. S.	Brodie, Alex. O.	Majors.	*Haynes, Ira A.
Andrews, George	Alvord, Benjamin	*Morgan, G. H.	*Johnston, Wm. H.
Simpson, W. A.	*McClure, Charles	*Truitt, C. M.	*Hinds, Ernest
McCain, H. P.	Ladd, Eugene F.	*Sage, W. H.	*Jordan, S. S.
Kerr, James T.	*Strong, Fred. S.	*Hale, C. C.	*Buck, B. B.
	*Jones, F. B.		

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General (rank of brigadier general)...Oct. 1, '06

Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	*Rivers, T. R.
Mills, Stephen C.	*French, F. H.	*McCormick, L. S.	*Lassiter, William
Chamberlain, J. L.	*Wilder, W. E.	*Bell, George, jr.	*Brewster, A. W.
*Chase, George F.	*Harmon, M. F.	*Bundy, Omar.	*Mauldin, F. G.
	*Morton, C. G.	*Dickman, J. T.	*Gordon, W. H.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General (rank of brigadier general)..May 24, '01

Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Bethel, W. A.
Crowder, E. H.	Hull, John A.	Porter, John B.	Winship, Blanton
Carhaugh, H. C.	Dunn, George M.	Goodier, Lewis E.	Read, Beverly A.
	Dodds, Frank L.	Morrow, Henry M.	

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General (rank of brigadier gen.)....July 1, '07

Colonels.	Devol, Carroll A.	Will'mson, G. McK.	Davidson, J. T.
Clem, John L.	Cruse, Thomas	Slavens, T. H.	Penrose, George F.
Ruhlen, George	McCarthy, D. E.	Stanley, D. S.	Young, H. P.
Miller, Wm. H.	Knight, J. T.	Schofield, R. McA.	Bickham, A. S.
Von Schrader, F.	Carson, J. M., jr.	Yates, A. W.	Coulling, W M.
Hodgson, F. G.	Baxter, J. E.	Kimball, A. W.	Cannon, W. C.
Bellinger, J. B.	Zalinski, Moses G.	Horton, W. E.	Arnold, D. W.
Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Cheatham, B. F.	Scott, W. S.
Littell, Isaac W.	Wood, W. S.	Bailey, George G.	Rolfe, R. H.
Bingham, G. S.	Baker, C. B.		

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General (rank of brigadier general)....Oct. 12, '05

Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Ruthers, G. W.
Dravo, E. E.	Brainard, D. L.	Krauthoff, C. R.	Wilkins, H. E.
Smith, Ahiel L.	Davis, George B.	Hart, William H.	Stivers, C. P.
Allison, J. N.	Kniskern, A. D.	Davis, Alex. M.	Cole, Henry G.
	Eastman, F. F.	Gallagher, H. J.	Edwards, A. M.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

George H. Torney, Surgeon General (rank of brigadier gen.).....Jan. 4, '09

Colonels.	Birmingham, H. P.	Raymond, T. U.	Lewis, William F.
Girard, J. B.	Stephenson, Wm.	Snyder, H. D.	Bratton, Thomas S.
Gorgas, William C.	Phillips, J. L.	Wales, Philip G.	Kirkpatrick, T. J.
Hoff, J. Van R.	Edie, Guy L.	Smith, Allen M.	Stone, John H.
Maus, Louis M.	Crosby, William D.	Clarke, Joseph T.	Rand, Irving W.
Taylor, Blair D.	Gandy, Charles M.	Ireland, M. W.	Fauntleroy, P. C.
Crampton, L. W.	McCaw, W. D.	Fisher, Henry C.	Wilson, James S.
Appel, D. M.	Kean, J. R.	Shaw, Henry A.	Dutcher, Basil H.
Perley, H. O.	Raymond, H. I.	Winter, F. A.	Fuller, Leigh A.
Davis, W. B.	Harris, H. S. T.	Purviance, W. E.	Skinner, George A.
Gray, W.W .	Kendall, William P.	Deshon, G. D.	Darnall, Carl R.
Brechemin, L.	Banister, William B.	McCulloch, C. C., jr.	Page, Henry
La Garde, L. A.	Woodruff, C. E.	Reynolds, F. P.	Ashford, B. K.
Banister, J. M.	Mason, Charles F.	Strauh, Paul F.	Wehber, Henry A.
Appel, Aaron H.	Glennan, James D.	Stark, A. N.	Clayton, Jere B.
Richard, Charles	Bradley, A. E.	Lynch, Charles	Chamberlain, W. P.
Lieutenant Colonels.	Frick, Euclid B.	Munson, E. L.	Schreiner, E. R.
Ebert, R. G.	Keefer, Frank R.	Kennedy, J. M.	Hartsock, F. M.
Arthur, W. H.	Majors.	Howard, D. C.	Duval, Douglas F.
Bushnell, G. E.	Willcox, Charles	Wilson, W. H.	Manly, Clarence J.

Baker, David
Truby, Albert E.
Church, James R.
Ford, Josepb H.
Ashburn, P. M.
Dean, E. A.
Usher, F. M. C.
Truby, Willard F.
Russell, Frederick F.
Wolfe, Edwin P.
Greenleaf, Henry S.
Hess. Louis T.
Collins, Chris. C.
Edger, Benj. J., jr.
Waterhouse, Sam. M.
Hartnett, Eugene H.
Ford, Clyde S.
Marrow, Charles E.
Shockley, M. A. W.
Winn, Robert N.
Lyster, Theodore C.
Wadhams, S. H.
Robbins, C. P.
Rhoads, Thomas L.
Gilcbrist, Harry L.
Lyster, Wm. J. L.
Persons, Elbert E.
Bispham, Wm. N.
Geddings, E. F.
Morse, Arthur W.
Baker, Frank C.
Reynolds, Chas. R.
Hutton, Paul C.
Roberts, W. M.
Shook, Jay Ralph.
Vose, Wm. E.
Woodbury, F. T.
Rutherford, H. H.
Ruffner, E. L.
Brooks, Wm. H.
Barney, Charles N.
Whitmore, E. R.
McAndrew, P. H.
Brownlee, C. Y.
Murtagh, John A.
Ekwurzel, G. M.
Van Poole, G. McD.
Reno, William W.
Buck, Carroll D.
Gosman, G. H. R.
Koerper, Conrad E.
Allen, John H.
Patterson, R. U.
O'Connor, R. P.
Noble, Robert E.
Van Dusen, J. W.
Brooke, Roger.
De Witt, Wallace.
Thornburgh, R. M.
Grubbs, Robert B.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Charles L. Whipple, Paymaster General (rank of brigadier general)...Jan. 1, '08

Colonels.
Comegys, W. H.
Smitb, George R.
Rogers, H. L.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Vinson, Webster
Wallace, H. S.
Payson, F. L.
Downey, George F.

Majors.
Goodman, T. C.
Houston, James B.
Ray, Beecber B.
Lord, Herbert M.
Rochester, W. B.
Smith, Robert S.
*Johnson, F. O.
Holloway, G. T.
Gambrill, W. G.
Keleber, T. D.
Pickett, George E.
*Blauvelt, Wm. F.
Canby, James
Lynch, John R.
*Barroll, M. K.
Stanton, C. E.
Stevens, Pierre C.
*Hains, J. P.
*Waterman, J. C.
*Smitb, E. V.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers (rank of brigadier general)....June 12, '10

Colonels.
Rossell, William T.
Kingman, Dan C.
Black, William M.
Fisk, Walter L.
Roessler, S. N.
Abbot, F. V.
Casey, Thomas L.
Townsend, C. McD.
Goethals, G. W.
Millis, John

Lieutenant Colonels.
Biddle, John
Hodges, H. F.
Warren, James G.
Burr, Edward
Beach, L. H.
Zinn, George A.
Langfitt, Wm. C.
Sanford, Jas. C.
Fitch, G. D.
Gaillard, D. Du B.
Taylor, Harry
Sibert, W. L.
Kuhn, J. E
Craighill, W. E.
Newcomer, H. C.
Patrick, M. M.

Majors.
Riché, C. S.
Rees, T. H.
Potter, C. L.
Shunk, F. R.
Jervey, Henry
McKinstry, C. H.
Judson, W. V.
Winslow, E. E.
Flagler, C. A. F.
Harding, Chester
Harts, W. W.
Jadwin, Edgar
Keller, Cbarles
Deakyne, Herbert
Bromwell, C. S.
Cosby, Spencer
McIndoe, J. F.
Morrow, Jay J.
Cavanaugh, J. B.
Jervey, James P.
Howell, George P.
Kutz, Cbarles W.
Walker, M. L.
Raymond, R. R.
Ladue, William B.
Barden, Wm. J.
Schulz, E. H.
Burgess, H.
Stuart, E. R.
Hoffman, G. N.
Connor, W. D.
Oakes, J. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance (rank of brigadier general).....Nov. 22, '01

Colonels.
Blunt, S. E.
Birnie, Rogers
Baker, Frank
Mitcham, O. B.
Bruff, L. L.
Clark, C. H.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Hobbs, F. E.
Benet, J. W.
Gibson, W. W.
Babbit, E. B.
Dunn, B. W.
Thompson, J. T.
Wheeler, C. B.
Pierce, William S.
Burr, George W.

Majors.
Ruggles, C. L'H.
Horney, Odus C.
Montgomery, G.
Dickson, T. C.
Jamieson, C. C.
Joyes, John W.
Hoffer, Jay E.
Morton, Kenneth
Williams, C. C.
Hof, Samuel
Tschappat, W. H.
Rice, J. H.
King, David M.
Ames, T. L.
O'Hern, Edw. P.
Bricker, E. D.
*Pbillips, W. A.
*Schull, H. W.

SIGNAL CORPS.

James Allen, Chief Signal Officer (rank of brigadier general).....Feb. 10, '06

Colonel.
Thompson, R. E.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Scriven, George P.
Glassford, W. A.

Majors.
Greene, Frank
Reber, S.
Squier, George O.
Russel, Edgar
Saltzman, C. M'K.
Carr, Daniel J.

CHAPLAINS.

Rank of Major.
Swift, Henry
Bateman, C. C.
Groves, Leslie R.
Gavitt, H. C.
Brown, H. A.
Sutberland, J. H.
Randolpb, J. A.
Easterbrook, E. P.
Hillman, J. W.
Perry, Barton W.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

Clarence R. Edwards, Chief (rank of brigadier general).....June 30, '06
Frank McIntyre, Assistant (rank of colonel).....March 24, '10
George H. Shelton, Assistant (rank of major).....July 24, '08

PROFESSORS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Rank of Colonel.
Larned, C. W.
Tillman, S. E.
Fiebeger, G. J.

Rank Lieut. Col.
Gordon, William B.
Echols, C. P.
Holt, Lucius H.
Willcox, C. D. W.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

CAVALRY.

Colonels.
Hatfield, C. A. P.
Dorst, J. H.
Anderson, G. S.
Steever, E. Z.
Rodgers, A.
Schuyler, W. S.
Kingsbury, H. P.
West, F.
Chase, G. F.
Parker, J.
Garrard, J.
Dodd, G. A.
McClernand, E. J.
Murray, C. H.
Jones, T. W.
Hunter, G. K.

Lieutenant Colonels.
O'Connor, C. M.
Wilder, W. E.
Guilfoyle, J. F.
Watts, C. H.
Edwards, F. A.
Day, M. W.
Finley, W. L.
Gresham, J. C.
Gale, G. H. G.
Taylor, C. W.
Beach, W. D.
Shunk, W. A.
Bishop, H. S.
Andrus, E. P.
Sibley, F. W.
Wheeler, H. W.
Read, R. D.

Majors.
Swift, E.
Lockett, J.
Blocksom, A. P.
Gaston, J. A.
Scott, H. L.
McCormick, L. S.
Ripley, H. L.
Galbraith, J. G.
Erwin, J. B.
Morgan, G. H.
Boughton, D. H.
Sickel, H. G.
Johnson, F. O.
Slocum, H. J.
Nicholson, W. J.
Foster, F. W.
Brown, W. C.
Brewer, E. P.
Brett, L. M.
Goldman, H. J.
Macomb, A. C.
Lewis, T. J.
Grierson, C. H.
Benson, H. C.
Sands, G. H.
Trippe, P. E.
Dickman, J. T.
Landis, J. F. R.
Gardner, J. H.
Foltz, F. S.
Carleton, G.
Dugan, T. B.
McDonald, J. B.
Rivers, T. R.
Allen, H. T.
Heard, J. W.
Slocum, S. L'H.
Forsyth, W. W.
Flynn, W. F.
Johnson, C. P.
Sargent, H. H.
Scott, W. S.
Tate, D. L.
Goode, G. W
Waterman, J. C.
Macdonald, G. H.
Steele, M. F.
Cameron, G. H.
Walsh, R. D.
Read, G. W.
Cole, James A.
Cabell, De R. C.

ARTILLERY.

Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, (rank of brigadier general)...Oct. 1, '06

Field Artillery.

Colonels.
Taylor, S. W.
Dyer, A. B.
Andrews, H. M.
Niles, L.
Brown, E. T.
Foster, C. W.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Hoyle, E. D.
Adams, G.
Greble, E. St. J.
Rumbough, D. J.
Treat, C. G.
Van Dusen, G. W.

Majors.
Millar, E. A.
Conklin, J.
Sturgis, S. D.
Berry, L. G.
McMahon, J. E.
Menoher, C. T.
Mott, T. B.
Hinds, E.
March, P. C.
Kenly, W. L.
McGlachlin, E. F., jr.
Lassiter, W.
Irwin, G. Le R.
McNair, W. S.

Coast Artillery.

Colonels.
Patterson R. H.
Lundeen, J. A.
Whistler, G. N.
Wisser, J. P.
Coffin, W. H.
Todd, A.
Slaker, A.
Ludlow, H. H.
Hamilton, W. R.
Deems, C.
White, J. V.
Weaver, E. M.
Marsh, F.
Woodward, C. G.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Allen, S. E.
Strong, F. S.
Rafferty, W. C.
Newcomb, W. P.
Phillips, C. L.
Bailey, C. J.
Townsley, C. P.
Harmon, M. F.
Cronkhite, A.
Hunter, C. H.
Foote, S. M.
Brooks, J. C. W.
Bartlett, G. T.
Bennett, C. A.
Davis, H. C.
Ridgway, T.

Majors.
Buckman, J. W.
Haynes, L. A.
Walke, W.
Lewis, I. N.
Hawthorne, H. L.
Barrette, J. D.
Hubbard, E. W.
Stevens, G. W. S.
Davis, R. P.
Robinson, W.
Landers, G. F.
Gatchell, G. W.
Straub, O. I.
Schumm, H. C.
Hunter, A. M.
Hayden, J. L.
Wilson, E. T.
Blake, E. M.
Ellis, W. E.
Haan, W. G.
Jordan, S. S.
Barroll, M. K.
Skerrett, D.
Campbell, A.
Hains, J. P.
Todd, H. D., jr.
Winston, T. W.
Hearn, C. C.
Davis, W. C.
Mauldin, F. G.
Ketcham, D. W.
Lamoreux, T. B.
Hero, A., jr.
Harris, F. E.
Blakely, G.
Coe, F. W.
Smith, W. R.
Whitney, H. H.
Chase, A. W.
Kephart, S. A.
Burgess, L. R.
Shipton, J. A.
Chamberlaine, W.
Heiner, G. G.
McManus, G. H.
Timberlake, E. J.
Pence, W. P.

INFANTRY.

Colonels.
Cornman, D.
Duncan, J. W.
Mansfield, F. W.
Van Orsdale, J. T.
Williams, C. A.
Woodbury, T. C.
Cowles, C. D.
Scott, Walter S.
Gardener, C.
Reynolds, A.
Pitcher, W. L.
McGunnegle, G. K.
Greene, H. A.
Bolton, E. B.
Loughborough, R. H. R
Davis, T. F.
Booth, C. A.
Crane, C. J.
Bailey, H. K.
Paulding, W.
Sharpe, A. C.
Bowen, W. H. C.
Mason, C. W.
Williams, A.
Irons, J. A.
Evans, R. K.
Chubb, C. St. J.
Wood, W. T.
Evans, W. P.
Wilson, R. H.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Febiger, L.
French, F. H.
McClure, C.
Buttler, W. C.
Rogers, J. S.
Young, G. S.
Bullard, R. L.
Glenn, E. F.
Cecil, G. R.
Mann, W. A.
Waltz, M. F.
Getty, R. N.
Jones, F. B.
Nichols, W. A.
Terrett, C. P.
Phister, N. P.
Paxton, A. R.
Jackson, J. B.
Turner, R. B.
Frederick, D. A.
Tillson, J. C. F.
Ducat, A. C.
Liggett, H.
Ames, R. F.
Kennon, L. W. V.
Lassiter, W.
Morton, C. G.
Pickering, A.
Maney, J. A.
Mallory, J. S.
Miller, S. W.
Van Vliet, R. C.
Buck, W. L.

Majors.
Plummer, E. H.
Kirby, H.
Howe, E. W.
Dunning, S. W.
Partello, J. M. T.
Truitt, C. M.
Bell, G., jr.
Parke, J. S.
McCoy, F. B.
Noyes, C. R.
Blatchford, R. M.
Beacom, J. H.
May, W. T.
Hearn, L. J.
Wright, W. K.
Pendleton, E. P.
Penrose, C. W.

Howell, D. L.	Taggart, E. F.	Roudiez, L. S.	Winn, F. L.
Kernan, F. J.	Falson, S. L.	Buffington, A. P.	Ballou, C. C.
Kennedy, C. W.	Hasbrouck, A.	Beckurtz, C. L.	Smith, E. V.
Griffith, T. W.	Kreps, J. F.	Moore, T. W.	Duncan, G. B.
McIver, G. W.	Cabell, H. C.	Wright, W. M.	Durfee, L. L.
Richardson, W. P.	Perkins, F.	Brewster, A. W.	Penn, J. A.
Barth, C. H.	Burnham, W. P.	Muir, C. H.	Lewis, E. M.
Bundy, O.	Arrasmith, J. M.	Parmenter, A. L.	Croxton, R. C.
Hatch, E. E.	Johnston, W. H.	Jones, E. N., jr.	Holley, D. E.
Shanks, D. C.	Atkinson, B. W.	Smiley, S. E.	Johnson, A.
Allaire, W. H.	Beall, F. M. M.	Devore, D. B.	Hackney, S. M.
Stamper, W. Y.	Nichols, M.	Buck, B. B.	Martin, G. W.
Blauvelt, W. F.	O'Neil, J. P.	Martin, W. F.	Martin, C. H.
Hodges, H. C., jr.	Simpson, W. L.	Johnson, E. M., jr.	Weigel, W.
Hirst, R. L.	Dentler, C. E.	McIntyre, F.	Hanson, T. G.
Roberts, H. L.	Styer, H. D.	Baker, D. J., jr.	Hall, H.
Chatfield, W. H.	Ayer, W. E.	Poore, B. A.	Cronin, M. D.
Morrison, J. F.	Noble, R. H.	McRae, J. H.	Farnsworth, C. S.
Sage, W. H.	Morse, B. C.	Shattuck, A. B.	Gerhardt, C.
Goodin, J. A.	Finley, J. P.	Gordon, W. H.	Seay, S.
Root, E. A.	Day, F. R.	Lasseigne, A. I.	Dean, James T.
Hale, H. C.	Reichmann, C.	Frier, J. H.	

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Majors (commanding battalions).

*Munro, J. N.	*Condon, C. M.	*Anderson, A. Van P.	*Harbeson, J. P.
*Heiberg, E. R.	*Sheldon, R.	*Saffarrans, G. C.	*Peyton, E. G.
*Ely, H. E.	*Smith, C. C.	*Worrilow, U. G.	*Furlow, J. W.

*Detailed.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Situated at West Point, N. Y.

Superintendent, Major General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A.

The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congress district and Territory, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. Each state is also entitled to have two cadets at the academy from the state at large. Forty are also appointed from the United States at large. The appointments (except those from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia) are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress; and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the state, district or territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia are specially conferred by the President. The number of cadets authorized under this apportionment was 529 in 1910, but when Arizona and New Mexico are admitted as states the authorized number will be increased to 534. The attendance at the Military Academy is much below the proper strength of the corps. At the beginning of the academic year 1910–'11 there were only 413 cadets on the rolls. In order to remedy this condition Congress provided in the Military Academy Appropriation act, approved April 19, 1910, that for six years from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course his successor may be appointed.

Strength of the Cadet Corps.

Appointments are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. For each candidate appointed there may be nominated two alternates, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and one of whom may be admitted in the event of the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in height, weigh 100 pounds, be unmarried, free from any infectious or moral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity; must be well versed in reading, in writing (including orthography) in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the United States. The course covers four years.

Qualifications.

The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil military engineering and science of war. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged. From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp and receive practical military instruction. The pay of a cadet is $600 a year. Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants.

The Military Academy appropriation act, approved April 19, 1910, contained the following provisions concerning hazing: "The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall make appropriate regulations for putting a stop to the practice of hazing, such regulations to prescribe dismissal, suspension or other adequate punishments for infractions of the same, and to embody a clear definition of hazing. Any cadet who shall be charged with offenses under such regulations which would involve

Hazing.

his dismissal from the academy shall be granted, upon his written request, a trial by a general court-martial, and any cadet dismissed from the academy for hazing shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets nor be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the army or navy or marine corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

"The regulations of the United States Military Academy upon the subject of hazing having been modified, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to dispose of any cases which are now pending, and in which final action has not yet been taken, under the provisions of the said regulations as modified."

THE NATIONALIZED MILITIA, 1910.

An act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, defined as the organized militia of the United States the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed militia of the various states and territories, and provided that the organization, armament and discipline of this militia should be within five years from the date of the approval of the act the same as those prescribed for the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. By an act approved May 27, 1908, the time limit within which conformity was to be effected was extended to January 21, 1910. The following table gives the militia strength in each state and territory:

States and Territories.	Officers.	Men.	Headquarters.	Adjutants general.
Arizona	216	3,011	Montgomery	Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves.
Alabama	56	692	Phœnix	Col. Lewis W. Coggins.
Arkansas	139	1,426	Little Rock	Brig. Gen. B. W. Green.
California	205	2,789	Sacramento	Brig. Gen. J. B. Lauck.
Colorado	97	1,063	Denver	Brig. Gen. John Chase.
Connecticut	184	2,398	Hartford	Brig. Gen. George M. Cole.
Delaware	42	337	Wilmington	Brig. Gen. I. P. Wickersham.
Dist. of Columbia	120	1,525	Washington	Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley.
Florida	97	1,125	Tallahassee	Maj. Gen. J. C. R. Foster.
Georgia	222	2,695	Atlanta	Brig. Gen. A. J. Scott.
Hawaii	47	561	Honolulu	Col. John W. Jones.
Idaho	62	642	Boise	Brig. Gen. A. M. Rowe.
Illinois	507	5,828	Springfield	Brig. Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
Indiana	179	2,061	Indianapolis	Brig. Gen. George W. McCoy.
Iowa	218	2,984	Des Moines	Brig. Gen. Guy Logan.
Kansas	134	1,539	Topeka	Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin.
Kentucky	161	1,956	Frankfort	Brig. Gen. Phillip P. Johnston.
Louisiana	125	1,670	Baton Rouge	Maj. Gen. D. T. Stafford.
Maine	108	1,253	Augusta	Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill.
Maryland	160	1,878	Annapolis	Brig. Gen. Henry M. Warfield.
Massachusetts	444	5,404	Boston	Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham
Michigan	206	2,510	Lansing	Brig. Gen. Wm. T. McGurrin.
Minnesota	204	2,545	St. Paul	Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood.
Mississippi	135	1,372	Jackson	Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge.
Missouri	258	2,675	Jefferson City	Brig. Gen. Frank M. Rumboid.
Montana	54	694	Helena	Brig. Gen. Phil. Greenan.
Nebraska	126	1,021	Lincoln	Brig. Gen. John C. Hartigan.
New Hampshire	92	1,184	Concord	Maj. Gen. Harry B. Cilley.
New Jersey	362	3,783	Trenton	Brig. Gen. W. F. Saddler, jr.
New Mexico	57	887	Santa Fe	Brig. Gen. A. S. Brookes.
New York	992	14,244	Albany	Brig. Gen. William Verbeck.
North Carolina	237	2,083	Raleigh	Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Armfield.
North Dakota	65	683	Bismarck	Brig. Gen. Amasa P. Peake.
Ohio	505	5,095	Columbus	Brig. Gen. Chas. C. Weybrecht.
Oklahoma	59	901	Guthrie	Brig. Gen. Frank M. Canton.
Oregon	104	1,415	Portland	Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Finzer.
Pennsylvania	738	9,683	Harrisburg	Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart.
Rhode Island	107	1,027	Providence	Brig. Gen. Fred'c M. Sackett.
South Carolina	184	1,772	Columbia	Brig. Gen. John C. Boyd.
South Dakota	80	714	Pierre	Brig. Gen. C. H. Engelsby.
Tennessee	125	1,515	Nashville	Brig. Gen. Tully Brown.
Texas	216	2,513	Austin	Brig. Gen. James O. Newton.
Utah	40	330	Salt Lake City	Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgewood.
Vermont	62	769	Montpelier	Brig. Gen. L. S. Tillotson.
Virginia	189	2,231	Richmond	Brig. Gen. W. W. Sale.
Washington	88	1,242	Olympia	Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Lamping.
West Virginia	98	1,346	Charleston	Brig. Gen. Elliott.
Wisconsin	197	2,836	Madison	Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman.
Wyoming	52	598	Cheyenne	Brig. Gen. P. A. Gatchell.
Totals	9,155	110,505		

The strength of the organized militia in 1909 was 8,975 officers and 109,951 men.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers—The President of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of War, ex officio; Major James W. Wadsworth, New York, president, No. 346 Broadway (New York Life Building), New York (term expires 1916); General Thomas J. Henderson, first vice-president, Princeton, Ill. (term expires 1914); Captain

Henry E. Palmer, second vice-president, Omaha, Neb. (term expires 1916); John M. Holley, secretary, La Crosse, Wis. (term expires 1916); Major William Warner, Kansas City, Mo. (term expires 1912); Colonel Henry H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal. (term expires 1916; Lieutenant Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J. (term expires 1912); Colonel Edwin P. Hammond, Lafayette, Ind. (term expires 1914); General Joseph S. Smith, Bangor, Me. (term expires 1914); Oscar M. Gottschall, Dayton, Ohio (term expires 1912); Major Moses Harris, general treasurer; Colonel W. E. Elwell, inspector general and chief surgeon.

The principal officers of branch homes are: Central—Dayton, Ohio; governor, A. J. Clark; treasurer, W. H. Ortt; surgeon, F. W. Roush. Northwestern—Milwaukee, Wis.; governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, R. W. Corbett; surgeon, Oscar Chrysler. Eastern—Tagus, Me.; governor, John T. Richards; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, Major B. D. Ridlon. Southern—Hampton, Va.; governor, T. T. Knox; treasurer, J. T. Hume; surgeon, L. A. Thompson. Western—Leavenworth, Kan.; governor, Sidney G. Cooke; treasurer, W. W. Martin; surgeon, John L. Fryer. Pacific—Santa Monica, Cal.; governor, T. J. Cochrane; treasurer, E. W. Moore; surgeon, O. C. McNary. Marion—Marion, Ind.; governor, George W. Steele; treasurer, J. W. Sanderson; surgeon, Harry Miller. Danville—Danville, Ill.; governor, M. J. Barger; treasurer, W. L. Kelley; surgeon, D. C. Jones. Mountain—Johnson City, Tenn.; governor, J. P. Smith; treasurer, Oscar L. Hicks; surgeon, J. C. Butler. Battle Mountain Sanitarium—Hot Springs, S. D.; governor and surgeon, James E. Miller; treasurer, William H. Stanley.

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service and disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors whose pension exceeds $16 a month are not eligible unless the reasons are explained to the manager and are satisfactory to him.

There are also thirty-one state homes, located as follows: Veterans' Home of California, Yountville; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista; Fitch's Home for Soldiers, Noroton, Conn.; Idaho State Soldiers' Home, Boise; Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy; Indiana State Soldiers' Home, Lafayette; Iowa State Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge; Massachusetts State Soldiers' Home, Chelsea; Michigan State Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha; Missouri State Federal Soldiers' Home, St. James Montana State Soldiers' Home, Columbia Falls; Nebraska State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island; Nebraska State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Milford; New Hampshire State Soldiers' Home, Tilton; New Jersey State Soldiers' Home, Kearny; New Jersey State Home for Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives, Vineland; New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath; New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford; North Dakota State Soldiers' Home, Lisbon; Ohio State Soldiers' Home, Sandusky; Oregon State Soldiers' Home, Roseburg; Pennsylvania State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Erie; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol; South Dakota State Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs; Vermont State Soldiers' Home, Bennington; Washington State Soldiers' Home, Orting and Port Orchard; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca; Wyoming State Soldiers' Home, Buffalo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH MILITARY SERVICE.

Stations Belonging to the United States Army.

Name of station.	Call letter.	Power, in kilowatts	Whether open to public service.
United States.			
Fort Andrews (Mass.)	FC	1	Not open to public service
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	FW	1	Not open to public service
Fort Hancock, N. J.	FN	1	Not open to public service
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	FL	3	Not open to public service
Fort Levett, Me.	FV	1	Not open to public service
Fort Monroe, Va.	FO	1	Not open to public service
Fort Omaha, Neb.	FS	3	Not open to public service
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	PS	1	Under construction
Fort Riley, Kan.	FZ	3	Under construction
Fort Totten, N. Y.	FT	¾	Not open to public service
Fort Wood, N. Y.	FD	3	Not open to public service
Fort Worden, Wash.	FX	1	Not open to public service
S. C. Laboratory, Washington, D. C.	SC	3	Not open to public service
Fort Stevens, Ore.	FJ	1	Under construction
Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.	BS	2	Experimental
Alaska.			
Circle City	FK	3	Open to public service
Fort Egbert	FQ	3	Open to public service
Fairbanks	FB	3	Open to public service
Fort Gibbon	FG	10	Open to public service
Kotlik	FE	1	Open to public service
Nome	FD	10	Open to public service
Petersburg	FP	1	Open to public service
Fort St. Michael	FM	3	Open to public service
Wrangell	FW	1	Open to public service
Philippine Islands.			
Manila	PN	1	Not open to public service
Corregidor Island	FH	10	Not open to public service
Fort Frank	PIA	½	Not open to public service

Name or station.	Call letter.	Power, in kilowatts.	Whether open to public service.
Fort Drum	PIB	½	Not open to public service
Fort Wint	PIC	1	Not open to public service
Fort William McKinley	PID	¾	Not open to public service

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Lieutenant General S. M. B. Young (retired), president; Major General F. C. Ainsworth the Adjutant General; Quartermaster General James B. Alshire, Commissary General Henry G. Sharpe, Surgeon General George H. Torney, Judge Advocate General G. B. Davis, Brigadier General William M. Bixby, Chief of Engineers.

Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington—Lieutenant General S. M. B. Young (retired), governor; Brigadier General William P. Rogers (retired), deputy governor, Brigadier General Crosby P. Miller (retired), constructing officer; Major Henry M. Kendall (retired), secretary and treasurer; Major W. D. Crosby, Medical Corps, surgeon.

TROOPS IN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wars.	Years.	Troops.	Wars.	Years.	Troops.
Revolution	1775–1783	395,330	Cherokee troubles	1836–1837	3,926
Northwest Indians	1790–1795	8,983	Florida Indians	1835–1843	29,2[illegible]
With France (naval)	1798–1800	4,593	Aroostook troubles	1838–1839	1,500
With Tripoli (naval)	1801–1805	3,330	Mexican	1846–1848	108,475
Creek Indians	1813–1814	13,781	Apache, Navajo & Utah	1849–1855	2,561
War of 1812	1812–1815	528,274	Seminole Indians	1856–1858	3,087
Seminole Indians	1817–1818	5,911	Civil War	1861–1865	2,778,304
Black Hawk Indians	1831–1832	6,031	Spanish War	1898	208,913
Creek Indians	1836–1837	12,483			

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

Number of enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps in the war of 1861–'65, taken from latest revised reports of the government, many men who served in the war enlisted two or three times and are counted that number of times in the table:

States, Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Negro troops.	States, Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Negro troops.
Alabama	2,576	—	—	Missouri	100,616	151	8,344
Arkansas	8,289	—	—	Nebraska	3,157	—	—
California	15,725	—	—	Nevada	1,080	—	—
Colorado	4,903	—	—	New Hampshire	32,930	882	125
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1,764	New Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185
Dakota	206	—	—	New Mexico	6,561	—	—
Delaware	11,236	94	954	New York	404,805	39,920	4,125
Dist of Colum	11,912	1,353	3,269	North Carolina	3,156	—	—
Florida	1,290	—	—	Ohio	304,814	3,274	5,092
Illinois	255,057	2,224	1,811	Oregon	1,810	—	—
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537	Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612
Iowa	75,797	5	440	Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837
Kansas	18,069	—	2,080	Tennessee	31,092	—	—
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703	Texas	1,965	—	—
Louisiana	5,224	—	—	Vermont	32,540	619	120
Maine	64,973	5,030	104	Washington	964	—	—
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718	West Virginia	31,872	—	196
Massachusetts	122,781	19,983	3,966	Wisconsin	91,029	133	165
Michigan	85,479	498	1,387	Indian Nation	[3]3,530	—	—
Minnesota	23,913	3	104	[2]Negro troops	—	—	99,337
Mississippi	545	—	—	Totals	2,493,366	105,963	178,975

Number of deaths, by causes, in the United States army during the Civil War.

Causes of death.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Totals.	Causes of death.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Totals.
Killed in action	4,142	62,916	67,058	Killed after capture	14	90	104
Died of wounds received in action	2,223	40,789	43,012	Committed suicide	26	365	391
Died of disease	2,785	221,791	224,586	Executed by U. S. military auth'ties	—	267	267
Accidental deaths (except by drowning)	142	3,972	4,114	Executed by enemy	4	60	64
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944	Died from sunstroke	5	308	313
Murdered	37	483	520	[4]Other known causes	62	1,972	2,034
				Causes not stated	28	12,093	12,121
				Totals	9,584	349,944	359,528

[1]Indians. [2]Number not credited on the quota of any state. [3]This item includes all deaths resulting from quarrels, riots and the like which are not definitely reported as murder; from being shot for insubordination or by provost guards or sentinels in attempting to escape or pass the lines; from exhaustion or exposure; killed while depredating upon the property of citizens, and all other causes not mentioned in the foregoing table. Desertions (estimated by War Department), 117,247. No trustworthy deductions with regard to the nativity of soldiers in service during the Civil War can be made from any existing statistics.

ARMY PAY.

Grade.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.						Pay of Retired Officers.[3]					
	Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.[1]				Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.			
	Yearly.	Monthly.	After 5 years' service. 10 p. c.	After 10 years' service. 20 p. c.	After 15 years' service. 30 p. c	After 20 years' service. 40 p. c.	Yearly.	Monthly.	After 5 years' service.	service. 10 years' After	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.
Lieuten't general	$11,000 00	$916 67	——	——	——	——	$8,250 00	$687 50	——	——	——	——
Major general....	8,000 00	666 67	——	——	——	——	6,000 00	500 00	——	——	——	——
Brigadier general	6,000 00	500 00	——	——	——	——	4,500 00	375 00	——	——	——	——
Colonel.....	4,000 00	333 33	$366 67	$400 00	[2]$416 67	$416 67	3,000 00	250 00	$275 00	$300 00	$312 50	$312 50
Lieuten't colonel.	3,500 00	291 67	320 83	350 00	[2]375 00	375 00	2,625 00	218 75	240 62	262 50	281 25	281 25
Major.....	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	[2]333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	243 75	250 00
Captain.....	2,400 00	200 00	220 00	240 00	260 00	280 00	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00
First lieutenant..	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Second lieutenant	1,700 00	141 67	155 83	170 00	184 17	198 33	1,275 00	106 25	116 87	127 50	138 12	148 75

[1]Officers below the rank of brigadier general receive 10 per cent on the yearly pay of the grade for each term of five years' service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all.—R. S., 1262, 1263. (Except colonel, lieutenant colonel and major.) [2]The maximum pay of a colonel is $5,000, that of a lieutenant colonel $4,500 and that of a major $4,000.—Act May 11, 1908. [3]Retired officers receive 75 per cent of the pay of their grade (salary and increase).—R. S., 1274. No increase of longevity after retirement unless retired for wounds received in battle.—Act March 2, 1903.

NOTES.—First—The lieutenant general may select two aids and a military secretary who shall have the rank of a lieutenant colonel while so serving.—R. S., 1097.

Second—An aid to a major general is allowed $200 and an aid to a brigadier general $150 a year in addition to the pay of his rank.—R. S., 1261.

Third—An acting commissary of subsistence is allowed $100 a year in addition to the pay of his rank.—R. S., 1261.

Fourth—Any officer below the grade of mjor, required to be mounted, shall receive $150 a year additional if he provides one suitable mount at his own expense, and $200 if he provides two mounts.—Act May 11, 1908.

Fifth—Regimental and battalion or squadron staff officers receive the pay of their respective grades on and after May 11, 1908.

Sixth—Lieutenants of the medical corps are entitled to pay of captain after three years' service.—Act April 23, 1908.

Seventh—An acting judge advocate detailed by the Secretary of War is entitled to the pay of captain.—Acts July 5, 1884; February 2, 1901.

Eighth—Ten per cent increase on pay of all officers serving outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii.—Act June 12, 1906.

Ninth—Chaplains appointed prior to April 21, 1904, are entitled to pay of captain; appointed subsequent to April 21, 1904, entitled to pay of first lieutenant for first seven years of service, thereafter to pay of captain; retired from active service prior to April 21, 1904, entitled to the retired pay of a captain; appointed prior to April 21, 1904, and retired from active service subsequent to that date, but prior to completion of seven years' service, entitled to the retired pay of a captain.—Acts February 2, 1901; April 21, 1904; 10 Comp., 765, May 7, 1904.

Tenth—Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel detailed for active duty other than at colleges are entitled to the full pay and allowances of their grade; detailed at colleges under Act November 3, 1893, are entitled to the full psy of their grade. Colonels and lieutenant colonels similarly detailed receive the same pay and allowances a major would receive under like assignment; general officers receive their retired pay, and mileage for travel under proper orders.—Acts April 23, 1904; March 2, 1905; June 12, 1906.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The actual strength of the personnel of the navy on June 30, 1910, was 2,914 officers and 45,076 enlisted men—total, 46,931. There were lost to the navy during the year ended June 30, 1910, 128 officers and 14,088 enlisted men. Of the officers 14 died from casualties or disease. Of the men 224 died from casualties or disease, the remainder representing men discharged at expiration of term of service for disability, by sentence of court martial, desertions and retirements. In the Marine Corps on June 30, 1909, there were 318 officers and 9,330 enlisted men. The corps lost 10 officers and 3,638 enlisted men during the year ended June 30, 1909.

NAVAL STATIONS AND COMMANDERS.

(Corrected to December 1, 1910.)

Atlantic Fleet (Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander in chief). First Division: Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota. Second Division (Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, commanding): Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina. Third Division (Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, commanding): Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia. Fourth Division (Captain Thomas B. Howard, commanding): Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, Vermont. Fifth Division (Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, commanding): Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina.

Pacific Fleet (Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, commander in chief).—First Division: West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania. Second Division (Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, commanding): California, Maryland, South Dakota.

Asiatic Fleet (Rear Admiral John Hubbard, commanding).—First Division: New York, Albany, New Orleans. Second Division: Callao, Helena, Samar, Villalobos, Wilmington. Third Division: Mindoro, Paragua, Rainbow. Coast Defence: Monterey.

Naval Station, Boston.—Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, commandant.

Naval Station, New York.—Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze (retired), commandant.

Naval Station, Philadelphia.—Captain Albert W. Grant, commandant.

Naval Station, Norfolk.—Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, commandant.

Naval Station, Narragansett Bay.—Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, Superintendent Naval Training Service.

Naval Station, Portsmouth, N. H.—Captain Frank A. Wilner, commandant.

Naval Station, Washington, D. C.—Captain Frank E. Beatty, commandant.

Naval Station, Mare Island, Cal.—Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commandant.

Naval Station, Puget Sound, Wash.—Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman, commandant.

General Board of the Navy.

Admiral George Dewey, president; Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Captain Bradley A. Fiske, Captain Frank F. Fletcher, Captain Templin M. Potts, Commander William J. Maxwell, Commander Spencer S. Wood, secretary.

NAVAL OFFICERS ABOVE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.

Admiral.

Name.	Date of commission.	Date of retirement.
George Dewey	Mar. 2, 1899	

Rear Admirals.

Raymond P. Rodgers	July 4, 1908	Dec. 20, 1911
Seaton Schroeder	July 11, 1908	Aug. 17, 1911
Richard Wainwright	July 11, 1908	Dec. 17, 1911
William P. Potter	Oct. 30, 1908	May 10, 1912
Giles B. Harber	Nov. 12, 1908	Sept. 24, 1911
N. E. Mason	Nov. 12, 1908	Oct. 14, 1912
Uriah R. Harris	Jan. 7, 1909	Sept. 14, 1911
Edward B. Barry	Feb. 1, 1909	Oct. 20, 1911
Kossuth Niles	Sept. 15, 1909	June 14, 1911
Samuel P. Comly	Oct. 23, 1909	July 13, 1911
John Hubbard	Oct. 25, 1909	May 19, 1911
Lewis C. Heilner	Nov. 16, 1909	Jan. 29, 1911
Joseph B. Murdock	Nov. 20, 1909	Feb. 13, 1913
Hugo Osterhaus	Dec. 4, 1909	June 15, 1913
Charles E. Vreeland	Dec. 27, 1909	Mar. 10, 1914
Aaron Ward	Jan. 9, 1910	Oct. 10, 1913
Sidney A. Staunton	Feb. 20, 1910	June 7, 1912
Chauncey Thomas	Mar. 11, 1910	Apr. 27, 1912
William A. Marshall	Mar. 17, 1910	Oct. 17, 1911
Lucien Young	Mar. 17, 1910	Mar. 31, 1914
William H. H. Southerland	May 4, 1910	July 10, 1914
Charles E. Fox	Sept. 16, 1910	Sept. 20, 1913
John C. Fremont	Sept. 22, 1910	Apr. 19, 1913
Albert Mertz	Oct. 20, 1910	Mar. 26, 1913
Vincendon L. Cottman	Nov. 7, 1910	Feb. 13, 1914
Thomas B. Howard	Nov. 14, 1910	Aug. 10, 1916

LINE OFFICERS IN GRADES OF CAPTAIN, COMMANDER AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

Captains.
(Rank with colonel.)
Cowles, W. C.
Knight, Austin M.
Badger, Chas. J.
Nicholson, R. F.
Wilner, F. A.
Moore, C. B. T.
Reynolds, Alfred.
Barton, J. K.
Fiske, B. A.
Bowyer, J. M.
Ransom, G. B.
Zane, A. V.
Edward, J. R.
Helm, James H.
Willits, Albert B.
Winslow, C. McR.
Usher, N. R.
Fletcher, F. F.
Beatty, F. E.
Doyle, R. M.
Parks, W. M.
Bailey, F. H.
Caperton, W. B.
Smith, J. T.
Willits, G. S.
Worthington, W. F.
Little, W. N.
Potts, T. M.
Walling, B. T.
Boush, C. J.
Mayo, H. T.
Rogers, C. C.
Newton, J. T.
Tappan, B.
Pond, C. F.
McLean, W.
Chambers, W. I.
Gillmore, J. C.
Gove, C. A.
Coffman, DeW.
Griffin, T. D.
Hall, R. T.
Fullman, W. F.
Winterhalter, A. G.
Orchard, J. M.
Fechteler, A. F.
Gleaves, A.
Parker, J. P.
Hodges, B. W.
Dunn, H. C.
Grant, A. W.
Benson, W. S.
Rodgers, T. S.
Quinby, J. G.
Glennon, J. H.
Rush, W. R.
Knapp, H. S.
Rodgers, Wm. L.
Huse, H. McL. P.
Griffin, R. S.
Lloyd, E., jr.
Hughes, R. M.
Bartlett, F. W.
Clark, G. R.
Burd, G. E.
Shipley, J. H.
Oliver, J. H.
Craven, J. E.
Knapp, J. J.
Hood, John.
Hayden, E. E.
Bryan, B. C.
Harlow, C. H.
Carr, C. A.
Gill, W. A.
Norton, H. P.
Bennett, F. M.
Gibbons, J. H.
Snowden, Thos.
Salisbury, G. R.
Purcell, J. L.

Commanders.
(Rank with lt. col.)
Lopez, R. F.
Kellogg, F. W.
Bitler, R. O.
Phelps, Harry.
Miner, Leo D.
Niblack, A. P.
Simpson, Edward.
Kinkaid, T. W.
Sims, W. S.
Van Duzer, L. S.
Buchanan, W. N.
Maxwell, W. J.
Smith, W. S.
Luby, John F.
Rodman, Hugh.
Hoogewerff, J. A.
Capehart, E. E.
Wilson, Henry B.
Kaemmerling, G.
McAlpine, K.
Theiss, Emil.
Wood, Spencer S.
Brown, Guy W.
Fletcher, W. B.
Johnston, M.
Anderson, E. A.
Jayne, Jos. L.
Key, Albert L.
Howard, Wm. L.
Higgins, Robert B.
Leonard, John C.
Ellicott, J. M.
Dyson, C. W.
Chapin, F. L.
Halstead, A. S.
Field, H. A.
Knepper, C. M.
Williams, C. S.
Hill, F. K.
Welles, Roger.
McDonald, J. D.
Jones, H. P., jr.
Shoemaker, W. R.
Fabs, C. M.
Plunkett, C. P.
Chase, V. O.
Hourigan, P. W.
Miller, W. G.
Kline, G. W.
Strauss, Joseph.
Russell, R. L.
Bispham, H. A.
Rust, Armistead.
Evans, G. R.
Eherle, E. W.
McCormick, C. M.
Gilmer, W. W.
Coontz, R. E.
Bullard, W. H. G.
Edgar, W. A.
Oman, J. W.
Andrews, P.
Hines, H. K.
Cooper, G. F.
McKean, J. S.
Hayes, C. H.
Decker, B. C.
Bristol, M. L.
McCully, N. A.
Bertolette, L. C.
Witherspoon, E. T.
Logan, G. W.
Bryan, H. F.
Long, A. T.
Durell, E. H.
Scales, A. H.
Blue, V.
Stone, C. M.
Washington, T.
Davis, A. H.
Burrage, G. H.
Marble, F.
Robertson, A. H.
Brittain, C. B.
Morgan, C. B.
Crose, W. M.
Hubbard, J. F.
Miller, M. L.
Chandler, L. H.
Hayward, G. N.
Robison, S. S.
Hughes, C. F.
Norton, A. L.
Beach, E. L.
Stickney, H. O.
Wiley, H. A.
Bassett, F. B., jr.
Gates, H. G.
Jackson, R. H.
Hoff, A. E.
Twining, N. C.
Hutchison, B. F.
Magruder, T. P.
Kittelle, S. E. W.
Pratt, Wm. V.
Nulton, L. M.
Marvell, G. R.
Patton, J. B.
MacDougall, W. D.
Bradshaw, G. B.
Offley, C. N.
De Steigner, L. R.
Phelps, W. W.
Kaiser, L. A.
Cole, W. C.
Brand, C. A.
Williams, P.

Lt. Commanders.
(Rank with major.)
Terhune, W. J.
Mitchell, G. G.
Davis, C.
Harrison, W. K.
Schofield, F. H.
Holmes, U. T.
Chase, J. V.
Ziegemeier, H. J.
Signor, M. H.
Williams, P.
Price, C. B.
Taylor, M. M.
Vogelgesang, C. T.
McVay, C. B., jr.
Dayton, J. H.
Bostwick, L. A.
Moffett, W. A.
Latimer, J. L.
Dismukes, D. E.
Edie, J. R.
Belknap, R. R.
Blamer, DeWitt.
Robison, J. K.
Willard, A. L.
Pollock, E. T.
Stearns, C. D.
Kuenzli, H. C.
Rowen, J. H.
Hough, H. H.
Reed, M. E.
Christy, H. M.
Irwin, N. E.
Evans, Waldo.
Senn, T. J.
Sypher, J. H.
Bierer, B. B.
Preston, C. F.
Leigh, R. H.
Althouse, A.
Brotherton, W. D.
Carter, J. F.
Laws, G. W.
Day, G. C.
McNamee, Luke.
Sawyer, F. L.
Hussey, C. L.
Blakely, J. R. L.
Thompson, L. S.
Traut, F. A.
Hines, J. F.
Crank, R. K.
Moses, S. E.
Symington, P.
Stirling, Yates, jr.
Hasbrouck R. D.
Ball, Walter.
Pringle, J. R. P.
McCormick, B. B.
Kellogg, E. S.
Allen, D. V. H.
Clark, F. H.
Bisset, E. L.
Campbell, E. H.
Crosley, W. S.
Lang, C. J.
Price, H. B.
Trench, M. E.
Wilson, T. S.
Pearson, H. A.
Jackson, O. P.
Chadwick, F. L.
Doddridge, J. S.
Olmsted, P. N.
Brady, J. R.
Cook, A. M.
Fewel, C. C.
Upham, F. B.
Procter, A. M.
Sticht, J. I.
Douglas, R. S.
Pratt, A. A.
Pollock, E. R.
Ryan, J. P.
Wells, Chester.
Gillis, I. V. G.
McLean, Ridley.
Stone, R.
Sellers, D. F.
Tompkins, J. T.
Babin, P.
Fullinwider, S. P.
Graham, S. V.
Hinds, A. W.
Bennett, E. L.
Scott, W. P.
Reeves, J. M.
Moody, R. C.
James, L. F.
Lyon, Frank.
Luby, J. McC.
Kavanagh, A. G.
Baker, H. T.
Cone, H. T.
Bulmer, R. C.
Galbraith, G. S.
McNeely, R. W.
Turpin, W. S.
Whitted, W. S.

Gelm, G. E.
Brumby, F. H.
Morton, J. P.
Baldwin, F. P.
Stone, G. L. P.
Laning, H.
Karns, F. D.
Todd, D. W.
Kiemann, J. V.
Butler, H. V.
Gherardi, W. R.
Raby, J. J.
Freeman, F. N.
Staudley, W. H.
Bennett, K. M.
Watson, E. H.
Walker, J. E.
McCormack, M. J.
Johnston, R. Z.
Parker, T. D.
Holden, J. H.
Craven, J. T.
Wurtsbaugh, D. W.
Earle, R.
Lincoln, G. S.
Wettengel, I. C.
Tozer, C. M.
Cluverius, W. T.
Wood, D. M.
Palmer, L. C.
Marshall, A. W.
Kearney, T. A.
MacArthur, A.
Ridgely, F. E.
Knox, D. W.
Ellis, M. St. C.
DeLany, E. H.
McCauley, E., jr.
Littlefield, W. L.
Jessop, E. P.
Mustin, H. C.
Washington, P.
Curtin, R. I.
Crenshaw, A.
Bronson, A., jr.
Yarnell, H. E.
Perrill, H. P.
Theleen, D. E.
Hepburn, A. J.
Jones, N. L.
Burt, C. P.
Hart, T. C.
Pressey, A. W.
White, W. R.
Reynolds, W. H.
Miller, C. R.
Murfin, O. G.
Sargent, L. R.
Barnes, C. B.
Eckhardt, E. F.
Jenson, H. N.
Leahy, W. D.
Graham, A. T.
Overstreet, L. M.
Houston, V. S.
Boyd, D. F.
Richardson, L. C.
Sexton, W. R.
Falconer, W. M.
McDowell, W.
Kautz, A.
Owen, C. T.
Henderson, R. W.
Asserson, W. C.
Kempff, C. S.
Landis, J. F.
Halligan, John, jr.
Watts, Wm. C.
Smith, G. L.
Briggs, W. G.
Sheffield, F. L.
Dinger, H. C.
Cotten, L. A.
Woods, Edward.
Shane, Louis.
Mitchell, A. N.
Pinney, F. L.
Cronan, W. P.
Briggs, Z. E.
Tarrant, W. T.
Tardy, W. B.
Wells, W. B.
Abele, C. A.
Johnson, T. L.
Williams, Y. S.
Coustien, E. T.
Pettingill, G. T.
Sweet, G. C.
Macy, U. S.
Hanrahan, D. C.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Charles F. Stokes, surgeon general (rank of rear admiral).....Feb. 4, 1910

Medical Directors.
(Rank of captain.)
Fitzsimons, Paul.
Persons, R. C.
Simons, M. H.
Boyd, John C.
Wells, Howard.
Bertolette, D. N.
Derr, Ezra Z.
Heneberger, L. G.
Green, E. H.
Dickson, S. H.
Ames, H. E.
Anderson, F.
Lovering, P. A.
DuBose, W. G.
Hibbett, C. T.

Medical Inspectors.
(Rank of Commander.)
Beyer, H. G.
Gardner, J. E.
Lumsden, G. P.
Byrnes, J. C.
Gatewood, J. D.
Diehl, O.
Edgar, J. M.
Leach, P.
Curtis, L. W.
Nash, F. S.
Norton, O. D.
Wieber, F. W. F.
Wentworth, A. R.
Berryhill, T. A.
Stone, E. P.
Field, J. G.
Pickrell, Geo.

PAY CORPS.

Eustace B. Rogers, paymaster general (rank of rear admiral).....Nov. 1, 1906

Pay Directors.
(Rank of captain.)
Speel, John N.
Frazer, Reah.
Littlefield, C. W.
Galt, W. W.
Martin, J. R.
Ray, C. M.
McDonald, M. C.
Kerr, Leeds C.
Ball, R. T. M.
Williams, C. S.
Cowle, T. J.
Carpenter, J. S.
Hunt, L.
Simpson, G. W.

Pay Inspectors.
(Rank of Commander.)
Heap, S. L.
Phillips, J. S.
Jewett, T. S.
Arms, F. T.
Hicks, T. H.
Reynolds, Z. W.
Ryan, E. D.
McGowan, Samuel.
Dent, H. A.
Littell, W. J.
Ramsay, M. M.
Cheatham, J. J.
DuBois, B. P.
Biscoe, H. E.
Selbels, G. G.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Richard M. Watt, chief naval constructor (rank of rear admiral)....Oct. 2, 1910

Captains.
Taylor, David W.
Stahl, Albert W.
Baxter, W. J.
Capps, W. L.
Bankson, Lloyd.

Commanders.
Tawresey, John G.
Stocker, Robert.
Snow, Elliot.
Rock, G. H.
Ruhm, T. F.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS.

R. C. Hollyday, chief Bureau of Yards and Docks (rank of rear admiral).Mch.26, '07

Captains.
Maxson, F. O.
Peary, Robt. E.

Commanders.
Hollyday, R. C.
Menocal, A. J.

Lieutenant Commanders.
Chambers, F. T.
Parks, C. W.
Gregory, L. E.
Stanford, H. R.
Walker, J. W. G.
Cunningham, A. C.
Rousseau, H. H.
Thompson, Fred.
Cox, F. M.
Lewering, A. C.

CHAPLAINS AND PROFESSORS.

Chaplains.
(Rank of captain.)
Thompson, F.
Hoes, Roswell R.
Wright, C. Q.
Isaacs, Walter G.

(Rank of Commander.)
Reaney, W. H. I.
Frazier, John B.
Cassard, Wm. G.
Dickins, C. H.
Rennolds, L. P.
Patrick, B. R.

Professors of Mathematics.
(Rank of captain.)
Brown, Stimson J.
Alger, Philip R.
Dodge, Omenzo G.

(Rank of Commander.)
Paul, Henry M.
See, T. J. J.
Smith, H. E.
Garrison, D. M.
Updegraff, M.
Eichelberger, W. S.

THE MARINE CORPS.

——————, major general and commandant..... ——————

LINE OFFICERS ABOVE THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN.

Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.		
Biddle, W. P.	Moses, F. G.	Moses, L. H.	Hall, N. H.
Waller, L. W. T.	Pendleton, Jos. H.	Neville, W. C.	Butler, S. D.
Dickins, R.	Lejeune, John A.	Treadwell, T. C.	Leonard, Henry.
Wood, T. N.	Cole, E. K.	Williams, D.	Thorpe, G. C.
Karmany, L.	Kane, T. P.	Myers, J. T.	Hill, C. S.
Doyen, C. A.	Lucas, L. C.	Catlin, A. W.	Davis, H. C.
Mahoney, J. E.	Long, C. G.	McKelvey, W. N.	Reid, G. C.
Barnett, G.	Majors.	Russell, J. H.	Dunlap, R. H.
	Fuller, B. H.	Shaw, M. J.	Carpenter, H. W.
		Bannon, P. M.	

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, C. H. Lauchheimer; lieutenant colonels, H. C. Haines, R. H. Lane; majors, L. J. Magill, A. S. McLemore, David D. Porter.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, Frank L. Denny; lieutenant colonels, Thomas C. Prince, Charles L. McCawley; majors, Cyrus S. Radford, W. B. Lemly, Henry L. Roosevelt.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Richards; lieutenant colonel, William C. Dawson; majors, W. G. Powell H. C. Reisinger.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

"B. L. R." means breech loading rifles; "B. L. H.," breech loading howitzers; "R. F.," rapid fire guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid fire breech loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre; "D.," displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; "S. A.," semi-automatic; "F.," field; "A.," automatic; "M.," machine.

Battleships—First Class.

ALABAMA—D., 11,552; speed, 17.01 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 16 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F field and 4 Colts. Launched May, 1898.

ARKANSAS—D., 26,000; speed, 20½ knots; armament, 12 12-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. S. A.; 2 1-pdr. S. A.; 2 3-in. F.; 2 .30-cal. M.; 2 T. Building at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—D., 16,000; speed, 18.78 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.; 20 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. S. A.; 4 1-pdr. A.; 2 3-in. F.; 4 .30 cal. A.; 4 T. Launched September, 1904.

DELAWARE—D., 20,000; speed, 21.56 knots; armament, 10 12-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F.; 2 T. Launched February, 1909.

FLORIDA—D., 21,825; speed, 20.75 knots; armament, 10 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 5-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. S. A.; 2 1-pdr. S. A.; 2 3-in. F.; 2 .30 cal. M.; 2 T. Launched May, 1910.

GEORGIA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.26 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. F.; 2 M.; 4 A.; 4 T. Launched October, 1904.

IDAHO—D., 13,000; speed, 17.12 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R., 8 7-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F. G., 6 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field guns; 6 .30 cal. A.; 2 T. Launched December, 1905.

ILLINOIS—D., 11,552; speed, 17.45 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 10 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. F. and 4 Colts. Launched October, 1898.

INDIANA—D., 10,288; speed, 15.55 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colt auto.; 1 3-in. field gun. Launched February, 1893.

IOWA—D., 11,346; speed, 17.09 knots; armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field guns. Launched March, 1896.

KANSAS—D., 16,000; speed, 18.09 knots; armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in. B. L. R.; 20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 1-pdr. auto.; 2 3-in. field; 2 .30 cal. A.; 4 T. Launched August, 1905.

KEARSARGE—D., 11,520, speed, 16.82 knots; armament, 4 13-in. and 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in., 12 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 3-in. R. F. field guns; 1 T. Launched March, 1898.

KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge; speed, 16.90 knots. Launched March, 1898.

LOUISIANA—Same as Connecticut; speed, 18.82 knots. Launched August, 1904.

MAINE—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; same armament as Missouri. Launched July, 1901.

MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,288; speed, 16.21 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 2 3-in. field guns. Launched June, 1893.

MICHIGAN—D., 16,000; speed, 18.79 knots; armament, 8 12-in. B. L. R., 22 3-in. S. A.; 2 3-pdr. S. A.; 8 1-pdr. S. A.; 2 3-in. F.; 2 .30-cal. A.; 2 .30-cal. M.; 2 T. Launched May, 1908.

MINNESOTA—D., 16,000; speed, 18.85 knots; armament same as Kansas; 4 submerged torpedo tubes. Launched April, 1905.

MISSISSIPPI—D., 13,000; speed, 17.11 knots; 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 8 7-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field and 6 Colts; 2 T. Launched September, 1905.

MISSOURI — D., 12,500; speed, 18.15 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.; 6 3-in. R. F. G.; 4 3-pdr. R.

F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 T. Launched December, 1901.

NEBRASKA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.06 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 2 3-in. F.; 4 .30 cal. A.; 4 T. Launched October, 1904.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—D., 16,000; speed, 18.16 knots. Armament same as Minnesota. Launched June, 1906.

NEW JERSEY—D., 14,948; speed, 19.18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. F.; 4 .30 cal. A.; 4 T. Launched November, 1904.

NORTH DAKOTA—Same as Delaware; speed, 21.01 knots. Launched November, 1908.

OHIO—D., 12,500; speed, 17.82 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 2 1-pdr; 2 3-in. F.; 2 .30 cal. A.; 2 T. Launched May, 1901.

OREGON—D., 10,288; speed, 16.79 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field gun. Launched October, 1893.

RHODE ISLAND—D., 14,948; speed, 19.01 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F., 12 3-in. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. F.; 2 .30 cal. A. Launched May, 1904.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Same as Michigan. Launched July, 1908.

UTAH—Same as Florida. Launched December, 1909.

VERMONT—D., 16,000; speed, 18.33 knots; armament same as Minnesota. Launched August, 1905.

VIRGINIA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.01 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. F.; 6 .30 cal. A; 2 .30 cal. M.; 4 T. Launched April, 1904.

WISCONSIN—D., 11,552; speed, 17.17 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 3-in. F.; 4 .30 cal. A; 1 T. Launched November, 1898.

WYOMING—Same as Arkansas. Building at the works of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

NUMBER 34—D., 27,000; speed, 21 knots; armament, 10 14-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S. A.; 2 3-in. F.; 2 .30 cal. M. Not yet building.

NUMBER 35—Same as Number 34.

Battleships—Second Class.

TEXAS—D., 6,315; speed, 17.8 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 3 1-pdr. Launched June, 1892.

Armored Cruisers.

BROOKLYN—D., 9,215; speed, 21.91 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field guns and 1 .30 cal. M. Launched October, 1895.

CALIFORNIA—D., 13,680; speed, 22.20 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. semi-auto. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 machine; 4 auto.; 2 T Launched April, 1904.

COLORADO—D., 13,680; speed, 22.24 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. S. A.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. F.; 4 .30 cal. A; 2 T. Launched April, 1903.

MARYLAND—D., 13,680; speed, 22.41 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. S. A.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. F.; 4 .30 cal. A.; 2 T. Launched September, 1903.

MONTANA—D., 14,500; speed, 22.26 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 1-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 3-in. field; 2 machine and 2 Colts; 4 T. Launched December, 1906.

NEW YORK—D., 8,150; speed, 21 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F., 8 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts. Launched December, 1891.

NORTH CAROLINA—Same as Montana; speed, 22,48 knots. Launched October, 1906.

PENNSYLVANIA—D., 13,680; speed, 22.44 knots; armament same as Colorado. Launched August, 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Same as California; speed, 22.24 knots. Launched July, 1904.

TENNESSEE—D., 14,500; speed, 22.16 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field guns; 2 .30 cal. machine; 4 .30 cal. auto. Launched December, 1904.

WASHINGTON—D., 14,500; speed, 22.27 knots; armament same as Tennessee. Launched March, 1905.

WEST VIRGINIA—Same as Maryland; speed, 22.15 knots. Launched April, 1903.

Single Turret Harbor Defence Monitors.

CHEYENNE (formerly WYOMING)—D., 3,225; speed, 11.80 knots; armament same as Ozark. Launched September, 1900.

OZARK (formerly Arkansas)—D., 3,225; speed, 12.03 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.; 3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched November, 1900.

TALLAHASSEE (formerly FLORIDA)—D., 3,225; speed, 12.4 knots; armament same as Arkansas. Launched November, 1901.

TONOPAH (formerly Nevada) — D., 3,225; speed, 13.04 knots; armament same as Arkansas. Launched November, 1900.

Double-Turret Monitors.

AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in., 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 Colt. Launched June, 1883.

MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F. Launched December, 1876.

MONADNOCK—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F. G.; 5 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F. G. Launched September, 1883.

MONTEREY—D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. F. Launcbed April, 1891.

PURITAN—D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 .30 cal. M. Launched December, 1882.

TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 10,5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F. G.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1883.

Unprotected Steel Cruisers.

ALBANY—D., 3,430; speed, 20.5 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 10 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in. F.; 2 Colts. Launched January, 1890.

ATLANTA—D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-in. R. F. G.; 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field gun. Launched October, 1884.

BALTIMORE—D., 4,413; speed, 20.10 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colt autos.; 1 3-in. R. F. field gun. Launched October, 1888.

CHARLESTON—D., 9,700; speed, 22.04 knots; armament, 14 6-in., 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 1-pdr. auto.; 2 3-in. R. F. field guns; 2 .30 cal. machine; 4 .30 cal. auto. Launched January, 1904.

CHATTANOOGA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.65 knots; armament, 10 5-in., 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colt auto.; 1 3-in. field gun. Launched March, 1903.

CHICAGO—D., 4,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.; 9 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field gun. Launched December, 1885.

CINCINNATI — D., 3,183; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 1 3-in. R. F. field gun; 2 Colts. Launched November, 1892.

CLEVELAND—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.45 knots. Launched September, 1901.

COLUMBIA — D., 7,350; speed, 22.8 knots; armament, 1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. auto.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field gun. Launched July, 1892.

DENVER—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.75 knots. Launched June, 1902.

DES MOINES—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.65 knots. Launched September, 1902.

GALVESTON—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.41 knots. Launched July, 1903.

MILWAUKEE—Same as Charleston; speed, 22.22 knots. Launched September, 1904.

MINNEAPOLIS—Same as Columbia; speed, 23.07 knots. Launched August, 1893.

NEWARK—D., 4,083; speed, 19 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts; 1 3-in. field gun. Launched March, 1890.

NEW ORLEANS—D., 3,430; speed, 20 knots; armament same as Albany. Launched December, 1896.

OLYMPIA—D., 5,685; speed, 21.69 knots; armament, 2 7-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F.; 14 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling; 1 Colt. Launched November, 1892.

RALEIGH—D., 3,183; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. field gun. Launched March, 1892.

SAN FRANCISCO—D., 4,083; speed, 19.52 knots; armament, 8 5-in. R. F.; 10 6-pdr. 4 1-pdr.; 2 Colts. Launched October, 1889.

ST. LOUIS—D., 9,700; speed, 22.13 knots;; armament same as Charleston. Launched May, 1905.

TACOMA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.58 knots; armament same as Chattanooga. Launched June, 1903.

Unprotected Steel Cruisers.

MARBLEHEAD—D., 2,072; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. field gun. Launched August, 1892.

MONTGOMERY—D., 2,072; speed, 19.06 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr.; 6 T. Launched December, 1891.

Scout Cruisers.

BIRMINGHAM—D., 3,750; speed, 24.33 knots; armament, 2 5-in. R. F.; 63-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 submerged T. Launched May, 1907.

CHESTER—Same as Birmingham; speed, 26.52 knots. Launched June, 1907.

SALEM—Same as Birmingham; speed, 25.95 knots. Launched July, 1907.

Unarmored Steel Gunboats.

CASTINE—D., 1,177; speed, 16.03 knots; armament, 2 6-pdr; 1 T. Launched May, 1892.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—D., 1,130; speed, 12.20 knots; armament, 6 3-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched 1887.

ISLA DE CUBA—D., 1,030; speed, 13.08 knots; armament, 6 3-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-in. R. F.; 4 Colts. Launched 1886.

ISLE DE LUZON—D., 1,030; speed, 11.23 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 .30 cal. A. Launched 1887.

MACHIAS—D., 1,177; speed, 15.46 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched December, 1891.

PETREL—D., 890; speed, 11.40 knots; armament, 4 6-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colt auto. Launched October, 1888.

YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.14 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched April, 1888.

NO. 16—Authorized by act of May 4, 1898, but never built.

Light Draft Gunboats.

HELENA—D., 1,392; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched January, 1896.

NASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.30 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched October, 1895.

WILMINGTON—D., 1,392; speed, 15.08 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts. Launched October, 1895.

Unarmored Composite Gunboats.

ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,010; speed, 13.17 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr.; 2 Colts. Launched December, 1896.

DUBUQUE—D., 1,085; speed, 12.90 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched August, 1904.

MARIETTA—D., 990; speed, 13.02 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 .30 cal. A. Launched March, 1897.

NEWPORT—D., 1,010; speed, 12.29 knots; armament same as Marietta. Launched December, 1896. Schoolship, New York City Board of Education.

PADUCAH—D., 1,085; speed, 12.85 knots; armament same as Dubuque. Launched October, 1904.

PRINCETON—D., 1,010; speed, 10.64 knots; armament same as Dubuque. Launched June, 1897.

VICKSBURG—D., 1,010; speed, 12.71 knots; armament same as Dubuque. Launched December, 1896.

WHEELING—D., 990; speed, 12.88 knots; armament same as Marietta. Launched March, 1897.

Unarmored Vessels—Special Class.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 2 4-in. R. F.; 5 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched April, 1884.

VESUVIUS—Torpedo training vessel; D., 930; speed, 21.42 knots; armament, 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 5 T. Launched April, 1888.

Training Ships.

SEVERN—Training ship (sailing); D., 1,175; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched June, 1899

CUMBERLAND — Steel training ship (sailing); D., 1,800; armament same as Severn. Launched August, 1904.

INTREPID — Training ship (sailing); same as Cumberland. Launched October, 1904.

BOXER—Wooden training ship (sailing); D., 346; no armament. Launched October, 1904.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

The torpedo boat destroyers in commission with displacements of less than 500 tons and speed of from 28 to 30 knots are: Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Macdonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple and Worden. In commission, with displacement of 700 tons and speed of from 28.3 to 31.8 knots: Flusser, Reid, Smith, Lamson and Preston. In commission, with displacement of 742 tons and speed of from 29.6 to 32.8 knots: Roe, Drayton, Paulding, Terry and Perkins. Under construction, with displacement of 742 tons and speed of 29½ knots, are: Burrows, McCall, Mayrant, Sterett, Warrington, Ammen, Patterson, Walke, Trippe and Monaghan.

Torpedo Boats.

Torpedo boats of displacement below 400 tons and speed of 30 knots and under are: Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Cushing, Dahlgren, Davis, De Long, Du Pont, Ericsson, Farragut, Foote, Fox, Goldsborough, Gwin, Mackenzie, McKee, Manly, Morris, Porter, Rodgers, Rowan, Shubrick, Stiletto, Somers, Stockton, Stringham, Talbot, T. A. M. Craven, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes.

Submarine Boats.

The submarine boats in service and building are: Adder, Barracuda, Bonita, Carp, Cuttlefish, Grampus, Grayling, Holland, Moccasin, Narwhal, Octopus, Pickerel, Pike, Plunger, Porpoise, Salmon, Seal, Shark, Skate, Skipjack, Snapper, Stingray, Sturgeon, Tarantula, Tarpon, Thrasher, Tuna and Viper and Numbers 28 to 31.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the above there are 12 gunboats under 500 tons, 11 iron and wooden steam vessels, 6 wooden sailing ships, 5 auxiliary cruisers, 45 tugboats, 18 yachts, 24 colliers, 8 transports and supply ships, 2 hospital ships, 9 receiving ships and 4 prison ships.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN UNITED STATES NAVY, NOVEMBER, 1910.

Fit for Service or Under Repair.

First class battleships	29
Second class battleship	1
Armored cruisers	12
Single turret harbor defence monitors	4
Double turret monitors	6
Protected cruisers	21
Unprotected cruisers	2
Scout cruisers	3
Gunboats	7
Light draft gunboats	3
Composite gunboats	8
Training ship (Naval Acad.), sheathed	1
Training ships	2
Training brigantine	1
Special class (Dolphin-Vesuvius)	2
Gunboats under 500 tons	12
Torpedo boat destroyers	26
Steel torpedo boats	32
Submarine torpedo boats	19
Wooden torpedo boat	1
Iron cruising vessels, steam	3
Wooden cruising vessels, steam	4
Wooden sailing vessels	4
Tugs	45
Auxiliary cruisers	5
Converted yachts	18
Colliers	20
Transports and supply ships	8
Hospital ships	2
Receiving ships	4
Prison ships	3
Total	308

Under Construction or Authorized.

First class battleships	6
Gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun)	1
Torpedo boat destroyers	16
Colliers	4
Submarine torpedo boats	17
Total	44

Unfit for Sea Service.

Wooden cruising vessels, steam	4
Wooden sailing vessels	2
Receiving ships	5
Prison ship	1
Total	44
Grand total	364

COST OF BATTLESHIPS, ARMORED CRUISERS AND PROTECTED CRUISERS OF THE NAVY, COMPLETED UP TO JUNE 30, 1909.

	Hull and machinery, including armor.	Equipage, including armament.	Total.
Battleships.			
Texas	$3,638,284 99	$563,836 50	$4,202,121 49
Indiana	5,333,708 05	649,663 93	5,983,371 98
Massachusetts	5,401,844 97	645,272 98	6,047,117 95
Oregon	5,914,021 90	661,010 86	6,575,032 76
Iowa	5,162,587 12	708,619 20	5,871,206 32
Kearsarge	4,429,890 69	613,700 99	5,043,591 68

	Hull and machinery, including armor.	Equipage, including armament.	Total.
Battleships.			
Kentucky	4,418,094 99	580,024 44	4,998,119 43
Alabama	4,077,010 09	588,810 13	4,665,820 22
Wisconsin	4,162,617 53	561,276 75	4,723,894 28
Illinois	4,073,429 26	547,979 56	4,621,408 82
Maine	4,567,464 52	814,439 09	5,381,903 61
Missouri	4,438,925 08	819,335 47	5,258,260 55
Ohio	4,475,375 45	790,129 39	5,265,504 84
Connecticut	6,394,757 77	1,516,496 41	7,911,254 18
Kansas	6,200,929 39	1,369,253 92	7,570,183 31
Louisiana	6,060,902 24	1,364,799 43	7,425,701 67
Minnesota	6,145,642 76	1,298,251 11	7,443,893 87
Vermont	6,159,952 28	1,405,495 15	7,565,447 43
Georgia	5,541,279 58	1,004,754 46	6,546,034 04
Nebraska	5,634,515 96	1,153,281 00	6,787,796 96
New Jersey	5,366,369 88	1,170,356 60	6,536,726 48
Rhode Island	5,343,619 83	1,192,952 45	6,536,572 28
Virginia	5,486,133 52	1,217,517 97	6,703,651 49
Idaho	4,795,535 06	1,097,286 15	5,892,821 21
Mississippi	4,740,800 95	1,092,000 46	5,832,801 41
New Hampshire	5,976,236 99	1,153,666 06	7,129,903 05
Total completed ships	$133,939,930 85	024,580,210 46	$158,520,141 31
Armored Cruisers.			
Brooklyn	$3,944,820 73	$478,969 36	$4,423,790 09
New York	3,897,840 32	448,802 07	4,346,642 39
Colorado	4,831,941 38	860,201 59	5,692,142 97
Pennsylvania	4,857,086 24	850,493 65	5,707,579 89
Maryland	4,874,874 16	808,019 89	5,682,894 05
West Virginia	4,885,216 51	843,840 85	5,729,057 36
Tennessee	5,194,047 39	950,755 36	6,144,802 75
Washington	5,190,782 64	955,519 36	6,146,302 00
North Carolina	4,745,828 37	1,122,345 53	5,868,173 90
California	4,713,274 11	867,176 13	5,580,450 24
South Dakota	4,735,160 58	902,821 71	5,637,982 29
Montana	4,744,624 80	1,093,171 35	5,837,796 15
Total completed armored cruisers	$56,615,497 23	$10,182,116 85	$66,797,614 08
Protected Cruisers.			
Newark	$1,439,382 20	$390,735 00	$1,830,117 20
Baltimore	1,554,483 94	422,245 41	1,976,729 35
Philadelphia	1,561,392 47	397,267 91	1,958,660 38
San Francisco	1,738,257 82	397,045 49	2,135,303 31
Olympia	2,484,027 54	495,255 84	2,979,283 37
Cincinnati	2,023,326 91	348,577 61	2,371,904 52
Raleigh	1,867,934 32	331,795 48	2,199,729 80
Columbia	3,461,960 26	447,051 00	3,909,011 26
Minneapolis	3,403,707 07	446,289 37	3,849,996 45
Tacoma	1,113,395 45	285,386 30	1,398,781 75
Cleveland	1,098,320 33	276,488 77	1,374,809 10
Denver	1,136,146 06	278,914 08	1,415,060 14
Des Moines	1,156,256 68	269,844 74	1,426,101 42
Chattanooga	1,378,445 75	308,148 45	1,686,594 20
Charleston	3,162,234 16	664,176 84	3,826,411 00
Galveston	1,426,850 73	309,923 50	1,736,774 23
Milwaukee	3,274,391 01	660,834 33	3,935,225 34
St. Louis	3,173,782 63	644,408 09	3,818,190 72
Total completed protected cruisers	$36,454,295 33	$7,374,388 21	$43,828,683 54

The total cost of all the vessels of the new navy built and building under appropriations made to June 30, 1909, was $367,273,407 68.

ARMAMENT AND COMPLEMENT OF VESSELS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.

Name.	Displacement, tons.	Batteries. Main. In turrets.	Main. Broadside.	Secondary.	Torpedo tubes.	Officers.	Men.
First class battleships.							
Wyoming	26,000	12 12" B.L.R	21 5" R. F.	4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S.A., 2 3" F., 2 .30 cal. M.	2 21", submerged.	85	1,030
Florida	21,825	10 12" B.L.R	16 5" R. F.	4 3-pdr. S.A., 2 1-pdr. S.A., 2 3" F., 2 .30cal. M.	2 21", submerged.	60	954

Name.	Displacement, tons.	Batteries. Main.	Main. broadside.	Secondary.	Torpedo tubes.	Officers...	Men.....
Delaware .	20,000	10 12" B.L.R	14 5" R. F..	2 3-pdr. S.A., 4 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3" F., 2 .30cal M.	2 21", submerged.	55	872
S. Carolina.	16,000	8 12" B.L.R	.....	22 3" S.A., 2 3-pdr. S.A., 8 1-pdr. S.A., 2 3" F., 2 .30cal. A., 2 .30cal. M.	2 21", submerged.	51	725
Connecticut	16,000	4 12" B.L.R 8 8" B.L.R	12 7" B.L.R	20 3" R.F., 4 1-pdr., 2 3" F., 4.30 cal. A.	4 21", submerged.	41	953
Rhode Isl..	14,948	4 12" B.L.R 8 8" B.L.R	12 6" R. F..	12 3" R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3" F., 2 .30cal. A.	4 21", submerged.	40	852
Maine	12,500	4 12" B.L.R	16 6" R. F..	6 3" R.F., 8 3-pdr. R.F 2 1-p'r., 2 3" F., 2 .30" cal. A., 2 .30 cal. M.	2 18", submerged.		
Kearsarge .	11,520	4 13" B.L.R 4 8" B.L.R.	14 5" R. F..	12 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr, 2 3" F., 4 .30 cal. A.	1 18" above water.	39	651
Massach'ts	10,288	4 13" B.L.R 8 8" B.L.R.	.....	20 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. 1 3" F., 2 .30 cal. A.	.....	26	500
Sec'd class battleship.							
Texas	6,315	2 12" B.L.R	6 6" R. F.	12 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. A., 4 37 mm. R. C., 2 .30 cal. A.	.....	30	478
Armored cruisers.							
Tennessee .	14,500	4 10" B.L.R	16 6" R. F..	22 3" R.F., 12 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 3" F., 6 .30 cal. A.	4 21", submerged	40	874
P'sylvania	13,680	4 8" B.L.R.	14 6" R. F..	18 3" R. F., 12 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 3" F., 6 .30 cal. A.	2 18", submerged	41	850
New York..	8,150	4 8" B.L.R.	10 5" R. F..	8 3" R.F., 4 3-pdr. R.F.	.....	34	525
Protected cruisers.							
Charleston	9,700	.....	14 6" R. F..	18 3" R. F., 12 3-pdr. S. A., 8 1pdr. R.F., 23" F. 4 .30cal. A., 2 .30cal. M.	.....	36	731
Olympia ..	5,865	.....	4 8" B.L.R. 10 5" R. F..	14 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 1 .30 cal. A., 1.30 cal. M.	.....	17	282
Monitor.							
Nevada	3,225	2 12" B.L.R.	4 4" R. F..	3 6-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. A., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 .30 cal. A.	.....	13	209
Scout cruiser.							
Birm'gham.	3,750	.....	2 5" R. F.. 6 3" R. F..	.....	2 21", submerged.	16	340
Gunboat.							
Bennington	1,710	.....	6 6" R. F..	4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 .30 cal. M.	.....	11	176
T'p'do-boat destroyer.							
Burrows ..	742	.....	5 3" S. A.. 2.30 cal. A.	.....	3 18" long.	4	85
Torpedo boat.							
Stringham..	340	.....	4 6-pdr. R.F	.....	2 18" W'te-head, long.	3	65
Submarine t'pedo boat							
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Situated at Annapolis, Md.

Superintendent, Captain John M. Bowyer, U. S. N.

Nomination.—The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Two midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and five each year from the United States

at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico.

The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that in regular course each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress may appoint one midshipman during each Congress. After June 30, 1913, each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress will be allowed to appoint only one midshipman instead of two.

The course for midshipmen is six years—four years at the academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and two years at sea, at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for final graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line of the navy and of the marine corps, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given certificates of graduation, honorable discharges and one year's sea pay, as provided for midshipmen.

Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or territories, respectively, from which they are nominated. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between sixteen and twenty years old.

To be accepted applicants must be free from infectious or moral disorder and, generally, from any deformity disease, or infirmity. No one will be admitted manifestly under size for his age.

NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

State or Territory	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Navy	2,822	32,163	2,550	33,027	2,684	39,048	2,823	44,129
Marine Corps	276	8,103	278	8,038	267	9,100	334	9,360
Naval Militia:								
California	41	411	46	421	49	509	49	552
Connecticut	17	203	22	206	22	220	22	202
D. of Columbia	16	203	16	217	14	187	14	132
Georgia	12	82	11	138	10	107	3	44
Illinois	52	606	45	521	50	669	51	587
Louisiana	45	499	47	518	48	577	52	583
Maine	5	57	5	64	4	60	4	65
Maryland	20	217	16	202	21	172	23	271
Massachusetts	32	461	33	528	43	496	41	481
Michigan	14	177	24	256	40	356	45	295
Minnesota	12	105	12	130	13	162	11	123
[1]Missouri	7	80	8	106	11	120	10	96
New Jersey	40	263	30	305	27	301	29	321
New York	49	567	57	667	52	741	53	767
North Carolina	24	153	33	348	44	343	47	317
Ohio	43	139	18	195	19	183	18	247
Pennsylvania	8	89	8	91	8	87	7	118
Rhode Island	18	169	18	195	19	212	17	209
South Carolina	18	143	21	179	21	185	21	185
[2]Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	44
Total Militia	473	4,624	470	5,287	515	5,687	325	5,639

[1]Not organized until 1906. [2]Not organized until 1909.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

(Under the Treasury Department.)

Charles D. Hilles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having supervision.

Worth G. Ross, Chief Division Revenue Cutter Service and Captain Commandant ..... Commissioned April 25, 1908

Charles A. McAllister, Engineer in Chief ..... Commissioned April 25, 1908

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The service was organized in 1790 and was a part of the nation's first naval defence. Its duties are to enforce the navigation and customs laws of the United States, assist vessels in distress, protect the seal industry in Alaska, enforce the quarantine laws and co-operate with the navy when directed by the President, and it has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged.

The officers of the service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the army and navy, as follows: Captain commandant with colonel in the army and captain in the navy; senior captains with lieutenant colonels and commanders; engineers in chief with lieutenant colonels and commanders; senior engineers

with majors and lieutenant commanders; captains with majors and lieutenant commanders; first lieutenants with captains and lieutenants, second lieutenants with first lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade); third lieutenants with second lieutenants and ensigns. The service consists of 291 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and 1,250 petty officers and enlisted men. Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from cadet graduates of the School of Instruction, at South Baltimore, Md. The cadet course covers three years. Second assistant engineers are appointed from civil life by competitive examination.

PRINCIPAL LINE OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS.

Senior Captains.	Cantwell, J. C.	Bertholf, E. P.	Johnston, C. E.
Hamlet, Oscar C.	Sill, J. L.	Crisp, R. O.	Cockran, C. S.
Wild, J. F.	Reed, B. L.	Carden, G. L.	Joynes, W. W.
Hanks, A. P. R.	Quinan, J. H.	Dodge, F. G.	**Captains of Engineers.**
Reynolds, E. W.	Perry, K. W.	Carmine, G. C.	French, D. McC.
Foley, D. P.	Brown, J. H.	Haake, F. G.	Munroe, Charles W.
Dunwoody, F. M.	Reinburg, J. E.	Daniels, G. M.	Owen, Fred. E.
	Moore, J. M.	De Otte, D. F. A.	Pedrick, Willits
Captains.	Jacobs, W. V. E.	Van Boskerk, F. S.	Webber, E. P.
Emery, Howard	Uberroth, P. H.	Levis, F. A.	Chalker, J. H.
Broadbent, H. M.	Henderson, A. J.	Winram, S. B.	
West, H. B.	Landrey, S. M.	Ballinger, J. G.	

The revenue cutter fleet includes seventeen first rate, eight second and eleven third rate vessels. In the first class are the Seneca, 1,480 tons; the Androscoggin, 1,270; the McCulloch, 1,280; the Bear and the Thetis, 1,200; the Tahoma, 1,050; the Yamacraw, 1,006; the Mohawk, 980; the Manning, 962; the Algonquin, the Gresham and the Onondaga, 936; the Itasca, 839; the Seminole, 785; the Tuscarora, 670; the Apache, 664, and the Rush, 550. The McCulloch carries six guns, the Itasca fifteen, the Algonquin five, the others from one to four guns.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH NAVAL SERVICE.

Shore Stations Belonging to the United States Navy.

Name of station.	Call letters.	Power, in kilowatts.	Wave length, in metres.
Cape Elizabeth, Me.	NAB	5	425
Portsmouth, N. H. (navy yard)	NAC	3	600
Boston, Mass. (navy yard)	NAD	3	600
Cape Cod, North Truro, Mass.	NAE	5	425
Nantucket Shoals lightship	NLA	5	425
Newport, R. I. (torpedo station)	NAF	5	600
Fire Island, N. Y.	NAG	5	900
Brooklyn, N. Y. (navy yard)	NAH	15	900
Philadelphia, Penn. (navy yard)	NAI	3	425
Cape Henlopen, Lewes, Del.	NAJ	3	600
Annapolis, Md. (Naval Academy)	NAK	2½	425
Washington, D. C. (navy yard)	NAL	15	900
Norfolk, Va. (navy yard)	NAM	3	900
Diamond Shoals lightship	NLB	1	425
Pivers Island, Beaufort, N. C.	NAN	5	425
Charleston, S. C. (navy yard)	NAO	5	600
*Frying Pan Shoals lightship	NLC	—	—
St. Augustine, Fla.	NAP	3	600
Jupiter Inlet, Neptune, Fla.	NAQ	3	600
Key West, Fla. (naval station)	NAR	35	1,250
Pensacola, Fla. (navy yard)	NAS	10	900
New Orleans, La. (naval station)	NAT	5	600
San Juan, P. R. (naval station)	NAU	35	1,250
Culebra, W. I. (naval station)	NAV	3	425
Guantanamo, Cuba (naval station)	NAW	35	1,250
Colon, Isthmian Canal Zone	NAX	35	1,250
Porto Bello, Isthmian Canal Zone	NAY	—	—
Cordova, Alaska	NPA	20	600
Sitka, Alaska	NPB	20	600
Puget Sound, Wash. (navy yard)	NPC	3	425
Tatoosh Island, Wash.	NPD	15	600
North Head, Ilwaco, Wash.	NPE	5	425
Cape Blanco, Denmark, Ore.	NPF	5	425
Table Bluff, Loleta, Cal.	NPG	5	425
Mare Island, Cal. (navy yard)	NPH	2½	900
Farallon Islands, Cal.	NPI	10	900
Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	NPJ	2	425
Point Arguello, Surf., Cal.	NPK	3	600
Point Loma, San Diego, Cal.	NPL	10	900
Honolulu, Hawaii (naval station)	NPM	2	425
Island of Guam (naval station)	NPN	3	425
Cavité, P. I. (naval station)	NPO	5	600

NAVY PAY.

Pay of Commissioned Officers.

Rank.	First 5 years		After 5 years		After 10 years		After 15 years		After 20 years	
	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	pay. Yearly	pay. Monthly	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.
Admiral	$13,500 00	$1,125 00								
Rear admiral, first nine	8,000 00	666 67								
Rear admiral, second nine, or commodore.	6,000 00	500 00								
Captains	4,000 00	333 33	$4,400 00	$366 67	$4,800 00	$400 00	$5,000 00	$416 67	$5,000 00	$416 67
Commanders	3,500 00	291 67	3,850 00	320 80	4,200 00	350 00	4,500 00	375 00	4,500 00	375 00
Lieutenant commanders	3,000 00	250 00	3,300 00	275 00	3,600 00	300 00	3,900 00	325 00	4,000 00	333 33
Lieutenants	2,400 00	200 00	2,640 00	220 00	2,880 00	240 00	3,120 00	260 00	3,360 00	280 00
Lieutenants (junior grade)	2,000 00	166 67	2,200 00	183 33	2,400 00	200 00	2,600 00	216 67	2,800 00	233 33
Ensigns	1,700 00	141,67	1,870 00	155 83	2,040 00	170 00	2,210 00	184 17	2,380 00	198 33

Midshipmen, Warrant Officers, Pay Clerks and Mates.

Warrant officers and pay clerks—	Sea		Shore or other duty		Leave or waiting orders	
	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.		
First three years	$1,500 00	$125 00	$1,125 00	$93 75	$875 00	$72 92
Second three years	1,625 00	135 42	1,250 00	104 17	1,000 00	83 33
Third three years	1,750 00	145 83	1,652 00	135 42	1,125 00	93 75
Fourth three years	2,000 00	166 67	1,625 00	135 42	1,250 00	104 17
After twelve years	2,250 00	187 50	2,000 00	166 67	1,500 00	125 00
Mates—in service since August 1, 1904	1,500 00	125 00	1,125 00	93 75	875 00	72 92
Appointed since	1,125 00	93 75	875 00	72 92	625 00	52 08

	At the Academy		After graduation	
	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.
Midshipmen	$600 00	$50 00	$1,400 00	$116 67

NOTES.—Officers and enlisted men receive 10 per cent additional for sea duty, or shore duty beyond continental limits of the United States, except Porto Rico and Hawaii. Officers and enlisted men receive 75 per cent of their highest active pay when placed on the retired list.

The monthly pay of enlisted men in the navy ranges from a minimum of $17 60 for apprentice seamen and for landsmen to $71 50 for chief master-at-arms. They receive 75 cents extra per month for each good conduct bar or medal; $5 extra per month if detailed as coxswains, jacks-of-the-dust, lamplighters or crew messmen, and for service on submarine vessels; from $3 to $1 if detailed as signalmen; from $10 to $2 as gunpointers, according to expertness, or as cooks ashore, $3 if qualified as expert riflemen; $2 as sharpshooters, and $1 as marksmen. For each consecutive re-enlistment for four years, $1 36 per month is added to pay.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

ITS SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

The Foreign Service of the United States includes the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Service. In both these branches great progress has been made in recent years in efficiency, permanency of tenure and the elimination of mere political influence in appointments. In the Diplomatic Corps the permanent grades are as follows: Ambassadors plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, diplomatic agents, secretaries of embassy, secretaries of legation, second secretaries of embassy, second secretaries of legation and third secretaries of embassy. Officers of the army and navy serve as military and naval attachés to some embassies and legations.

The Grade of Ambassador.

The grade of ambassador was established by Congress under the second Cleveland administration. The law provided that when any foreign country should send a diplomatic representative of the grade of ambassador to the United States, the President might appoint an ambassador of the United States to that country. Congress, however, recently recalled the discretionary authority given to the President and provided that embassies should be created thereafter only by legislation. There are now ten embassies—to Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia and Turkey.

Appointments to the Diplomatic Corps.

Until recently there were no regulations governing appointments to the Diplomatic Corps. On November 10, 1905, President Roosevelt issued the following executive order:

It is hereby ordered that vacancies in the office of secretary of embassy or legation shall hereafter be filled—

(a) By transfer or promotion from some branch of the Foreign Service, or

(b) By the appointment of a person who having furnished satisfactory evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

Order of November 26, 1909.

On November 26, 1909, President Taft issued an executive order enlarging the scope of the merit system and providing for promotions in the lower grades of the service up to minister. The chief provisions of the order were as follows:

The Secretary of State is hereby directed to report from time to time to the President, along with his recommendations, the names of those secretaries of the higher grades in the diplomatic service who by reason of efficient service have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to be chiefs of mission.

Initial appointments from outside the service to secretaryships in the diplomatic service shall be only to the classes of third secretary of embassy, or in case of higher existent vacancies, of second secretary of legation, or of secretary of legation at such post as has assigned to it but one secretary. Vacancies in secretaryships of higher classes shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the service, based upon efficiency and ability as shown in the service.

The Assistant Secretary of State, the solicitor for the Department of State, the chief of the diplomatic bureau and the chief of the bureau of appointments and the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission or some person whom the commission shall designate, or such persons as may be designated to serve in their stead, are hereby constituted a board whose duty it shall be to determine the qualifications of persons designated by the President for examination to determine their fitness for possible appointment as secretaries of embassy or legation.

The examination herein provided for shall be held in Washington at such times as the needs of the service require. Candidates will be given reasonable notice to attend, and no person shall be designated to take the examination within thirty days of the time set therefor.

Examinations.

The examinations shall be both oral and in writing and shall include the following subjects: International law, diplomatic usage and a knowledge of at least one modern language other than English—to wit, French, Spanish or German; also the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibility of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries; American history, government and institutions, and the modern history since 1850 of Europe, Latin America and the Far East. The object of the oral examination shall also be to determine the candidate's alertness, general contemporary information and natural fitness for the service, including mental, moral and physical qualifications, character, address and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the board of examiners. In their determination of the final rating the written and oral ratings shall be of equal weight. A physical examination shall also be included as supplemental.

Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and no person with a general rating of less than 80 shall be certified as eligible.

No person shall be certified as eligible who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and habits and physically, mentally and temperamentally qualified for the proper performance of diplomatic work, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the diplomatic service subject to examination and subject to the occurrence of an appropriate vacancy.

The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names. Names which have been on the eligible list for two years will be dropped therefrom and the candidates concerned will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination and the successful passing of such second examination.

Proportional Representation.

In designations for appointment subject to examination and in appointments after examination due regard will be had to the rule that as between candidates of equal merit appointments should be made so as to tend to secure proportional representation of all the states and territories in the diplomatic service; and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment after examination will the political affiliations of the candidates be considered.

Transfers.

Transfers from one branch of the Foreign Service to another shall not occur except upon designation by the President for examination and the successful passing of the examination prescribed for the service to which such transfer is made. Unless the exigencies of the service imperatively demand it, such person to be transferred shall not have preference in designation for the taking of the examination or in appointment from the eligible list, but shall follow the course of procedure prescribed for all applicants for appointment to the service which he desires to enter. To persons employed in the Department of State at salaries of $1,800 or more the preceding rule shall not apply, and they may be appointed on the basis of ability and efficiency to any grade of the diplomatic service.

The Consular Service.

Officers in the Consular Service appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate are divided into the following grades: Consuls general at large, consuls general, consuls and consular assistants. There are also vice and deputy consuls general and consuls and consular agents. But these last are selected under regulations made by the State Department and act as clerks or representatives of the officers of the higher grades.

The Consular Service was thoroughly reorganized by the act of Congress approved April 5, 1906, amended by the act approved May 11, 1908. These acts divided the consulates general into seven classes and the consuls into nine classes. The old fee system was abolished, every consul general and consul receiving a fixed salary and turning the fees of his office into the Treasury. Agents receive one-half of the fees which they collect up to $1,000.

By an executive order issued by President Roosevelt on June 27, 1906, amended by further orders of December 12, 1906; June 20, 1907, and the act approved May 21, 1908, a system of appointments after examination and promotions for fitness was established. The chief provisions of these orders were as follows:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

1. Vacancies in the office of consul general and in the office of consul above Class 8 shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the Consular Service, based upon ability and efficiency as shown in the service.

2. Vacancies in the office of consul of Class 8 and of consul of Class 9 shall be filled:

(a) By promotion on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, of consular clerks and of vice-consuls, deputy consuls and consular agents who shall have been appointed to such offices upon examination.

(b) By new appointments of candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination for appointment as consul as hereafter provided.

3. Persons in the service of the Department of State with salaries of $2,000 or upward shall be eligible for promotion, on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, to any grade of the Consular Service above Class 8 of consuls.

4. The Secretary of State, or such other officer of the Department of State as the President shall designate, the chief of the consular bureau and the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, or some person whom said commission shall designate, shall constitute a board of examiners for admission to the Consular Service.

5. It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the Consular Service.

6. The scope and method of the examinations shall be determined by the board of examiners, but among the subjects shall be included at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries; political economy, elements of international, commercial and maritime law.

7. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and no person rated at less than 80 shall be eligible for certification.

8. No one shall be examined who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and

habits and physically and mentally qualified for the proper performance of consular work, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the Consular Service subject to examination.

9. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the eighth or ninth class of consuls which the President may deem it expedient to fill, the Secretary of State shall inform the board of examiners, who shall certify to him the list of those persons eligible for appointment, accompanying the certificate with a detailed report showing the qualifications, as revealed by examination, of the persons so certified. If it be desired to fill a vacancy in a consulate in a country in which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall so inform the board of examiners, who shall include in the list of names certified by it only such persons as have passed the examination provided for in this order, and who also have passed an examination in the fundamental principles of the common law, the rules of evidence and the trial of civil and criminal cases. The list of names which the board of examiners shall certify shall be sent to the President for his information.

10. No promotion shall be made except for efficiency, as shown by the work that the officer has accomplished, the ability, promptness and diligence displayed by him in the performance of all his official duties, his conduct and his fitness for the Consular Service.

11. It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of persons designated for appointment as consular clerk, and of such persons designated for appointment as vice-consul, deputy consul and consular agent as shall desire to become eligible for promotion. The scope and method of such examination shall be determined by the board of examiners, but it shall include the same subjects hereinbefore prescribed for the examination of consuls. Any vice-consul, deputy consul or consular agent now in the service, upon passing such an examination, shall become eligible for promotion as if appointed upon such examination.

12. In designations for appointment subject to examination and in appointments after examination, due regard will be had to the rule that as between candidates of equal merit appointments should be so made as to secure proportional representation of all the states and territories in the Consular Service, and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment will the political affiliations of the candidate be considered.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Ambassadors Plenipotentiary.

Country.	Residence.	Name.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of app't
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Richard C. Kerens	Mo.	$17,500	1909
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Irving B. Dudley	Cal.	17,500	1906
France	Paris	Robert Bacon	N. Y.	17,500	1909
Germany	Berlin	David J. Hill	N. Y.	17,500	1908
Great Britain	London	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	17,500	1905
Italy	Rome	John G. A. Leishman	Penn.	17,500	1909
Japan	Tokio	Thomas J. O'Brien	Mich.	17,500	1907
Mexico	City of Mexico	Henry Lane Wilson	Wash.	17,500	1909
Russia	St. Petersburg	William W. Rockhill	D. C.	17,500	1909
Turkey	Constantinople	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	17,500	1909

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	Charles H. Sherrill	N. Y.	$12,000	1909
Belgium	Brussels	Charles Page Bryan	Ill.	12,000	1909
Bolivia	La Paz	Horace G. Knowles	Del.	10,000	1910
Chili	Santiago	Henry P. Fletcher	Penn.	12,000	1909
China	Peking	William J. Calhoun	Ill.	12,000	1909
Colombia	Bogota	Elliott Northcott	W. Va	10,000	1909
Costa Rica	San Jose	William L. Merry	Cal.	10,000	1908
Cuba	Havana	John B. Jackson	N. J.	12,000	1909
Denmark	Copenhagen	Maurice Francis Egan	D. C.	10,000	1907
Ecuador	Quito	Williams C. Fox	N. J.	10,000	1907
Greece and Montenegro	Athens	George H. Moses	N. H.	10,000	1909
Guatemala	Guatemala	R. S. Reynolds Hitt	Ill.	10,000	1910
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Henry W. Furniss	Ind.	10,000	1905
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Fenton R. McCreery	Mich.	10,000	1909
Morocco	Tangier	Fred W. Carpenter	Cal.	10,000	1910
Netherlands and Luxemburg	The Hague	Arthur M. Beaupré	Ill.	12,000	1908
Nicaragua	Managua	———	———	10,000	———
Norway	Christiania	Herbert H. D. Peirce	Mass.	10,000	1906
Panama	Panama	Thomas C. Dawson	———	10,000	1910
Persia	Teheran	Charles W. Russell	D. C.	10,000	1909
Peru	Lima	Leslie Combs	Ky.	10,000	1906
Portugal	Lisbon	Henry T. Gage	al.	10,000	1909
Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia	Bucharest	John R. Carter	Md.	10,000	1910

Country.	Residence.	Name.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of app't
Salvador	San Salvador	William Helmke	Kan.	10,000	1909
Siam	Bangkok	Hamilton King	Mich.	10,000	1903
Spain	Madrid	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	12,000	1909
Sweden	Stockholm	Charles H. Graves	Minn.	10,000	1905
Switzerland	Berne	Laurits S. Swenson	Minn.	10,000	1909
Uruguay and Paraguay	Montevideo	Edwin V. Morgan	N. Y.	10,000	1909
Venezuela	Caracas	John W. Garrett	Md.	10,000	1910
Ministers Resident and Consuls General.					
Abyssinia	Adis Ababa	—— ——	——	——	——
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	William W. Russell	D. C.	$10,000	1910
Liberia	Monrovia	William D. Crum	S. C.	5,000	1910
Diplomatic Agent.					
[1]Egypt	Cairo	Peter Augustus Jay	R. I.	6,500	1909
Secretaries of Embassy.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Secretary	Vienna	George B. Rives	N. J.	$3,000	1905
Second secretary	Vienna	Nelson O'Shaughnessy	Md.	2,000	1907
Brazil:					
Secretary	Rio de Janeiro	—— ——	——	3,000	——
Second secretary	Rio de Janeiro	Alexander R. Magruder	Md.	2,000	1910
France:					
Secretary	Paris	Arthur Bailly-Bdanchard	La.	3,000	1909
Second secretary	Paris	Gustave Scholle	Minn.	2,000	1910
Third secretary	Paris	—— ——	——	1,200	——
Germany:					
Secretary	Berlin	Irwin B. Laughlin	Penn.	3,000	1909
Second secretary	Berlin	Joseph C. Grew	Mass.	2,000	1908
Third secretary	Berlin	Perry Belden	N. Y.	1,200	1910
Great Britain:					
Secretary	London	William Phillips	Mass.	3,000	1909
Second secretary	London	Leland Harrison	Ill.	2,000	1910
Third secretary	London	Sheldon L. Crosby	N. Y.	1,200	1910
Italy:					
Secretary	Rome	Charles S. Wilson	——	3,000	1910
Second secretary	Rome	—— ——	——	2,000	——
Japan:					
Secretary	Tokio	Montgomery Schuyler, jr.	N. Y.	3,000	1909
Second secretary	Tokio	George T. Summerlin	La.	2,000	1910
Third secretary	Tokio	—— ——	——	1,200	——
Mexico:					
Secretary	Mexico	Fred. M. Dearing	Mo.	3,000	1910
Second secretary	Mexico	G. Andrews Moriarty	R. I.	2,000	1910
Third secretary	Mexico	Frank D. Arnold	Penn.	1,200	1910
Russia:					
Secretary	St. Petersburg	George Post Wheeler	Wash.	3,000	1909
Second secretary	St. Petersburg	J. Van A. McMurray	N. J.	2,000	1908
Third secretary	St. Petersburg	—— ——	——	1,200	
Turkey:					
Secretary	Constantinople	Hoffman Philip	N. Y.	3,000	1910
Second secretary	Constantinople	John H. Gregory, jr.	La.	2,000	1909
Third secretary	Constantinople	William Walker Smith	Ohio	1,200	1910
Secretaries of Legation.					
Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	Robert W. Bliss	N. Y.	2,625	1909
Belgium	Brussels	G. Grant Smith	Penn.	2,625	1909
Bolivia	La Paz	Alexander Benson	Penn.	2,000	1909
Chili	Santiago	Seth Low Pierrepont	Conn.	2,625	1909
China:					
Secretary	Peking	Lewis Einstein	N. Y.	2,625	1909
Second secretary	Peking	Percival Heintzleman	Penn.	1,800	1910
Colombia	Bogota	Arthur Hugh Frazier	Penn.	2,000	1910
Costa Rica	San Jose	Gustavus L. Monroe, jr.	——	2,000	1909
Cuba:					
Secretary	Havana	Charles D. White	N. J.	2,625	1910
Second secretary	Havana	Norval Richardson	Miss.	1,800	1909
Denmark	Copenhagen	William K. Wallace	Col.	2,000	1909
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Francis M. Endicott	Mass.	2,000	1909
Ecuador	Quito	Jordan H. Stabler	Md.	2,000	1909
Greece and Montenegro	Athens	Frederick A. de Billier	D. C.	2,000	1910
Guatemala	Guatemala	—— ——	——	2,000	——

[1]Also Consul General.

Country.	Residence.	Name.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of app't
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	J. Butler Wright	Wyo.	2,000	1909
Liberia	Monrovia	Richard C. Bundy	Ohio	2,000	1910
Morocco	Tangier	Cyrus F. Wicker	N. Y.	2,000	1910
Netherlands and Luxemburg	The Hague	Paxton Hibben	Ind.	2,625	1909
Nicaragua	Managua	——— ———	———	2,000	——
Norway	Christiania	Charles B. Curtis	N. Y.	2,000	1910
Panama	Panama	Charles Campbell, jr.	Va.	2,000	1910
Persia	Teheran	——— ———	———	2,000	——
Peru	Lima	William P. Cresson	Nev.	2,000	1909
Portugal	Lisbon	George L. Lorillard	R. I.	2,000	1908
Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia	Bucharest	Roland B. Harvey	Md.	2,000	1909
Salvador	San Salvador	Thomas Ewing Dabney	La.	2,000	1910
Siam	Bangkok	G. Cornell Tarler	N. Y.	2,000	1909
Spain	Madrid	A. Campbell Turner	Mo.	2,625	1909
Sweden	Stockholm	Henry C. May	D. C.	2,000	1909
Switzerland	Berne	——— ———	———	2,000	——
Uruguay and Paraguay	Montevideo	M. Marshall Langhorne	Va.	2,000	1910
Venezuela	Caracas	Sheldon Whitehouse	N. Y.	2,000	1909

Military Attaches Attached to Embassies.

To Austria-Hungary, Major William H. Allaire, U. S. A.; to France, Major T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A.; to Germany, Captain Samuel G. Shartle, U. S. A.; to Great Britain, Major Stephen L'H. Slocum, U. S. A.; to Italy, Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, U. S. A.; to Japan, Major Harry L. Hawthorne, U. S. A.; to Mexico, Captain Girard Sturtevant, U. S. A.; to Russia, Captain Nathan K. Averill, U. S. A.

Military Attaches Attached to Legations.

To the Argentine Republic, First Lieutenant John S. Hammond, U. S. A.; to Belgium, Major T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A.; to Chili, Second Lieutenant Francis A. Ruggles, U. S. A.; to China, Captain James H. Reeves, U. S. A.; to Cuba, Major Henry A. Barber, U. S. A.; to Ecuador, First Lieutenant Constant Cordier, U. S. A.; to Guatemala, Major Wallis O. Clark, U. S. A.; to Liberia, First Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, U. S. A.; to Norway, First Lieutenant William M. Colvin, U. S. A.; to Peru, First Lieutenant Constant Cordier, U. S. A.; to Sweden, First Lieutenant William M. Colvin, U. S. A.

Naval Attaches Attached to Embassies.

To Austria-Hungary, Commander Andrew T. Long, U. S. N.; to Brazil, Commander Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N.; to France, Commander Frederick L. Chapin, U. S. N.; to Germany, Lieutenant Commander F. A. Traut, U. S. N.; to Great Britain, Commander Edward Simpson, U. S. N.; to Italy, Commander Andrew T. Long, U. S. N.; to Japan, Commander John H. Shipley, U. S. N.; to Russia, Commander Frederick L. Chapin, U. S. N.

Naval Attaches Attached to Legations.

To the Argentine Republic, Commander Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N.; to Chili, Commander Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N.; to China, Commander John H. Shipley, U. S. N.

DIPLOMATS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES

Embassies.

Austria-Hungary.—Ambassador E. and P., Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervar; P. C., Counsellor of Legation, Chevalier von Loewenthal-Linau; First Secretary of Legation, Count Felix von Brusselle-Schaubeck; Second Secretary of Legation, Baron Demelter Hyde; Attaché, Count Ladislas Cziraky; Naval Attaché, Commander Baron F. Preuschen von nd zu Liebenstein. Embassy, No. 1304 18th street.

Brazil.—Ambassador E. and P., ———, Counsellor of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires, R. de Lima e Silva; Second Secretaries, G. de Vianna-Keish and J. F. de Barros Prinentel; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel A. V. de Pederneiras; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander D. R. Marques de Azevedo. Office of Embassy, No. 20 Lafayette Square.

France.—Ambassador E. and P., J. J. Jusserand; Counsellor of Embassy, M. Lefèvre-Pontalis; First Secretary, M. de Peretti de la Rocca; Third Secretary, M. Talihand; Military Attaché, Captain de Chambrun; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander Benoist d'Azy. Embassy, No. 2460 16th street.

Germany.—Ambassador E. and P., Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff; Counsellor and First Secretary, Count George von Wedel; Second Secretary, Baron von Heyl zu Herrnsheim; Attachés, A. C. Horstmann, Baron von Hardenbroeck and Count Pourtales; Military Attaché, Major Herwarth von Bittenfeld; Naval Attaché, Commander Retzman. Embasy, No. 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

Great Britain.—Ambassador E. and P., Right Hon. James Bryce, O. M.; Counsellor of Embassy, Alfred Mitchell Innes; Second Secretaries, G. Young, M. V. O., H. W. Kennard and Esmond Ovey, M. V. O.; Attaché, Lord Eustace Sutherland

Campbell Percy; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel B. R. James; Naval Attaché, Captain C. F. G. Sowerby. Embassy, No. 1300 Connecticut avenue.

Italy.—Ambassador E. and P., Marchese Cusani Confalonieri; Counsellor of Embassy, Nobile Lazzaro dei Marchesi Negrotto Cambiaso; Second Secretary, Roberto Centaro; Attaché, Augusto Rosso; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander Carlo Pfister; Commercial Delegate, G. B. Ceccato. Embassy, No. 1400 New Hampshire avenue.

Japan.—Ambassador E. and P., Baron Yasuya Uchida; Counsellor of Embassy, Keishiro Matsui; First Secretary, Masanao Hanihara; Third Secretaries, Sellchi Takahashi and Nohumori Osaki; Attaché, Nagakaga Okabe; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Kunishige Tanaka; Naval Attaché, Commander Tokutaro Hiraga. Embassy, No. 1310 N street.

Mexico.—Ambassador E. and P., Francisco Leon de la Barra; First Secretary, Luis Ricoy; Second Secretaries, German Bülle and A. Algara R. de Terreros; Third Secretaries, Ricardo Huerta and M. Armendáriz del Castillo; Military Attaché, Major Fortino M. Davila. Embassy, K street and McPherson Square.

Russia.—Ambassador E. and P., Baron Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court; Counsellor of Embassy, Prince Nicolas Koudacheff; First Secretary, Constantin Nabokoff; Second Secretary, M. de Thal, Financial Attaché; Gregory Wilenkim; Attaché, B. de Struve; Military Attaché, Colonel Baron de Bode; Naval Attaché, Commander Vassilieff. Embassy, No. 1634 I street.

Turkey.—Ambassador E. and P., Youssouf Zia Pacha; Counsellor of Embassy, R. Raïf Bey; Second Secretary, Ibrahim Rifaat Bey. Embassy, No. 1711 Connecticut avenue.

Legations.

Argentine Republic.—E. E. and M. P., Epifanio Portela; First Secretary of Legation, Jacinto S. Villegas; Second Secretary, Julian E. Portela. Legation, No. 1230 Connecticut avenue.

Belgium.—E. E. and M. P., Count Conrad de Buisseret; Secretary, Charles Symon; Attaché, Emile Casteur, Legation, No. 1719 H street.

Bolivia.—E. E. and M. P., Ignacio Calderon. Legation, No. 1633 16th street.

Chili.—E. E. and M. P., ———; First Secretary, Alberto Yoacham; Second Secretary, Alejandro Herguinigo; Naval Attaché, Captain Arturo Cuevas. Legation, No. 1104 Vermont avenue.

China.—E. E. and M. P., Chang Yin Tang; First Secretary, Yung Kwai; Second Secretary, Chung Wen Pang; Honorary Secretary, Henry K. Chang; Attachés Wu Chang, Yuan Ko-shuan; Tan Yao Fen and Chiao Chung Tan. Legation, No. 2001 19th street.

Colombia.—E. E. and M. P., Francisco de P. Borda; First Secretary, Roberto MacDouall; Second Secretary, Juan Antonio Riano. Legation, The Portland.

Costa Rica.—E. E. and M. P., Joaquin B. Calvo, Legation, No. 1329 18th street.

Cuba.—E. E. and M. P., Francisco Carrera Justiz; First Secretary, Arturo Padro y Almelda; Attaché, Mario Nunez y Mesa. Legation, The Parkwood.

Denmark.—E. E. and M. P., Count Moltke. Legation, No. 2622 16th street.

Dominican Republic.—E. E. and M. P., Emilio C. Joubert; Secretary of Legation, Arturo L. Fiallo. Legation, Stoneleigh Court.

Ecuador.—E. E. and M. P., Rafael Maria Arizaga; First Secretary, Alfredo Flores y Caamano; Second Secretary, Carlos Cordovez; Attachés, Rafael Florencio Arizaga and Daniel Cordova Toral. Legation, The Arlington.

Greece.—E. E. and M. P., L. A. Coromilas; First Secretary, Alexander Vouros. Legation, No. 2123 California avenue.

Guatemala.—E. E. and M. P., Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte; Chargé d'Affaires, Francisco Sanchez Latour; Secretary of Legation, Ramon Bengoechea. Legation, The Arlington.

Honduras.—E. E. and M. P., Dr. Luis Lazo A.; Secretary, Dr. Guillermo Moncada. Legation, No. 1830 Columbia Road.

Hayti.—E. E. and M. P., H. Pauleus Sannon; Secretary, Edgar N. Numa. Legation, No. 1429 Rhode Island avenue.

Netherlands.—E. E. and M. P., Jonkheer J. Loudon; Secretary, Jonkheer H. M. Van Weede; Attaché, Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort. Legation, No. 1901 F street.

Nicaragua.—Vacant.

Norway.—E. E. and M. P., H. H. Beryn; Secretary of Legation, O. Skybak; Attaché, Wilhelm Thorlief de Munthe de Morgenstierne. Legation, No. 1737 H street.

Panama.—E. E. and M. P., C. C. Arosemena; First Secretary, José de Obaldia, J. Attaché, Oswaldo Ramirez. Legation, The Highlands.

Persia.—E. E. and M. P., Morteza Khan; Chargé d'Affaires, Mirza Ali Kull Khan. Legation, No. 1832 16th street

Peru.—E. E. and M. P., Felipe Pardo; First Secretary, Manuel de Freyre y Santander. Legation, No. 2223 R street.

Portugal.—E. E. and M. P., Viscount de Alte; Secretary, D'Arenas de Lima. Legation, No. 2017 Massachusetts avenue.

Salvador.—E. E. and M. P., Federico Mejia; Secretary of Legation, Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero. Legation, No. 1329 18th street.

Siam.—E. E. and M. P., Phya Akharaj Varadhara; First Secretary of Legation, Edward H. Loftus; Attaché, Nai Choate. Legation, The Arlington.

Spain.—E. E. and M. P., Juan Riano y Gayangos; First Secretary, Francisco de Zea Bermudez; Second Secretary, Manuel Walls y Merino; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Nicolas Urcullu y Cervijo. Legation, No. 1519 New Hampshire avenue.

Sweden.—E. E. and M. P., Herman de Lagercrantz; Secretary of Legation, W. A. F. Ekengren. Legation, No. 1711 H street.

Switzerland.—E. E. and M. P., Dr. Paul Ritter; Secretary of Legation, Henri Martin. Legation, No. 2013 Hilyer Place.

Uruguay.—E. E. and M. P., Luis M. Lafinur; First Secretary of Legation, Alfredo de Castro. Legation, No. 1737 H street.

Venezuela.—E. E. and M. P., P. Ezequiel Rojas; First Secretaries, Esteban Gil-Borges; Attaché, Pedro Elias Aristeguieta. Legation, No. 1017 16th street.

*Corrected to Dec. 1, 1910. Addresses, if not otherwise stated, Washington, D. C.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Corrected to December 1, 1910.)

CONSULS GENERAL-AT-LARGE.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.
George H. Murphy (for North America, including Mexico and the Bermudas)	North Carolina	1906	$5,000
Fleming D. Cheshire (for Eastern Asia, including the Straits Settlements, Australia, Oceanica and the Islands of the Pacific)	New York	1906	5,000
Charles C. Eberhardt (for South America, Central America, the West Indies and Curaçao)	Kansas	1910	5,000
Alfred M. Gottschalk (for European Russia, the Balkan States, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, India as far as the western frontier of the Straits Settlements, and Africa)	New York	1908	5,000
Heaton W. Harris (for Europe, excepting Russia, the Balkan States and Greece)	Ohio	1909	5,000

CONSULS GENERAL, CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1909.
Abyssinia.					
Adis Ababa	—— —— [1](G. C.)	——	——	$3,500	——
Argentine Repnblic.					
Buenos Ayres	Rich'd M. Bartleman (C. G.)	Mass	1909	4,500	——
Rosario	Henry P. Coffin (C.)	Penn	1909	2,500	——
Austria-Hungary.					
Budapest, Hungary	Paul Nash (C. G.)	N. Y.	1908	3,500	——
Carlsbad, Austria	Will L. Lowrie (C.)	Ill.	1909	3,000	——
Fiume, Hungary	Clarence Rice Slocum (C.)	N. Y.	1908	3,500	——
Prague, Austria	Joseph I. Brittain (C.)	Ohio	1907	3,500	——
Reichenberg, Austria	William J. Pike (C.)	Penn	1910	4,000	——
Trieste, Austria	George M. Hotschick (C.)	Wis	1906	3,000	——
Vienna, Austria	Charles Denby (C. G.)	Ind	1909	6,000	——
Belgium.					
Antwerp	Henry W. Diederich (C. G.)	D. C.	1906	5,500	——
Brussels	Etheibert Watts (C. G.)	Penn	1907	5,500	——
Ghent	William P. Atwell (C.)	D. C.	1906	3,000	——
Liege	Henry Abert Johnson (C.)	D. C.	1907	3,000	——
Brazil.					
Bahia	Southard P. Warner (C.)	Md.	1909	4,000	——
Para	George H. Pickerell (C.)	Ohio	1906	4,000	——
Manaos	John H. Hamilton (A.)	N. Y.	1905	——	1,139 50
Maranhao	Joaquim M.A. dos Santos(A.)	Brazil	1908	——	144 50
Pernambuco	P. Merrill Griffith (C.)	Ohio	1910	4,000	——
Ceara	Antonio E. da Frota (A.)	Brazil	1897	——	171 00
Maceio	George Simpson (A.)	Brazil	1908	——	136 50
Natal	Henry J. Green (A.)	N. Y.	1904	——	38 00
Rio de Janeiro	Julius G. Lay (G. C.)	D. C.	1910	8,000	——
Victoria	Jean Zinzen (A.)	Brazil	1890	——	866 25
Santos	Jay White (C.)	Mich.	1909	4,000	——
Rio Grande do Sul	Jorge Vereker (A.)	Brazil	1897	——	183 50
Sao Paulo	William E. Lee (A.)	Brazil	1908	——	89 00
Chili.					
Iquique	Rea Hanna (C.)	Cal	1907	3,000	——
Antofagasta	John B. Beazley (A.)	Chili	1909	——	797 00
Arica	Tomas Bradley (A.)	Chili	1906	——	168 00
Punta Arenas	John E. Rowen (C.)	Iowa	1908	3,000	——

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed...	Year appointed...	Salary.....	Fees for year ended June 30, 1909.....
Valparaiso	Alfred A. Winslow (C.)	Ind	1906	4,500	——
Caldera	John Thomas Morong (A.)	Chili	1908	——	124 00
Coquimbo	Andrew Kerr (A.)	Chili	1898	——	295 00
Talcahuano	Joseph O. Smith (A.)	Chili	1895	——	319 00
China.					
Amoy	Julean H. Arnold (C.)	Cal	1908	4,500	——
Antung	E. Carleton Baker (C.)	Cal	1909	2,500	——
Canton	Leo Allen Bergholz (C. G.)	N. Y.	1906	5,500	——
Chefoo	John Fowler (C.)	Mass	1908	4,500	——
Tsinanfu	——— (A.)	——	——	——	18 00
Chungking	Albert W. Pontius (C.)	Minn	1910	3,500	——
Foochow	Samuel L. Gracey (C.)	Mass	1897	4,500	——
Hankow	Robert Brent Mosher (C.G.)	D. C.	1910	4,500	——
Harbin	Roger S. Greene (C.)	Mass	1909	4,000	——
Mukden	Fred D. Fisher (C. G.)	Ore	1909	4,500	——
Nanking	Wilbur T. Gracey (C.)	Mass	1910	4,000	——
Newchang	William P. Kent (C.)	Va	1910	4,500	——
Shanghai	Amos P. Wilder (C. G.)	Wis	1909	8,000	——
Swatow	Charles L. L. Williams	Ohio	1910	2,500	——
Tientsin	Sam'l S. Knabenshue (C.G.)	Ohio	1909	5,500	——
Colombia.					
Barranquilla	——— ——— (C.)	———	——	3,500	——
Medellin	Silas H. Wright (A.)	Mich	1908	——	31 00
Santa Marta	William A. Trout (A.)	Ind	1900	——	995 00
Bogota	——— ——— (C. G.)	———	——	3,500	——
Bucaramanga	Gustave Volkman (A.)	Colom	1895	——	——
Cali	Henry J. Eder (A.)	N. Y.	1902	——	——
Cucuta	——— ——— (A.)	———	——	——	——
Honda	John Owen (A.)	Colom	1903	——	——
Cartagena	Charles L. Latham (C.)	N. C.	1909	2,000	——
Costa Rica.					
Port Limon	Chester Donaldson (C.)	N. Y.	1905	2,500	——
San José	Samuel T. Lee (C.)	Mich	1909	3,000	——
Punta Arenas	Leon A. Marquez (A.)	C. R.	1904	——	721 00
Cuba.					
Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr (C.)	Neb	1902	4,500	——
Caibarien	P. B. Anderson (A.)	Penn	1903	——	665 50
Nuevitas	Dean R. Wood (A.)	N. Y.	1908	——	734 00
Sagua la Grande	John F. Jova (A.)	N. Y.	1903	——	792 50
Havana	James Linn Rodgers (C. G.)	Ohio	1907	8,000	——
Cardenas	Pedro M. Mederos (A.)	Conn	1907	——	1,062 00
Matanzas	Alfred Heydrich (A.)	N. Y.	1905	——	1,158 50
Neueva Gerona	Vervie P. Sutherland (A.)	Minn.	1910	——	——
Santiago de Cuba	Ross E. Holaday (C.)	Ohio	1902	4,500	——
Antilla	George Bayliss (A.)	Cal	1907	——	1,537 00
Baracoa	Arthur Field Lindley (A.)	N. Y.	1904	——	632 50
Manzanillo	Francis B. Bertot (A.)	N. Y.	1905	——	943 00
Denmark and Dominions.					
Copenhagen	Wallace C. Bond (C. G.)	Wyo.	1909	3,000	——
St. Thomas, West Indies	Christopher H. Payne (C.)	W. Va.	1903	3,000	——
Christiansted, St. Croix	Andrew J. Blackwood (A.)	W. I.	1893	——	69 00
Fredericksted, St. Croix Island	Robert L. Merwin (A.)	Conn	1901	——	175 50
Dominican Republic.					
Puerto Plata	Philip E. Holland (C.)	Tenn	1910	2,000	——
Monte Christi	Isaac T. Petit (A.)	D. R.	1895	——	151 00
Samana	Federico Lample (A.)	D. R.	1904	——	342 00
Santo Domingo	William W. Russell (C. G.)	D. C.	1910	——	——
Azua	John Hardy (A.)	Mass	1885	——	400 50
Macoris	Rudolf Schumacher	D. R.	1910	——	1,372 50
Sanchez	J. Enrique Leroux (A.)	D. R.	1908	——	1,168 50
Ecuador.					
Guayaquil	Herman R. Dietrich (C. G.)	Mo.	1903	4,500	——
Bahia de Caraquez	Alberto Santos (A.)	Ecuador	1900	——	452 00
Esmeraldas	George D. Hedian (A.)	N. Y.	1908	——	375 50
Manta	Max Voelcker (A.)	Ecuador	1907	——	267 00
France and Dominions.					
Algiers, Algeria	Albert W. Robert (C.)	Fla.	1909	2,500	——

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed	Year appointed	Salary	Fees for year ended June 30, 1909
Bone	George S. Burgess (A.)	Algeria	1907	—	37 00
Oran	Albert H. Elford (A.)	Algeria	1906	—	315 50
Bordeaux	Alfred K. Moe (C.)	N. J.	1909	4,000	—
Biarritz	Frederic E. Gilbert (A.)	N. Y.	1905	—	259 75
Calais	James B. Milner (C.)	Ind.	1898	3,000	—
Boulogne-sur-Mer	William Whitman (A.)	France	1903	—	414 00
Cognac	George H. Jackson (C.)	Conn.	1908	2,500	—
Gorée-Dakar, Senegal	——— (C.)	———	—	2,000	—
Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nason (C.)	Pa.	1901	2,000	—
Guadeloupe, W. Indies	Robert T. Crane (C.)	Md.	1909	2,000	—
Havre	James E. Dunning (C.)	Me.	1909	5,000	—
Cherbourg	Octave Canuet (A.)	France	1907	—	647 00
St. Malo	Raymond Moulton (A.)	N. Y.	1880	—	116 50
Limoges	Eugene L. Belisle (C.)	Mass.	1906	2,500	—
Lyons	Carl Bailey Hurst (C.)	D. C.	1910	5,000	—
Dijon	Nicolas Chapuis (A.)	N. Y.	1906	—	1,669 50
Marseilles	Alphonse Gaulin (C. G.)	R. I.	1909	5,500	—
Bastia, Corsica	Simon Damiani (A.)	U. S.	1888	—	84 00
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin (A.)	France	1901	—	1,138 00
Toulon	F. M. Mansfield (A.)	———	1909	—	509 50
Tunis, Tunis	Auguste J. Proux (A.)	Tunis	1906	—	46 00
Martinique, West Indies	Thomas R. Wallace (C.)	Iowa	1910	2,500	—
Nantes	Louis Goldschmidt (C.)	N. H.	1904	3,000	—
Angers	Leon Ponsolle (A.)	France	1904	—	993 50
Brest	A. Pitel (A.)	France	1910	—	747 00
Nice	William D. Hunter (C.)	Minn	1907	2,500	—
Paris	Frank H. Mason (C. G.)	Ohio	1905	12,000	—
Rheims	William Bardel (C.)	N. Y.	1908	3,500	—
Roubaix	Joseph E. Haven (C.)	Ill	1908	2,500	—
Caudry	Hans Dietiker (A.)	France	1891	—	554 00
Dunkirk	Benjamin Morel (A.)	France	1883	—	249 00
Lille	Christopher J. King (A.)	R. I.	1902	—	1,614 50
Rouen	Charles A. Holder (C.)	Col.	1909	2,000	—
Amiens	Charles Tassencourt (A.)	France	1904	—	92 00
Dieppe	W.P.S. Palmer-Samborne(A)	France	1907	—	141 00
Saigon, Cochin China	——— (C.)	———	—	2,000	—
St. Etienne	William H. Hunt (C.)	N. Y.	1906	2,500	—
St. Pierre, St. P. I.	Douglas Jenkins (C.)	S. C.	1908	2,000	—
Tahiti, Society Islands	North Winship (C.)	Ga	1910	2,000	—
Tamatave, Madagascar	James G. Carter (C.)	Ga	1906	2,500	—
German Empire.					
Aix la Chapelle, Prussia	Pendleton King (C.)	N. C.	1905	3,000	—
Apia, Samoa	Mason Mitchell (C.)	N. Y.	1908	3,500	—
Barmen, Prussia	George Eugene Eager (C.)	Ill	1906	3,500	—
Berlin, Prussia	Alex. M. Thackara (C. G.)	Penn	1905	8,000	—
Sorau, Prussia	George A. Makinson (A.)	Cal	1909	—	2,000 15
Bremen	William T. Fee (C.)	Ohio	1906	5,000	—
Brake, Oldenburg	Wilhelm Clemens (A.)	Ger.	1885	—	682 50
Bremerhaven, Bremen	George T. Smith (A.)	Ill	1909	—	1,814 00
Breslau, Prussia	Herman L. Spahr (C.)	S. C.	1906	2,500	—
Brunswick, Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md	1897	2,500	—
Chemnitz, Saxony	Thomas H. Norton (C.)	Ohio	1906	3,500	—
Coburg, S.-C.-Gotha	Frank Dillingham (C. G.)	Cal	1906	4,500	—
Sonneberg, S.-M.	F. J. Dietzman (A.)	Mass	1909	—	3,493 50
Cologne, Prussia	Hiram J. Dunlap (C.)	Ill	1905	3,500	—
Dresden, Saxony	T. St. John Gaffney (C. G.)	N. Y.	1905	4,500	—
Erfurt, Prussia	Ralph C. Busser (C.)	Penn	1909	2,500	—
Frankfort-o-M., Prus.	Frank D. Hill (C. G.)	Minn	1910	5,500	—
Cassel, Prussia	Gustav C. Kothe (A.)	Kan	1894	—	926 46
Wiesbaden, Prussia	John B. Brewer (A.)	N. Y.	1903	—	2,059 47
Hamburg	Robert P. Skinner (C. G.)	Ohio	1908	8,000	—
Kiel, Prussia	Paul H. J. Sartori (A.)	Ger	1899	—	302 00
Lubeck	Wolfgang Gaederts (A.)	Ger	1903	—	478 50
Hanover, Prussia	Robert J. Thompson (C.)	Ill	1906	3,000	—
Kehl, Baden	Frank S. Hanrah (C.)	Ill	1910	3,000	—
Leipzig, Saxony	Albert R. Morawetz (C.)	Ariz	1910	4,000	—
Gera, Reuss-Schleitz	Charles Neuer (A.)	N. Y.	1904	—	2,859 50
Magdeburg, Prussia	Alfred W. Donegan (C.)	Ala	1910	2,500	—
Mannheim, Baden	Samuel H. Shank (C.)	Ind	1907	3,500	—
Neustadt-an-der Hardt, Bavaria	Leopold Blum (A.)	Ger	1893	—	792 00
Munich, Bavaria	Thomas W. Peters (C. G.)	D. C.	1907	4,500	—

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed	Year appointed	Salary	Fees for year ended June 30, 1909
Nuremberg, Bavaria	George N. Ifft (C.)	Ohio	1907	4,000	——
Plauen, Saxony	Edward D. Winslow (C.)	Ill	1910	4,000	——
Markneukirchen, Sax.	W. Bruce Wallace (A.)	Iowa	1908	——	2,279 50
Berlin, Prussia	Wm. C. Teichmann (C.)	Mo	1909	2,500	——
Danzig, Prussia	Ernst A. Claaszen (A.)	Ger	1902	——	252 00
Königsberg, Prussia	Alexander Eckhardt (A.)	N. Y.	1899	——	2,541 50
Swinemünde, Prussia	Wilhelm Potenberg (A.)	Ger	1907	——	81 00
Stuttgart, Wurtemberg	Edward Higgins (C.)	Mass	1907	4,000	——
Tsingtau, China	James C. McNally (C.)	Penn	1910	4,000	——
Great Britain and Dominions.					
Aden, Arabia	Charles K. Moser (C.)	Va	1909	2,500	——
Hodeida	Erich Lindenmeyer (A.)	Arabia	1907	——	250 00
Auckland, New Zealand	William A. Prickitt (C. G.)	N. J.	1905	4,500	——
Christchurch	Frank Graham (A.)	N. Z.	1903	——	295 50
Dunedin	Freder'k O. Bridgeman (A.)	N. Z.	1900	——	345 50
Wellington	C. Harcourt Turner	N. Z.	1910	——	259 00
Barbados, West Indies	Chester W. Martin (C.)	Mich	1908	3,000	——
Roseau, Dominica	Henry A. Frampton (A.)	Domin	1896	——	355 50
St. Lucia	William Peter (A.)	S. Lucia	1873	——	1,082 00
St. Vincent	Ernest A. Richards (A.)	St. Vin	1897	——	42 00
Belfast, Ireland	Hunter Sharp (C.)	N. C.	1910	5,000	——
Londonderry	Philip O'Hagan (A.)	Ireland	1908	——	966 50
Belize, Honduras	William L. Avery (C.)	Mont.	1898	2,500	——
Birmingham, England	Albert Halstead (C.)	D. C.	1906	4,500	——
Kidderminster	James Morton (A.)	England	1870	——	774 50
Redditch	William U. Brewer (A.)	Penn	1905	——	1,600 00
Bombay, India	Edwin S. Cunningham (C.)	Tenn	1910	4,000	——
Bradford, England	Augustus E. Ingram (C.)	Cal.	1909	3,500	——
Bristol, England	Homer M. Byington (C.)	Conn.	1909	2,000	——
Burslem, England	Edward B. Walker (C.)	N. Y.	1906	3,000	——
Calcutta, India	William H. Michael (C. G.)	Nebr.	1905	6,000	——
Chitagong	John L. Brown (A.)	India	1901	——	30 00
Calgary, Alberta	E. Scott Hotchkiss (C.)	Wis.	1906	3,000	——
Lethbridge	Walter R. Dobbin (A.)	Iowa	1908	——	1,111 00
Campbellton, N. B.	Theodosius Botkin (C.)	Utah	1907	2,000	——
Paspebiac	Daniel Bisson (A.)	Canada	1889	——	421 00
Cape Town C. of G. H.	Richard Guenther (C. G.)	Wis	1910	6,000	——
Cardiff, Wales	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal.	1907	2,500	——
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Frank Deedmeyer (C.)	Ala.	1909	2,000	——
Summerside	Nell Sinclair (A.)	P. E. I.	1907	——	373 50
Colombo, Ceylon	William C. Mageissen (C.)	Minn.	1909	3,000	——
Cork (Q'nstown), Irel'd.	George E. Chamberlin (C.)	N. Y.	1910	2,500	——
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow (A.)	Ireland	1896	——	558 50
Cornwall, Ontario	Henry C. A. Damm (C.)	Tenn.	1909	2,000	——
Dawson, Yukon Territ'y	George C. Cole (C.)	W. Va.	1906	5,000	——
Dublin, Ireland	Edward L. Adams (C.)	N. Y.	1909	4,000	——
Galway	Robert A. Tennant (A.)	Ireland	1901	——	380 50
Dundee, Scotland	William Hardeman Dennison (C.)	Ohio	1910	4,000	——
Aberdeen	William P. Quann (A.)	Minn	1906	——	3,126 58
Dunfermline, Scotland	Howard D. Van Sant (C.)	N. J.	1910	3,000	——
Durban, Natal	Nathaniel B. Stewart (C.)	Ga.	1910	3,500	——
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming (C)	Ohio	1897	3,500	——
Fernie, Br. Columbia	Frank C. Denison (C.)	Vt.	1908	2,000	——
Fort Erie, Ontario	Horace J. Harvey (C.)	N. Y.	1902	2,000	——
Georgetown, Guiana	Arthur J. Clare (C.)	D. C.	1908	3,500	——
Cayenne	Frederic C. Rambaud (A.)	Guiana	1910	——	15 00
Paramaribo	Henry L. Hirschfeld (A.)	Guiana	1909	——	1,025 50
Gibraltar, Spain	Richard L. Sprague (C.)	Mass.	1901	2,500	——
Glasgow, Scotland	John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis.	1908	4,500	——
Greenock	James A. Love (A.)	Scotland	1891	——	288 75
Troon	Peter H. Waddell (A.)	Scotland	1896	——	962 50
Halifax, Nova Scotia	James W. Ragsdale (C. G.)	Cal.	1909	4,500	——
Bridgewater	William H. Owen (A.)	N. S.	1872	——	528 00
Liverpool	Jason M. Mack (A.)	N. S.	1895	——	239 50
Lunenberg	Daniel J. Rudolf (A.)	N. S.	1907	——	677 50
Pictou	John R. Davies (A.)	N. S.	1897	——	57 00
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene (C.)	R. I.	1898	2,500	——
St. George	William H. Potter (A.)	Penn	1909	——	149 50
Hamilton, Ontario	James M. Shepard (C.)	Mich.	1897	3,000	——
Brantford	Martin W. McEwen (A.)	Canada	1904	——	1,398 50
Galt	James Ryerson (A.)	Canada	1899	——	1,531 00

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Hobart, Tasmania	Henry D. Baker (C.)	Ill.	1907	2,000	—
Hongkong, China	George E. Anderson (C. G.)	Ill	1910	8,000	—
Huddersfield, England	Frederick I. Bright (C.)	Ohio	1906	3,000	—
Hull, England	Walter C. Hamm (C.)	Penn.	1903	2,500	—
Johannesburg, Transv'l.	Edwin N. Gunsaulus (C.)	Ohio	1908	5,000	—
Bloemfontein, O. R. C.	Arthur E. Fichardt (A.)	So. Africa	1907	—	9 00
Karachi, India	Stuart K. Lupton (C.)	Tenn.	1909	3,000	—
Kingston, Jamaica	Nicholas R. Snyder (C.)	Penn	1910	4,500	—
Montego Bay	Harry M. Doubleday (A.)	N. Y.	1907	—	1,037 50
Port Morant	Cecil C. Langlois (A.)	Jamaica	1901	—	1,357 50
St. Ann's Bay	Anthony B. D. Rerrie (A.)	Jamaica	1902	—	1,102 00
Kingston, Ontario	Felix S. S. Johnson (C.)	N. J.	1910	2,500	—
Deseronto	Frank Brennan (A.)	Canada	1908	—	154 50
Trenton	Stephen J. Young (A.)	Canada	1891	—	721 50
Leeds, England	Benjamin F. Chase (C.)	Penn.	1909	2,500	—
Liverpool, England	Horace L. Washington (C.)	D. C.	1909	8,000	—
Holyhead	Richard D. Robers (A.)	Wales	1909	—	—
St. Helens	Ernest L. Phillips (A.)	Ill	1908	—	1,500 00
London, England	John L. Griffiths (C. G.)	Ind.	1909	12,000	—
Dover	Frederick Crundall (A.)	England	1908	—	124 50
Madras, India	——— ——— (C.)	———	—	3,000	—
Malta, Maltese Islands.	James O. Laing (C.)	Mo.	1910	2,500	—
Manchester, England	Church Howe (C.)	Neb.	1907	6,000	—
Melbourne, Australia	John F. Jewell (C.)	Ill.	1908	3,000	—
Adelaide	George H. Prosser (A.)	So. Aust.	1907	—	130 00
Fremantle, W. Aus.	Frank R. Perrot (A.)	Cal	1904	—	42 50
Moncton, N. Brunswick	Michael J. Hendrick (C.)	N. Y.	1908	2,000	—
Newcastle	Byron N. Call (A.)	Canada	1904	—	1,353 50
Parrsboro	Hugh Gillespie (A.)	Canada	1909	—	975 00
Montreal, Quebec	William H. Bradley (C. G.)	Ill.	1907	6,000	—
Hemmingford	Wellington W. Wark (A.)	Canada	1885	—	128 50
Huntingdon	John Dineen (A.)	Canada	1895	—	390 50
Nassau, N. P.	Julian Potter (C.)	N. Y.	1903	3,000	—
Albert Town	José G. Maura (A.)	Baha	1898	—	202 50
Dunmore Town	Samuel M. Sweeting (A.)	Baha	1906	—	85 00
Governor's Harbor	Abner W. Griffin (A.)	Baha	1896	—	89 00
Mathewtown	John Philbrick (A.)	N. H.	1909	—	377 50
Newcastle, N. S. Wales	George B. Killmaster (C.)	Mich.	1908	3,000	—
Brisbane, Queensland	James W. Collins (A.)	Queens	1909	—	773 50
Townsville, Q'sland	——— ——— (A.)	———	—	—	207 50
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Horace W. Metcalf (C.)	Me.	1897	3,000	—
West Hartlepool	Hans C. Nielsen (A.)	England	1899	—	667 50
Niagara Falls, Ont	William H. H. Webster (C.)	N. Y.	1903	2,000	—
Nottingham	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1910	4,500	—
Derby	Charles K. Eddowes (A.)	England	1882	—	1,076 50
Leicester	Samuel S. Partridge (A.)	England	1891	—	1,193 00
Orillia, Ont	Harry P. Dill (C.)	Me.	1908	2,500	—
Midland	Ronald F. White (A.)	Canada	1907	—	1,842 00
North Bay, Nipissing.	Edgar C. Wakefield (A.)	Me	1906	—	4,045 00
Parry Sound	Walter R. Foot (A.)	Canada	1892	—	573 50
Ottawa, Ont	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt.	1903	6,000	—
Arnprior	[illegible] B. Murphy (A.)	N. C.	1909	—	3,424 50
Owen Sound, Ont	Augustus G. Seyfert (C.)	Penn.	1908	2,500	—
Plymouth, Eng	Joseph G. Stephens (C.)	Ind.	1897	2,500	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	Julius D. Dreher (C.)	S. C.	1910	3,000	—
Port Maria	Alfred Savarlau (A.)	Jamaica	1905	—	3,032 00
Port Elizabeth, S. A.	Ernest A. Wakefield (C.)	Me	1910	3,500	—
East London	William H. Fuller (A.)	Cape Col.	1884	—	42 00
Port Louis, Mauritius	——— ——— (C.)	———	—	2,000	—
Prescott, Ont	Martin R. Sackett (C.)	N. Y.	1903	2,500	—
Quebec	Gebhard Willrich (C.)	Wis.	1909	3,500	—
Victoriaville	George E. Beaudet (A.)	Cal	1902	—	2,976 50
Rangoon, India	Maxwell K. Moorhead (C.)	Penn	1910	3,500	—
Rimouski, Quebec	Frederick M. Ryder (C.)	Conn.	1908	3,500	—
Cabano	Thomas T. Hammond (A.)	Me	1906	—	3,178 50
Edmunston	J. Adolphe Guy (A.)	N. B.	1896	—	2,919 00
St. John, N. B.	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1910	3,000	—
Fredericton	W. Porter Boyd (A.)	Mo	1908	—	4,244 00
St. John's, N. F.	James S. Benedict (C.)	N. Y.	1907	2,500	—
St. John's, Quebec	Andrew J. McConnico (C.)	Miss.	1909	2,000	—
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough (C.)	Me.	1897	2,000	—
Campobello Island	John J. Alexander (A.)	Me	1887	—	258 50

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Sandaken, N. Borneo	Orlando H. Baker (C.)	Iowa	1908	3,000	——
Kudat	—— —— (A.)	——	——	——	——
Sarnia, Ont	Fred C. Slater (C.)	Kan.	1909	2,500	——
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	George W. Shotts (C.)	Mich.	1906	2,500	——
Sudbury	David M. Brodie (A.)	Canada	1907	——	1,612 00
Sheffield	Charles N. Daniels (C.)	Conn.	1903	3,000	——
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Paul Lang (C.)	N. H.	1897	3,500	——
Beebe Junction	Hoel S. Beebe (A.)	Vt.	1909	——	1,993 50
Cookshire	William F. Given (A.)	D. C.	1898	——	1,645 00
Megantic	Henry W. Albro (A.)	Canada	1898	——	778 50
Waterloo	Arthur S. Newell	Ill.	1910	——	439 00
Sierra Leone, W. A.	William J. Yerby (C.)	Tenn.	1906	2,000	——
Singapore, S. S.	James T. Dubois (C. G.)	Penn.	1909	4,500	——
Penang	Otto Schule (A.)	S. S.	1907	——	1,197 00
Southampton,	Albert W. Swalm (C.)	Iowa	1903	4,500	——
Jersey	E. B. Renouf (A.)	Jersey	1892	——	56 00
Weymouth	Frederick W. Fuller (A.)	England	1902	——	317 00
Suva, Fiji Islands	—— ——)C.)	——	——	2,000	——
Swansea, Wales	C. Ludlow Livingston (C.)	Penn	1910	3,000	——
Sydney, N. S. W.	John P. Bray (C. G.)	N. Dak.	1908	5,500	——
Sydney, Nova Scotia	John E. Kehl (C.)	Ohio	1908	3,000	——
Canso	Alfred W. Hart (A.)	N. S.	1885	——	263 50
Louisburg	Henry C. V. Le Vatte (A.)	N. S.	1898	——	501 00
Port Hawkesbury	Alexander Bain (A.)	N. S.	1886	——	460 00
Toronto, Ont	Robert S. Chilton, jr. (C.)	D. C.	1905	4,000	——
Peterborough	Frank J. Bell (A.)	Canada	1906	——	1,656 00
Trinidad, West Indies	Franklin D. Hale (C.)	Vt.	1909	3,000	——
Brighton, Trinidad	Robert F. Bishop, jr. (A.)	Ohio	1909	——	——
Grenada	P. J. Dean (A.)	Grenada	1891	——	514 50
Turks Island, W. I.	Joseph A. Howells (C.)	Ohio	1905	2,000	——
Cockburn Harbor	Cleophas Hunt Durham (A.)	T. Isl.	1896	——	112 50
Salt Cay	—— —— (A.)	——	——	——	42 50
Vancouver, B. C.	David Wilber (C. G.)	N. Y.	1910	4,500	——
Nelson	Walter S. Riblet (A.)	Wash	1902	——	762 00
White Horse, Y. T.	George B. Edwards (A.)	Ill.	1910	——	——
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith (C.)	Ill.	1897	4,000	——
Cumberland	George W. Clinton (A.)	Penn	1898	——	231 50
Nanaimo	Joseph H. Pashley (A.)	U. S.	1906	——	1,304 00
Windsor, Ont	Harry A. Conant (C.)	Mich	1905	2,500	——
Winnipeg, Manitoba	John Edward Jones (C. G.)	D. C.	1908	4,500	——
Emerson	Duncan McArthur (A.)	Canada	1889	——	966 50
Fort William, Ont	C. W. Jarvis (A.)	Canada	1895	——	846 50
Kenora, Ont.	Rupert H. Moore (A.)	Canada	1909	——	573 00
Port Arthur	Alex. J. McComber (A.)	Canada	1909	——	——
Yarmouth, N. S.	Alfred J. Fleming (C.)	Mo.	1907	2,500	——
Annapolis Royal	Jacob M. Owen (A.)	N. S.	1872	——	407 50
Barrington Passage	Thomas W. Robertson (A.)	N. S.	1892	——	322 50
Digby	William B. Stewart (A.)	N. S.	1873	——	463 00
Greece.					
Athens	William H. Gale (C. G.)	Va	1910	3,000	——
Patras	Arthur B. Cooke (C.)	S. C.	1910	2,000	——
Corfu	Charles E. Hancock (A.)	Greece	1902	——	26 00
Guatemala.					
Guatemala	George A. Bucklin, jr. (C.)	Okla	1910	3,500	——
Champerico	Michael F. Friely (A.)	Guat	1909	——	1,297 50
Livingston	Edward Reed (A.)	Cal	1901	——	1,281 50
Ocos	Samuel Wolford (A.)	Cal	1898	——	633 00
San José de Guatemala	Robert Clarke (A.)	Guat	1910	——	1,272 00
Hayti.					
Cape Haytien	Lemuel W. Livingston (C.)	Fla.	1898	2,000	——
Gonaives	J. William Woël (A.)	Mass	1899	——	379 50
Port de Paix	Carl Abégg (A.)	N. Y.	1896	——	286 00
Port-au-Prince	John B. Terres (C.)	N. Y.	1904	3,000	——
Aux Cayes	Adolph Strohm (A.)	Hayti	1906	——	299 50
Jacmel	Louis Vital (A.)	Conn	1904	——	344 00
Jeremie	St. Charles Villedrouin (A.)	N. Y.	1903	——	453 00
Petit Goave	L. Kampmeyer (A.)	Hayti	1899	——	186 50
Honduras.					
Celba	Allen Gard (C.)	N. J.	1910	2,000	——
Bonacca	Sandy Kirkconnell (A.)	Hond	1906	——	282 50
Roatan	Oliver L. Hardgrave (A.)	Fla	1910	——	308 50
Tela	Wallace C. Hutchinson (A.)	N. Y.	1905	——	421 50

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Truxillo	John T. Glynn (A.)	La	1899	——	154 50
Puerto Cortes	Claude I. Dawson (C.)	S. C.	1910	2,500	——
San Pedro Sula	J. M. Mitchell, jr. (A.)	Penn.	1891	——	60 00
Tegucigalpa	Arminius T. Haeberle (C.)	Mo	1910	2,500	——
Amapala	Georg Schmuck (A.)	Hond	1909	——	415 50
San Juancito	—— —— (A.)	——	——	——	——
Italy.					
Catania	Arthur Garrels (C.)	Mo	1910	3,000	——
Florence	Leo J. Keena (C.)	Mich	1910	3,000	——
Genoa	James A. Smith (C. G.)	Vt.	1908	4,500	——
Leghorn	Ernest A. Man (C.)	Fla.	1907	3,000	——
Carrara	Felix A. Dalmes (A.)	N. Y.	1910	——	1,546 00
Milan	Charles M. Caughy (C.)	Md.	1909	4,000	——
Naples	William W. Handley (C.)	N. Y.	1910	4,000	——
Bari	Henry M. Haigh (A.)	N. Y.	1907	——	875 50
Capri	Thomas Spencer Jerome (A.)	Mich	1901	——	20 50
Palermo	Fernando de Soto (C.)	Cal	1910	3,500	——
Rome	Chapman Coleman (C.)	Ky.	1908	3,500	——
Turin	Albert H. Michelson (C.)	Mass.	1906	2,000	——
Venice	James Venner Long (C.)	Penn.	1910	2,000	——
Japan.					
Dalny, Manchuria	——, ——, (C.)	——	——	3,500	——
Kobé	George West (C.)	D. C.	1910	5,000	——
Yokkaichi	W. de L. Kingsbury (A.)	Cal	1909	——	——
Nagasaki	Carl F. Deichman (C.)	Mo.	1909	3,500	——
Seoul, Korea	George H. Scidmore (C.G.)	Wis.	1909	5,500	——
Tamsui, Formosa	Samuel C. Reat (C.)	Ill.	1909	3,000	——
Yokohama	Thomas Sammons (C. G.)	Wash.	1909	6,000	——
Hakodate	Edward Julian King (A.)	N. Y.	1904	——	122 00
Kongo, Independent State of.					
Boma	—— —— (C. G.)	——	——	4,500	——
Liberia.					
Monrovia	William D. Crum (C. G.[1])	S. C.	1910	——	——
Mexico.					
Acapulco, Guerrero	—— —— (C.)	——	——	2,500	——
Aguascalientes	A. Donaldson Smith (C.)	N. C.	1910	2,000	——
Zacatecas	Frederick Steinkrüger (A.)	Mexico	1909	——	64 50
Chihuahua	Marion Letcher (C.)	Ga.	1910	2,500	——
Parral	James I. Long (A.)	Penn	1895	——	443 00
Ciudad Juarez	Thomas D. Edwards (C.)	So. Dak.	1905	2,500	——
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	—— —— (C.)	——	——	2,500	——
Ecquillas	Edwin L. Byrd (A.)	Tex	1910	——	——
Durango	Charles M. Freeman (C.)	N. H.	1907	2,000	——
Topia	Thomas J. Lawrence (A.)	Nev	1910	——	——
Torreon	George C. Carothers (A.)	Tex	1902	——	1,464 50
Ensenada, Lower California	George B. Schmucker (C.)	Fla.	1909	2,000	——
Frontera, Tabasco	Alphonse J. Lespinasse (C.)	N. Y.	1908	3,000	——
Guadalajara, Jalisco	Samuel E. Magill (C.)	Ill.	1908	3,500	——
Hermosillo, Sonora	Louis Hostetter (C.)	Neb.	1905	2,000	——
Alamos	Marion S. MacCarthy (A.)	Col	1908	——	177 00
Guaymas	Charles D. Taylor (A.)	N. Y.	1906	——	877 00
La Paz	Lucien N. Sullivan (C.)	Penn.	1909	2,000	——
Manzanillo	—— —— (C.)	——	——	2,000	——
Matamoras	Jesse H. Johnson (C.)	Tex	1910	2,500	——
Mazatlan	William E. Alger (C.)	Mass.	1909	2,500	——
Mexico	Arnold Shanklin (C. G.)	Mo.	1909	6,000	——
Guanajuato	Norman Rowe (A.)	N. Y.	1907	——	312 00
Oaxaca	Ezra M. Lawton (A.)	Ohio	1908	——	317 00
Puebla	William M. Chambers (A.)	Penn	1909	——	877 50
Monterey	Philip C. Hanna (C. G.)	Iowa	1899	3,500	——
Nogales	Alexander V. Dye (C.)	Mo.	1909	2,500	——
Cananea	George A. Wiswall (A.)	Ill	1909	——	2,659 50
Nuevo Laredo	Alonzo B. Garrett (C.)	W. Va.	1901	2,500	——
Progreso	George B. McGoogan (C.)	Ind.	1909	3,000	——
Campeche	Rafael Ramirez (A.)	Mexico	1907	——	200 50
Laguna de Terminos	Robert S. Boyd (A.)	Ga	1906	——	459 50
Salina Cruz	Lewis W. Haskell (C.)	S. C.	1910	2,000	——
Puerto Mexico	Chauncey M. Canada (A.)	Ind	1909	——	1,713 25
Saltillo	Thomas W. Voetter (C.)	New Mex.	1907	2,000	——

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed	Year appointed	Salary	Fees for year ended June 30, 1909
San Luis Potosi	Wilbert L. Bonney (C.)	Ill	1910	2,500	——
Tampico	Clarence A. Miller (C.)	Mo	1910	3,000	——
Victoria	—— (A.)	——	——	——	155 50
Tapachula	Al. W. Brickwood, jr. (C.)	Ariz.	1909	2,000	——
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada (C.)	Ind.	1897	4,500	——
Morocco.					
Tangier	Maxwell Blake (C. G.)	Mo.	1910	3,500	——
Casa Blanca	Conrad H. Toel (A.)	Morocco	1904	——	152 00
Mogador	George Broome (A.)	Morocco	1891	——	241 00
Netherlands and Dominions.					
Amsterdam	Frank W. Mahin (C.)	Iowa	1910	5,000	——
Batavia, Java	Bradstreet S. Rairden (C.)	Me.	1900	3,000	——
Macassar, Celebes	Wiebe P. de Jong (A.)	Celebes	1906	——	247 00
Padang, Sumatra	Johann C. Bijleveld (A.)	Sumatra	1910	——	700 00
Samarang	James Richard Owen (A.)	Java	1910	——	1,070 50
Soerabaya	Benjamin N. Powell (A.)	Java	1897	——	1,550 50
Curacao, West Indies	Elias H. Cheney (C.)	N. H.	1899	2,500	——
Bonaire	Gottlob W. Hellmund (A.)	Bonaire	1900	——	82 00
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe (C. G.)	Minn.	1902	5,500	——
Flushing	Pieter F. Auer (A.)	Neth	1899	——	191 00
Luxemburg	Ernest Derulle (A.)	N. Y.	1904	——	230 50
Scheveningen	Anders C. Nelson (A.)	Ill	1910	——	——
Nicaragua.					
Bluefields	Thomas P. Moffat (C.)	N. Y.	1909	3,500	——
Cape Gracias à Dios	Edwin W. Trimmer (C.)	N. Y.	1905	2,000	——
Corinto	James W. Johnson (C.)	Fla.	1909	3,000	——
Managua	José de Olivares (C.)	Mo.	1906	3,000	——
Matagalpa	Wm. H. De Savigny (A.)	Minn	1905	——	5 00
San Juan del Sur	Charles Holmann (A.)	Nic	1886	——	192 50
Norway.					
Bergen	Bertil M. Rasmusen (C.)	Iowa	1910	2,500	——
Christiania	Henry Bordewich (C. G.)	Minn.	1900	3,000	——
Christiansand	Börre Rosenkilde (A.)	Norway	1910	——	390 00
Trondhjem	Claus Berg (A.)	Norway	1898	——	580 50
Stavanger	P. Emerson Taylor (C.)	Neb	1910	2,000	——
Oman.					
Maskat	John A. Ray (C.)	Tex.	1909	2,000	——
Panama.					
Colon	James C. Kellogg (C.)	La.	1905	4,000	——
Bocas del Toro	Paul Osterhout (A.)	Tex	1908	——	1,739 50
Panama	Alban G. Snyder (C. G.)	W. Va.	1909	5,500	——
Santiago	Nathaniel I. Hill (A.)	U. S.	1904	——	——
Paraguay.					
Asuncion	Cornelius Ferris, jr. (C.)	Col.	1909	2,000	——
Persia.					
Tabriz	Gordon Paddock (C.)	N. Y.	1910	3,000	——
Teheran	John Tyler (A.)	Persia	1906	——	51 50
Peru.					
Callao	Wm. H. Robertson (C. G.)	Va	1910	4,500	——
Cerro de Pasco	Joseph H. Fleming (A.)	Ohio	1908	——	88 00
Mollendo	William Morrison (A.)	Peru	1910	——	611 50
Paita	Charles B. G. Wilson (A.)	Peru	1908	——	1,388 50
Salaverry	Cecil H. H. Caldicott (A.)	Peru	1905	——	439 00
Iquitos	—— (C.)	——	——	3,000	——
Portugal and Dominions.					
Lisbon	Louis H. Aymé (C. G.)	Ill.	1906	3,500	——
Oporto	William H. Stuve (A.)	Portugal	1908	——	1,037 00
St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands	J. B. Guimaraes (A.)	C. V. I.	1895	——	158 00
Lorenco Marquez, East Africa	Geo. A. Chamberlain (C.)	N. M.	1909	5,000	——
St. Michael's, Azores	Edward A. Creevey (C.)	Conn.	1908	3,000	——
Fayal	Moyses Benarus (A.)	Azores	1899	——	252 00
Terceira	Thomé de Castro (A.)	Azores	1908	——	149 50
Rumania.					
Bucharest	Roland B. Harvey (C. G.)	Md.	1909	——	——
Russia.					
Batum	Alexander Heingartner (C.)	Ohio	1908	2,500	——
Moscow	John H. Snodgrass (C. G.)	W. Va.	1909	5,500	——

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed	Year appointed	Salary	Fees for year ended June 30, 1909
Omsk	Adolph F. Reinecke (A.)	No. Dak.	1908	—	—
Odessa	John H. Grout (C.)	Mass.	1908	3,500	—
Rostoff-on-Don	George R. Martin (A.)	Russia	1903	—	87 00
Riga	William F. Doty (C.)	N. J.	1910	3,000	—
Libau	Alfred Seligmann (A.)	Russia	1908	—	928 00
St. Petersburg	Jacob E. Conner (C.)	Iowa	1909	3,500	—
Helsingfors, Finland	Victor Ek (A.)	Russia	1906	—	566 00
Revel	Christian Rotermann (A.)	Russia	1902	—	56 00
Vladivostok, Siberia	Lester Maynard (C.)	Cal.	1908	3,500	—
Warsaw	Thos. E. Heenan (C.)	Minn.	1909	4,000	—
Salvador.					
San Salvador	Thomas D. Dahney ([2]C. G.)	La	1910	—	—
Servia.					
Belgrade	Robert S. S. Bergh (C.)	N. Dak.	1908	3,000	—
Siam.					
Bangkok	G. Cornell Tarler ([2]G. C.)	N. Y.	1909	—	—
Spain and Dominions.					
Barcelona	Henry H. Morgan (C. G.)	La	1909	5,500	—
Bilbao	H. A. McBride (A.)	Mich	1909	—	1,334 00
Palma de Mallorca	Juan Morey y Cabanellas (A.)	Spain	1909	—	666 00
Tarragona	Louis J. Agostini (A.)	Cal	1899	—	798 50
Jeres de la Frontera	Percival Gassett (C.)	D. C.	1908	2,500	—
Madrid	Charles L. Hoover (C.)	Mo.	1909	2,500	—
Corunna	Enrique Fraga (A.)	Spain	1906	—	415 00
Vigo	Enrique Mulder (A.)	Spain	1900	—	776 00
Malaga	Edward J. Norton (C.)	Tenn.	1909	3,000	—
Almeria	——— ——— (A.)	———	—	—	2,087 00
Seville	Charles S. Winans (C.)	Mich.	1909	3,000	—
Cadiz	James Sanderson (A.)	Spain	1908	—	569 50
Huelva	William J. Alcock (A.)	Spain	1901	—	1,016 00
Teneriffe, C. I.	——— ——— (C.)	———	—	2,500	—
Grand Canary	Peter Swanston (A.)	Can. Isl.	1900	—	598 75
Valencia	Robert Fraser, jr. (C.)	Penn.	1909	2,500	—
Alicante	Henry W. Carey (A.)	Spain	1905	—	829 50
Carthagena	——— ——— (A.)	———	—	—	83 00
Denia	Luis Tono (A.)	Spain	1906	—	397 50
Sweden.					
Gothenburg	Stuart J. Fuller (C.)	Wis	1909	2,500	—
Malmö	Hugo Lindgren (A.)	Sweden	1903	—	647 50
Stockholm	——— ——— (C. G.)	———	—	3,500	—
Sundsvall	Ernst H. Amnéus (A.)	Sweden	1908	—	67 50
Switzerland.					
Basel	George Gifford (C.)	Me	1884	3,500	—
Berne	George Heimrod (C.)	Neb	1908	3,500	—
Geneva	Francis B. Keene (C.)	Wis	1905	3,500	—
Vevey	Theodore F. Dwight (A.)	Mass	1904	—	1,176 00
St. Gall	Dominic I. Murphy (C.)	D. C.	1909	4,500	—
Zurich	Robert E. Mansfield (C. G.)	Ind.	1909	4,500	—
Lucerne	Julius Hartman (A.)	Switz	1909	—	125 50
Turkey and Dominions.					
Aleppo, Syria	Jesse B. Jackson (C.)	Ohio	1908	3,000	—
Alexandretta	John T. Peristiany (A.)	Turkey	1908	—	75 50
Alexandria, Egypt	David R. Birch (C.)	Penn	1908	3,500	—
Bagdad	Frederick Simpich (C.)	Wash.	1909	2,000	—
Bassorah	Samuel Dods (A.)	Turkey	1910	—	117 00
Beirut, Syria	W. Stanley Hollis (C. G.)	Mass.	1910	4,500	—
Damascus	Nasif Meshaka (A.)	Syria	1870	—	374 50
Haifa	Theodore J. Struve (A.)	N. Y.	1906	—	44 50
Tripoli	Ira Harris (A.)	N. Y.	1899	—	121 00
Cairo, Egypt	Peter Augustus Jay ([3]G. C.)	R. I.	1909	—	—
Assioot	George Wissa Bey (A.)	Egypt	1903	—	12 00
Port Said	Harry Broadbent (A.)	Egypt	1900	—	665 00
Suez	Frederick T. Peake (A.)	Egypt	1905	—	607 50
Constantinople	Gabriel Ble Rayndal (C. G.)	S. Dak.	1910	6,000	—
Dardanelles	Alfred R. Grech (A.)	———	—	—	4 00
Harput	William W. Masterson (C.)	Ky.	1908	3,000	—
Jerusalem, Syria	William Coffin (C.)	Ky.	1910	3,000	—
Jaffa	Jacob Hardegg	Turkey	1910	—	92 50
Mersine	Edward I. Nathan (C.)	Penn.	1909	2,500	—
Saloniki	George Horton (C.)	Ill.	1910	3,500	—
Sivas	——— (C.)	———	—	2,000	—

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed	Year appointed	Salary	Fees for year ended June 30, 1909
Smyrna	Ernest L. Harris (C. G.)	Ill	1908	3,500	——
Trebizond	Mlle A. Jewett (C.)	Mass	1905	2,500	——
Samsoun	William Peter (A.)	Turkey	1906	——	383 00
Tripoli	John Q. Wood (C.)	Hawaii	1910	2,500	——
Uruguay.					
Montevideo	Frederic W. Goding (C.)	Ill	1907	3,500	——
Venezuela.					
La Guayra	Isaac A. Manning (C.)	Ore.	1909	3,000	——
Barcelona	Ignacio H. Baiz (A.)	Venez.	1881	——	75 00
Caracas	H. T. Arthur Schoenfeld	D. C.	1910	——	145 00
Carupano	José Blasini (A.)	Venez.	1904	——	160 00
Ciudad Bolivar	Robert Henderson (A.)	Venez.	1893	——	789 00
Guanoco	William D. Fowler (A.)	Utah	1910	——	——
Maracaibo	Ralph J. Totten (C.)	Tenn.	1910	2,500	——
Coro	——— (A.)	———	———	——	217 50
Tovar	Frederick F. Burchard (A.)	Venez	1907	——	——
Valera	——— (A.)	———	———	——	——
Puerto Cabello	Herbert R. Wright (C.)	Iowa	1909	2,000	——
Zanzibar.					
Zanzibar	Alexander W. Weddell (C.)	Va.	1910	2,500	——

Consular Assistants.

PLACE.	NAME.	Whence appointed	Date of commission	Compensation
London	Richard Westacott	Mass	[4]Nov. 21, 1898	$1,800
Paris	Dean B. Mason	Ohio	[4]June 8, 1899	1,800
Washington	Maddin Summers	Tenn	[4]July 27, 1899	1,800
Berlin	Frederic W. Cauldwell	D. C.	[4]Mch. 30, 1903	1,800
Genoa	John W. Dye	Minn	[4]July 21, 1906	1,200
Johannesburg	Milton B. Kirk	Ill.	[4]Mch. 30, 1907	1,200
Beirut	Lucien Memminger	S. C.	[4]Mch. 30, 1907	1,200
Berlin	Archibald B. Dorman	Ill	[4]Aug. 27, 1907	1,000
Seoul	Ozro C. Gould	Minn	[4]Dec. 30, 1907	1,000
Paris	Bartley F. Yost	Kan	June 24, 1908	1,000
Berlin	Frank Bohr	Kan	June 24, 1908	1,000
Rome	Kenneth S. Patton	Va	June 24, 1908	1,000
Buenos Aires	Charles Lyon Chandler	Mass	Aug. 1, 1908	1,000
Teneriffe	Ross J. Hazeltine	Ind.	Mch. 3, 1909	1,000
Yokohama	Roger Culver Tredwell	Ind.	Apr. 14, 1909	1,000
Boma	Charles C. Broy	Va.	July 19, 1909	1,000
Milan	James B. Young	Penn.	July 19, 1909	1,000
London	Ripley Wilson	Ill.	Jan. 3, 1910	1,000
Washington	Warren E. Schutt	N. Y.	June 24, 1910	1,000

[1]The Consul General is also Minister Resident. [2]The Consul General is also Secretary of Legation. [3]The Consul General is also Agent (Diplomatic). [4]Date of appointment as Consular Clerk; title changed July 1, 1908.

Abbreviations: (C. G.), Consul General; (C.), Consul; (A.), Consular Agent.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.

The federal judiciary comprises judges of six different classes, as follows: Justices of the Supreme Court, Circuit judges, District judges, judges of special courts, like the courts of Claims and Customs Appeals, judges of territorial courts, including those of the District of Columbia, and judges in the insular dependencies. The federal jurisdiction includes nine circuits, one justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each circuit. Next below the Supreme Court are the Circuit Courts of Appeals, which hear appeals from the circuit and district courts having original jurisdiction. The Circuit Court of Appeals for each circuit is composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that circuit, the circuit judges and the district judges and territorial judges of the districts and territories included in that circuit. There are no appellate circuit judges, commissioned as such. The

distinctions between the functions of circuit courts and the district courts are not very clearly or logically drawn. The circuit courts have jurisdiction of all civil cases arising under federal law, wheer the amount is $2,000 or over, cases concerning patents, copyrights or internal revenue, cases brought by the United States against national banks, and cases where the rights of citizens are asserted against state laws. District courts have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount involved is under $2,000. District and Circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction in all crimes except capital cases, where the Circuit Court alone has jurisdiction. In order to facilitate business, however, a district judge may sit as a circuit judge. Congress has considered legislation merging the two and continuing the circuit judges as judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

In the territorial and dependency courts two systems of organization have been used. Arizona and New Mexico until their admission to statehood had, and the District of Columbia still has, Supreme courts similar in organization to the state courts, and no district judges. Alaska has four division or district judges, each with a separate jurisdiction. Hawaii has both territorial courts and two district judges. Porto Rico has a district judge and an insular judiciary. The Philippines have an insular judiciary and no district judges. The District of Columbia has a Court of Appeals of its own, and is not included in any of the circuits. Porto Rico and the Philippines are not attached to any circuit.

PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Salary of Chief Justice, $13,000; of each Associate Justice, $12,500.)

Circuit.	Justices.	Appointed.
4.	EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice, Louisiana	1910
1.	OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Massachusetts	1902
2.	HORACE H. LURTON, Tennessee	1909
3.	WILLIAM R. DAY, Ohio	1903
5.	JOSEPH R. LAMAR, Georgia	1910
6.	JOHN M. HARLAN, Kentucky	1877
7.	WILLIS VAN DEVANTER, Wyoming	1910
8.	CHARLES E. HUGHES, New York	1910
9.	JOSEPH M'KENNA, California	1898

Reporter of the Supreme Court—Charles Henry Butler (1902), New York, $4,500.
Clerk—James H. McKenney (1880), District of Columbia, $6,000.
Marshal—J. M. Wright (1888), Kentucky, $3,500.

United States Circuit Judges.

(Annual salary, $7,000.)

First — Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine; Francis C. Lowell, Massachusetts.

Second—Connecticut, New York and Vermont; E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe and Henry Galbraith Ward, New York; Walter C. Noyes, Connecticut.

Third — Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Joseph Buffington, Pennsylvania; George Gray, Delaware; William M. Lanning, New Jersey.

Fourth — Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, Nathan Goff, West Virginia, Jeter C. Pritchard, North Carolina.

Fifth — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; Andrew P. McCormick, Texas, David D. Shelby, Alabama.

Sixth—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee; John W. Warrington, Ohio; Henry F. Severens, Michigan; Loyal E. Knappen, Michigan.

Seventh—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, Francis E. Baker, Indiana; James G. Jenkins and William H. Seaman, Wisconsin, Peter S. Grosscup and Christian C. Kohlsaat, Illinois.

Eighth—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming and Territory of New Mexico; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; William C. Hook, Kansas; Elmer B. Adams, Missouri.

Ninth—California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and Territories of Alaska, Arizona and Hawaii; William W. Morrow and Erskine M. Ross, California, William B. Gilbert, Oregon.

Court of Commerce.

(Composed of Circuit Judges.)

(Term of assignment, five years.)

Martin A. Knapp, New York (1915); Robert W. Archbald, Pennsylvania (1914); William H. Hunt, Montana (1913); John E. Carland, South Dakota (1912); Julian W. Mack, Illinois (1911).

United States District Judges.

(Annual salary, $6,000.)

Alabama—(N. D.) William I. Grubb, Birmingham; (M. D.) Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery; (S. D.) H. T. Toulmin, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) Thomas R. Lyons, Juneau; (2d D.) Cornelius D. Murane, Nome; (3d D.) Edward E. Cushman, Valdez; (4th D.) Peter D. Overfield, Fairbanks. Salary of judges, $7,500.

Arkansas—(E. D.) Jacob Trieber, Little Rock; (W. D.) J. H. Rogers, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) J. J. De Haven and W. C. Van Fleet, San Francisco; (S. D.) Olin Wellborn, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Robert E. Lewis, Denver.

Connecticut—James P. Platt, Hartford.

Delaware—E. G. Bradford, Wilmington.

Florida—(N. D.) Wm. B. Sheppard, Pensacola; (S. D.) J. W. Looke, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) W. T. Newman, Atlanta (S. D.) Emory Speer, Macon.

Hawaii—Sanford B. Dole and Alexander G. M. Robertson, Honolulu.

Idaho—Frank S. Dietrich, Boise City.

Illinois—(N. D.) Kenesaw M. Landis and George A. Carpenter, Chicago; (E. D.) Francis M. Wright, Urbana; (S. D.) J. O. Humphrey, Springfield.

Indiana—Albert B. Anderson, Indianapolis.

Iowa—(N. D.) Henry T. Reed, Cresco; (S. D.) Smith McPherson, Red Oak.

Kansas—John C. Pollock, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville; (W. D.) Walter Evans, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans; (W. D.) Aleck Boarman, Shreveport.

Maine—Clarence Hale, Portland.

Maryland—Thomas J. Morris and John C. Rose, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Fred'k Dodge, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Hy. H. Swan, Detroit (W. D.) Arthur C. Dennison, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Charles A. Willard, Minneapolis; Page Morris, Duluth.

Mississippi—(N. and S. D.) Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko.

Missouri—(E. D.) David P. Dyer, St. Louis (W. D.) Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, Kansas City.

Montana—Carl Rasch, Helena.

Nebraska—William H. Munger, Omaha, and Thomas C. Munger, Lincoln.

Nevada—Edward S. Farrington, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Edgar Aldrich, Littleton.

New Jersey—John Rellstab, Trenton; Joseph Cross, Elizabeth.

New York—(N. D.) George W. Ray, Norwich; (S. D.) George B. Adams, George C. Holt, Charles M. Hough and Learned Hand, New York City; (E. D.) T. I. Chatfield, Brooklyn; (W. D.) John R. Hazel, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) Henry G. Connor, Raleigh; (W. D.) J. E. Boyd, Greensboro.

North Dakota—Charles F. Amidon, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) A. J. Ricks and John M. Killits, Cleveland; (S. D.) John E Sater and Howard C. Hollister, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—(E. D.) Ralph E. Campbell, South McAlester; (W. D.) John H. Cotteral, Guthrie.

Oregon—Charles E. Wolverton and Robert S. Bean, Portland.

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) John B. McPherson and James B. Holland, Philadelphia; (M. D.) ——— ——— ——— (W. D.) James S. Young and Charles P. Orr, Pittsburg.

Porto Rico—John J. Jenkins, San Juan.

Rhode Island—A. L. Brown, Providence.

South Carolina—William H. Brawley, Charleston.

South Dakota— ——— ——— Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(E. and M. D.) Edward T. Sanford, Chattanooga; (W. D.) John E. McCall, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) Edward R. Meek, Fort Worth; (S. D.) Walter T. Burns, Houston; (E. D.) Gordon Russell, Tyler; (W. D.) Thomas S. Maxey, Austin.

Utah — John A. Marshall, Salt Lake City.

Vermont — James L. Martin, Brattleboro.

Virginia—(E. D.) Edmund Waddill, jr., Richmond; (W. D.) Henry C. McDowell, Lynchburg.

Washington—(E. D.) Edward Whitson, Spokane; (W. D.) Cornelius H. Hanford and George Donworth, Seattle.

West Virginia—(N. D.) Alston G. Dayton, Philippi; (S. D.) Benjamin F. Keller, Bramwell.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) Joseph V. Quarles, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Arthur L. Sanborn, Madison.

Wyoming—John A. Riner, Cheyenne.

Courts in Territories and Dependencies.

Arizona—Chief Justice, Edward Kent. Associate Justices—Fletcher M. Doan, Edward M. Doe, John H. Campbell and Ernest W. Lewis. Annual salary, $3,000.

Hawaii—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Alfred S. Hartwell. Associate Justices—Antonio Perry and John T. De Bolt. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $6,000; of Associates, $5,500. Circuit Judges—First Circuit, Henry E. Cooper, William L. Whitney and W. J. Robinson, Honolulu; Second Circuit, Selden B. Kingsbury, Honolulu; Third Circuit, John A. Matthewman, Kailua; Fourth Circuit, Charles F. Parsons, Hilo; Fifth Circuit, J. Hardy, Lihue. Annual salary, $4,000.

New Mexico—Chief Justice, William H. Pope. Associate Justices—John R. McFie, Ira A. Abbott, Frank W. Parker, Edward A. Mann, Merritt C. Mechem, Edward C. Abbott, Clarence J. Roberts and E. R. Wright. Annual salary, $3,000.

Porto Rico—Chief Justice, José C. Hernandez. Associate Justices—Adolph Grant Wolf, Emilio Toro y Cuevas and James H. McLeary. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $5,000; of Associate Justices, $4,500.

The Philippines—Chief Justice, Cayetano Arellano, Philippines. Associate Justices—Florentino Torres, Philippines; Victorino Mapa, Philippines; E. Finley Johnson, Michigan; Adam C. Carson, Virginia; Sherman Morehead, New York; Grant T. Trent, Tennessee. Salary of Chief Justice and Associate Justices, $10,500.

Court of Customs Appeals.

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery, Michigan. Associate Judges—James F. Smith, California; Arion M. Barber, Vermont, and Marion De Vries, California. Salaries of judges fixed by law of August 5, 1909, at $10,000, but Congress appropriated only $7,000 for the year 1909–'10, and the Urgent Deficency Appropriation act, approved February 25,, 1910, made that allowance permanent. Clerk of Court—Arthur D. helton, District of Columbia; salary, $3,500. Marshal—John R. Elder, Ohio; salary, $3,000.

United States Court of Claims.

Chief Justice—Stanton J. Peelle, Indiana. Associate Justices—C. B. Howry, Mississippi; Fenton W. Booth, Illinois; George W. Atkinson, West Virginia; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin. Annual salary of

Chief Justice, $6,500; of Associate Justices, $6,000. Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Massachusetts; salary, $3,500.

Court of Appeals, D. C.

Chief Justice—Seth Shepard, D. C. **Associate Justices—Charles H. Robb, Vermont**; Josiah A. Van Orsdel, Wyoming. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $7,500; of Associates, $7,000.

Supreme Court, D. C.

Chief Justice—Harry M. Clabaugh, Maryland. Associate Justices—Job Barnard, D. C.; T. H. Anderson, Ohio; Ashley M. Gould, Maryland; Wendell F. Stafford, Vermont; **Daniel Thew Wright**, Ohio. Annual salary, $6,000.

United States Court for China.

Judge—Rufus H. Thayer, District of Columbia, $8,000; District Attorney, Frank E. Hinckley, California, $4,000; Marshal, Daniel A. Wilson, jr., Michigan, $3,000.

United States District Attorneys.

(Salaries range from $3,000 to $10,000, according to relative importance of posts.)

Alabama—(N. D.) Oliver D. Street, Birmingham; (M. D.) Erastus J. Parsons, Montgomery; (S. D.) William H. Armbrecht, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) John Rustgard, Juneau; (2d D.) Bernard S. Rodey, Nome; (3d D.) George R. Walker, Valdez; (4th D.) James J. Crossley, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Joseph E. Morrison, Tucson.

Arkansas—(E. D.) W. G. Whipple, Little **Rock; (W. D.) John I. Worthington, Fort Smith.**

California—(N. D.) Robert T. Devlin, **San Francisco; (S. D.) Aloysius I. McCormick, Los Angeles.**

Colorado—Thomas Ward, jr., Denver.

Connecticut—J. T. Robinson, Hartford.

Delaware—John P. Nields, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Clarence R. Wilson, Washington.

Florida—(N. D.) Fred. C. Cubberly, Pensacola; S. D.) John M. Cheney, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) Farish C. Tate, Atlanta; (S. D.) Marion Erwin, Macon.

Hawaii—**A. L. C. Atkinson, Honolulu.**

Idaho—C. H. Lingenfelter, Boise.

Illinois—(N. D.) Edwin W. Sims, Chicago; (E. D.) William E. Trautmann, Danville; (S. D.) William A. Northcott, Springfield.

Indiana—**C. W. Miller, Indianapolis.**

Iowa—(N. D.) **Fred. F. Faville.** (S. D.) M. L. Temple.

Kansas—Harry J. Bone, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) James N. Sharp, Covington; (W. D.) George Du Relle, Louisville.

Louisiana—**(E. D.) Charlton R. Beattie**, New Orleans; (W. D.) E. H. Randolph, Shreveport.

Maine—Robert T. Whitehouse, Portland.

Maryland—John P. Hill, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Asa P. French, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Frank H. Watson, Detroit; (W. D.) F. C. Wetmore, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Charles C. Houpt, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(N. D.) William D. Frazee, Oxford; (S. D.) Robert C. Lee, Jackson.

Missouri—(E. D.) Charles A. Houts, St. Louis; (W. D.) Leslie J. Lyons, Kansas City.

Montana—James W. Freeman, Helena.

Nebraska—Francis S. Howell, Omaha.

Nevada—Samuel Platt, Carson City.

New Hampshire—C. W. Holtt, Concord.

New Jersey—J. B. Vreeland, Newark.

New Mexico—David J. Leahy, Santa Fé.

New York—(N. D.) G. B. Curtiss, Binghamton; (S. D.) Henry A. Wise, New York City; (E. D.) William J. Youngs, **Brooklyn; (W. D.) John Lord O'Brian**, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) Herbert F. Seawell, Raleigh; (W. D.) A. E. Holton, Winston.

North Dakota—P. H. Rourke, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) William L. Day, Cleveland; (S D.) Sherman T. McPherson, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—(E. D.) William J. Gregg, Tulsa; (W. D.) John Embry, Guthrie.

Oregon—John McCourt, Portland.

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) J. Whittaker Thompson, Philadelphia; (M. D.) Charles **B. Witmer, Harrisburg; (W. D.) John H.** Jordan, Pittsburg.

Porto Rico—J. R. F. Savage, San Juan.

Rhode Island—Charles A. Wilson, Providence.

South Carolina—Ernest F. Cochran, Charleston.

South Dakota—Edward E. Wagner, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(E. D) James D. Cox, Knoxville; (M. D.) A. M. Tillman, Nashville; (W. D.) Casey Todd, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) William H. Atwell, Dallas; (S. D.) M. C. McLemore, Galveston; (E. D.) James W. Ownby, Paris; (W. D.) Charles A. Boynton, Waco.

Utah—Hiram E. Booth, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Alex. Dunnett, St. Johnsbury.

Virginia—(E. D.) Lunsford L. Lewis, Richmond; (W. D.) Barnes Gillespie, Roanoke.

Washington—(W. D.) Elmer Ely Todd, Seattle (E. D.) Oscar Cain, Spokane.

West Virginia (N. D.) H. Roy Waugh, Parkersburg; (S. D.) Harold A. Ritz, Huntington.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) Henry K. Butterfield, Milwaukee; (W. D.) George H. Gordon, Madison.

Wyoming—T. F. Burke, Cheyenne.

United States Marshals.

(Salaries range from $2,000 to $5,000, according to importance of posts.)

Alabama—(N. D.) Pope M. Long, Birmingham; (M. D.) Benjamin E. Walker, Montgomery; (S. D.) Gilbert B. Deans, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) Herbert L. Faulkner, Juneau; (2d D.) Thomas C. Powell, Nome; (3d D.) Harvey P. Sullivan, Valdez; (4th D.) H K. Love, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Charles A. Overlock, Tucson.

Arkansas—(E. D.) Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock; (W. D.) John Frank Mayes, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) Charles T. Elliott, San Francisco; (S. D.) Leo V. Youngworth, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Dewey C. Bailey, Denver.

Connecticut—Edson S. Bishop, Hartford.

Delaware—Wm. R. Flinn, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Aulick Palmer, Washington.

Florida—(N. D.) Thomas F. McGourin, Pensacola; (S. D.) John F. Horr, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) Walter H. Johnson, Atlanta; (S. D.) George F. White, Macon.
Hawaii—E. R. Hendry, Honolulu.
Idaho—S. L. Hodgin, Boisé.
Illinois—(N. D.) Luman T. Hoy, Chicago; (E. D.) Charles P. Hitch, Danville; (S. D.) William H. Behrens, Springfield.
Indiana—Henry C. Pettit, Indianapolis.
Iowa—(N. D.) Edward Knott, Dubuque; (S. D.) Frank B. Clark, Des Moines.
Kansas—Wm. H. Mackey, jr., Topeka.
Kentucky—(E. D.) Asbury P Patrick, Covington; (W. D.) George W. Long, Louisville.
Louisiana—(E. D.) Victor Loisel, New Orleans; (W. D.) Ben Ingouf, Shreveport.
Maine—Henry W. Mayo, Portland.
Maryland—George W. Padgett, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Guy Murchie, Boston.
Michigan—(E. D.) Milo D. Campbell, Detroit; (W. D.) Frank W. Wait, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—William H. Grimshaw, St. Paul.
Mississippi—(N. D.) Aaron M. Storer, Oxford; (S. D.) Frederick W. Collins, Jackson.
Missouri—(E. D.) Edward F. Regenhardt, St. Louis; (W. D.) Albert J. Martin, Kansas City.
Montana—A. W. Merrifield, Helena.
Nebraska—William P. Warner, Omaha.
Nevada—H. J. Humphreys, Carson City.
New Hampshire—E. P. Nute, Concord.
New Jersey—Thomas J. Alcott, Trenton.
New Mexico—Creighton M. Foraker, Albuquerque.
New York—(N. D.) Van Rensselaer Weaver, Auburn; (S. D.) William Henkel, New York City; (E. D.) Charles J. Haubert, Brooklyn; (W. D.) William R. Compton, Elmira.
North Carolina—(E. D.) Claudius Dockery, Raleigh; (W. D.) William E. Logan, Greensboro.
North Dakota—James F. Shea, Fargo.
Ohio—(N. D.) Hyman D. Davis, Cleveland; (S. D.) Eugene L. Lewis, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—(E. D.) Samuel G. Victor, Ardmore; (W. D.) ———— ————, Anadarko.
Oregon—Elmer B. Colwell, Portland.
Pennsylvania—(E. D.) John B. Robinson, Philadelphia; (M. D.) James M. Yeager, Scranton; (W. D.) Enos H. Porter, Pittsburg.
Porto Rico—H. S. Hubbard, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Daniel R. Ballou, Providence.
South Carolina—J. D. Adams, Charleston.
South Dakota—Seth Bullock, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—(E. D.) James G. Crumbliss, Knoxville; (M. D.) John W. Overall, Nashville; (W. D.) J. Sam Johnson, Memphis.
Texas—(N. D.) George H. Green; Dallas (S. D.) C. G. Brewster, Galveston; (E. D.) Dupont B. Lyon, Paris; (W. D.) Eugene Nolte, San Antonio.
Utah—J. H. Anderson, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Horace Ward Bailey, Rutland.
Virginia—(E. D.) Clarence G. Smithers, Norfolk; (W. D.) Robert A. Fulwiler, Harrisonburg.
Washington—(W. D.) Charles B. Hopkins, Tacoma; (E. D.) George H. Baker, Spokane.
West Virginia—(N. D.) James E. Doyle, Parkersburg; (S. D.) Frank H. Tyree, Huntington.
Wisconsin—(E. D.) Harry A. Wiel, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Charles Lewiston, Madison.
Wyoming—Louis G. Davis, Cheyenne.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York, Vice-President and President of the Senate.....$12,000
CHARLES G. BENNETT, of New York, Secretary..... 5,000

Salary of each Senator, $7,500.

Republicans, 59; Democrats, 33.

Name.	Party.	Home. P. O.	Service Began.	Present Term Ends.
Alabama.				
John H. Bankhead	Democrat	Fayette	June 17, 1907	March 3, 1913
Joseph F. Johnston	Democrat	Birmingham	Aug. 6. 1907	March 3, 1915
Arkansas.				
James P. Clarke	Democrat	Little Rock	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1915
Jeff Davis	Democrat	Little Rock	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
California.				
George C. Perkins	Republican	Oakland	July 24, 1893	March 3, 1915
Frank P. Flint	Republican	Los Angeles	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Colorado.				
Simon Guggenheim	Republican	Denver	March 4. 1907	March 3, 1913
Charles J. Hughes, jr.	Democrat	Denver	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
Connecticut.				
Morgan G. Bulkeley	Republican	Hartford	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Frank B. Brandegee	Republican	New London	May 9, 1905	March 3, 1915
Delaware.				
Henry A. Du Pont	Republican	Wilmington	June 13, 1906	March 3, 1911
Harry A. Richardson	Republican	Dover	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
Florida.				
James P. Taliaferro	Democrat	Jacksonville	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
Duncan V. Fletcher	Democrat	Jacksonville	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915

Georgia.				
Augustus O. Bacon	Democrat	Macon	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1915
[1]Joseph M. Terrell	Democrat	Greenville	Nov. 17, 1910	March 3, 1915
Idaho.				
Weldon B. Heyburn	Republican	Wallace	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1915
William E. Borah	Republican	Boise City	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
Illinois.				
Shelby M. Cullom	Republican	Springfield	Dec. 4, 1883	March 3, 1913
William Lorimer	Republican	Chicago	June 18, 1909	March 3, 1915
Indiana.				
Albert J. Beveridge	Republican	Indianapolis	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
Benjamin F. Shively	Democrat	South Bend	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
Iowa.				
Albert B. Cummins	Republican	Des Moines	Nov. 24, 1908	March 3, 1915
[2]Lafayette Young	Republican	Des Moines	Nov. 12, 1910	March 3, 1913
Kansas.				
Charles Curtis	Republican	Topeka	Jan. 22, 1907	March 3, 1913
Joseph L. Bristow	Republican	Salina	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
Kentucky.				
Thomas H. Paynter	Democrat	Greenup	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
William O. Bradley	Republican	Beechmont	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
Louisiana.				
Murphy J. Foster	Democrat	Franklin	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
[3]James R. Thornton	Democrat	Alexandria	Aug. 27, 1910	March 3, 1915
Maine.				
Eugene Hale	Republican	Ellsworth	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1911
William P. Frye	Republican	Lewiston	March 18, 1881	March 3, 1913
Maryland.				
[4]Isidor Rayner	Democrat	Baltimore	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
John Walter Smith	Democrat	Snow Hill	March 24, 1908	March 3, 1915
Massachusetts.				
Henry Cabot Lodge	Republican	Nahant	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1911
Winthrop Murray Crane	Republican	Dalton	Oct. 12, 1904	March 3, 1913
Michigan.				
Julius C. Burrows	Republican	Kalamazoo	Jan. 23, 1895	March 3, 1911
William Alden Smith	Republican	Grand Rapids	Feb. 5, 1907	March 3, 1913
Minnesota.				
Knute Nelson	Republican	Alexandria	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1913
Moses E. Clapp	Republican	St. Paul	Jan. 23, 1901	March 3, 1911
Mississippi.				
[5]Hernando De Soto Money	Democrat	Mississippi C'y	Oct. 8, 1897	March 3, 1911
[6]Leroy Percy	Democrat	Greenville	Feb. 23, 1910	March 3, 1913
Missouri.				
William J. Stone	Democrat	Jefferson City	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1915
William Warner	Republican	Kansas City	March 18, 1905	March 3, 1911
Montana.				
Thomas H. Carter	Republican	Helena	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Joseph M. Dixon	Republican	Missoula	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
Nebraska.				
Elmer J. Burkett	Republican	Lincoln	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Norris Brown	Republican	Kearney	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
Nevada.				
Francis G. Newlands	Democrat	Reno	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1915
George S. Nixon	Republican	Winnemucca	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
New Hampshire.				
Jacob H. Gallinger	Republican	Concord	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1915
Henry E. Burnham	Republican	Manchester	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
New Jersey.				
John Kean	Republican	Elizabeth	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
Frank O. Briggs	Republican	Trenton	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
New York.				
Chauncey M. Depew	Republican	New York	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
Elihu Root	Republican	New York	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915

[1]Appointed on November 17, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Alexander S. Clay, D. [2]Appointed on November 12, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Jonathan P. Dolliver, R. [3]Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Samuel D. McEnery, D. after Governor Jared Y. Sanders, D., elected by the Legislature, decided not to qualify. Elected by Legislature December 6, 1910. [4]Elected to succeed himself for the term ending March 3, 1917. [5]John Sharp Williams, D., elected for six-year term ending March 3, 1917. [6]Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Anselm G. McLaurin, D., succeeding James Gordon, D., who served by appointment from December 27, 1909, to February 23, 1910.

North Carolina.

F. M. Simmons	Democrat	Raleigh	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
Lee S. Overman	Democrat	Salisbury	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1915

North Dakota.

Porter J. McCumber	Republican	Wahpeton	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
[1]William E. Purcell	Democrat	Wahpeton	Feb. 1, 1910	March 3, 1915

Ohio.

Charles Dick	Republican	Akron	March 2, 1904	March 3, 1911
Theodore E. Burton	Republican	Cleveland	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915

Oklahoma.

Robert L. Owen	Democrat	Muskogee	Dec. 11, 1907	March 3, 1913
Thomas P. Gore	Democrat	Lawton	Dec. 11, 1907	March 3, 1915

Oregon.

Jonathan Bourne, jr	Republican	Portland	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
George E. Chamberlain	Democrat	Portland	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915

Pennsylvania.

Boies Penrose	Republican	Philadelphia	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1915
George T. Oliver	Republican	Pittsburg	March 17, 1909	March 3, 1911

Rhode Island.

Nelson W. Aldrich	Republican	Providence	Oct. 5, 1881	March 3, 1911
George P. Wetmore	Republican	Newport	Jan. 21, 1908	March 3, 1913

South Carolina.

Benjamin R. Tillman	Democrat	Trenton	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1913
Ellison D. Smith	Democrat	Florence	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915

South Dakota.

Robert J. Gamble	Republican	Yankton	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
Coe I. Crawford	Republican	Huron	March 4, 1909	Marvm 3, 1915

Tennessee.

James B. Frazier	Democrat	Chattanooga	March 27, 1905	March 3, 1911
Robert L. Taylor	Democrat	Nashville	March 4, 1907	March 3. 1913

Texas.

Charles A. Culberson	Democrat	Dallas	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
Joseph W Bailey	Democrat	Gainesville	March 4, 1901	March 3. 1913

Utah.

Reed Smoot	Repuhlican	Provo City	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1915
George Sutherland	Republican	Salt Lake City	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911

Vermont.

William P. Dillingham	Republican	Waterbury	Oct. 18, 1900	March 3, 1909
[2]Carroll S. Page	Republican	Hyde Park	Oct. 21, 1908	March 3, 1911

Virginia.

Thomas S. Martin	Democrat	Charlottevlle	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1913
[3]Claude A. Swanson	Democrat	Chatham	Aug. 1, 1910	March 3, 1911

Washington.

Samuel H. Piles	Republican	Seattle	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Wesley L. Jones	Republican	North Yakima	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915

West Virginia.

Stephen B. Elkins	Republican	Elkins	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1913
Nathan B. Scott	Republican	Wheeling	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911

Wisconsin.

Robert M. La Follette	Republican	Madison	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Isaac Stephenson	Republican	Marinette	May 17, 1907	March 3, 1915

Wyoming.

Francis E. Warren	Republican	Cheyenne	Nov. 18, 1890	March 3, 1913
Clarence D. Clark	Republican	Evanston	Jan. 23, 1895	March 3. 1911

[1]Appointed on February 1, 1910, to succeed Fountain L. Thompson, D., resigned, Mr. Thompson having been appointed on November 10, 1909, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Martin N. Johnson, R. [2]Elected to succeed himself for the term ending March 3, 1917. [3]Appointed on August 1, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John W. Daniel, D.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOSEPH G. CANNON (R.), Illinois, Speaker $12,000
ALEXANDER McDOWELL (R.), Pennsylvania, Clerk 5,000
Salary of each Representative, Delegate and Resident Commissioner, $7,500.
Republicans, 215; Democrats, 175; total, 391; vacancy, 1; Rep. majority, 40.

Alabama.

1. George W. Taylor (D.)..Demopolis.
2. S. H. Dent, jr. (D.).....Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton (D.)..Eufala.
4. William B. Craig (D.)..Selma.
5. J. Thomas Heflin (D.)..Lafayette.
6. R. P. Hobson (D.).....Greensboro.
7. John L. Burnett (D.)...Gadsden.
8. Wm. Richardson (D.)...Huntsville.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.)..Birmingham.

Arkansas.

1. R. Bruce Macon (D.)....Helena.
2. W. A. Oldfield (D.).....Batesville.
3. J. C. Floyd (D.).....Yellville.

4. Ben Cravens (D.).....Fort Smith.
5. Charles C. Reid (D.)....Morrilton.
6. J. T. Robinson (D.).....Lonoke.
7. R. Minor Wallace (D.)..Magnolia.

California.

1. W. F. Englebright (R.). Nevada City.
2. D. E. McKinlay (R.).... Santa Rosa.
3. Jos. R. Knowland (R.)..Alameda.
4. Julius Kahn (R.)..... San Francisco.
5. E. A. Hayes (R.)..... San Jose.
6. J. C. Needham (R.)..... Modesto.
7. James McLachlan (R.). Pasadena.
8. S. C. Smith (R.)..... Bakersfield.

Colorado.

At Large—Ed. T. Taylor (D).Glenwood Spgs
1. Atterson W. Rucker (D.)Ft. Logan.
2. John A. Martin (D.).... Pueblo.

Connecticut.

At Large—J. Q. Tilson (R)...New Haven.
1. E. Stevens Henry (R.). Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.)..... New Haven.
3. Edwin W. Higgins (R.) Norwich.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.)... Norwalk.

Delaware.

At Large—Wm. H. Heald(R). Wilmington.

Florida.

1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)... Tampa.
2. Frank Clark (D.)..... Gainesville.
3. Dannitte H. Mays (D.).. Monticello.

Georgia.

1. C. G. Edwards (D.).....Savannah.
2. [1]S. A. Roddenberry.... Thomasville.
3. D. M. Hughes (D.).... Danville.
4. Wm. C. Adamson (D.).. Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.)... Covington.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.).. Macon.
7. Gordon Lee (D.)..... Chickamauga.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.)... Lexington.
9. Thomas M. Bell (D.)....Gainesville.
10. T. W. Hardwick (D.)... Sandersville.
11. Wm. G. Brantley (D.).. Brunswick.

Idaho.

At Large—T. R. Hamer (R.) St. Anthony.

Illinois.

1. M. B. Madden (R.)..... Chicago.
2. James R. Mann (R.)... Chicago.
3. Wm. W. Wilson (R.)... Chicago.
4. J. T. McDermott (D.).. Chicago.
5. A. J. Sabath (D.)..... Chicago.
6. [2]William J. Moxley (R.). Chicago.
7. Fred Lundin (R.)..... Chicago.
8. Thos. Gallagher (D.)....Chicago.
9. Henry S. Boutell (R.).. Chicago.
10. George E. Foss (R.)....Chicago.
11. H. M. Snapp (R.)..... Joliet.
12. Chas. E. Fuller (R.).... Belvidere.
13. Frank O. Lowden (R.).. Oregon.
14. James McKinney (R.)... Aledo.
15. George W. Prince (R.)...Galesburg.
16. Joseph V. Graff (R.)....Peoria.
17. J. A. Sterling (R.)..... Bloomington.
18. J. G. Cannon (R.)..... Danville.
19. W. B. McKinley (R.)... Champaign.
20. H. T. Rainey (D.)..... Carrollton.
21. Jas. M. Graham (D.)....Springfield.
22. W. A. Rodenberg (R.).. East St. Louis.
23. Martin D. Foster (D.)...Olney
24. P. T. Chapman (R.)..... Vienna.
25. N. B. Thistlewood (R.). Cairo.

Indiana.

1. John W. Boehne (D.)... Evansville.
2. William A. Cullop (D.). Vincennes.
3. William E. Cox (D.)...Jasper.
4. Lincoln Dixon (D.)..... North Vernon.
5. Ralph W. Moss (D.).... Brazil.
6. W. O. Barnard (R.).... Newcastle.
7. Chas. A. Korbly (D.).. Indianapolis.
8. J. A. M. Adair (D.).... Portland.
9. M. A. Morrison (D.).... Frankfort.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.). Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Rauch (D.).... Marion.
12. Cyrus Cline (D.)..... Anola.
13. Henry A. Barnhart (D.) Rochester.

Iowa.

1. C. A. Kennedy (R.)..... Montrose.
2. A. F. Dawson (R.).....Preston.
3. Charles E. Pickett (R.). Waterloo.
4. Gilbert N. Haugen (R.)..Northwood.
5. James W. Good (R.)... Cedar Rapids.
6. N. E. Kendall (R.)..... Albia.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)... Des Moines.
8. W. D. Jamieson (D.)... Shenandoah.
9. Walter I. Smith (R.)... Council Bluffs.
10. Frank P. Woods (R.)... Estherville.
11. E. H. Hubbard (R.).... Sioux City.

Kansas.

1. D. R. Anthony, jr., (R.) Leavenworth.
2. C. F. Scott (R.)..... Iola.
3. P. P. Campbell (R.).... Pittsburg.
4. James M. Miller (R.)... Council Grove.
5. W. A. Calderhead (R.).. Marysville.
6. Wm. A. Reeder (R.)....Logan.
7. Edmond H. Madison (R. Dodge City.
8. Victor Murdock (R.).... Wichita.

Kentucky.

1. Ollie M. James (D.) ... Marion.
2. A. O. Stanley (D.)..... Henderson.
3. R. Y. Thomas, jr. (D.)..Central City.
4. Benj. Johnson (D.)..... Bardstown.
5. Swagar Sherley (D.)....Louisville.
6. J. L. Rhinock (D.)..... Covington.
7. J. C. Cantrill (D.)..... Georgetown.
8. Harvey Helm (D.)..... Stanford.
9. J. B. Bennett (R.)..... Greenup.
10. J. W. Langley (R.).... Spurlock.
11. D. C. Edwards (R.).... London.

Louisiana.

1. Albert Estopinal (D.).... New Orleans.
2. [3]H. Garland Dupre (D.). New Orleans.
3. Robert F. Broussard(D.) New Iberia.
4. J. T. Watkins (D.)..... Minden.
5. Jos. E. Ransdell (D.)...L. Providence.
6. R. C. Wickliffe (D.).... St. Francisville
7. A. P. Pujo (D.).....Lake Charles.

Maine.

1. Amos L. Allen (R.)..... Alfred.
2. John P. Swasey (R.).... Canton.
3. Edwin C. Burleigh (R.) Augusta.
4. F. E. Guernsey (R.).... Dover.

Maryland.

1. J. H. Covington (D.)... Easton.
2. J. F. C. Talbott (D.)...Towson.
3. John Kronmiller (R.)... Baltimore.
4. John Gill, jr. (D.).....La Plata.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.)... La Plata.
6. George A. Pearre (R.).. Cumberland.

Massachusetts.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.).. North Adams.
2. Fredk. H. Gillett (R.).. Springfield.
3. C. G. Washburn (R.)... Worcester.
4. [4]John J. Mitchell, D..... ———
5. Butler Ames (R.)..... Lowell.
6. A. P. Gardner (R.)..... Hamilton.
7. Ernest W. Roberts (R.) Chelsea.
8. Saml. W. McCall (R.).. Winchester.
9. J. A. Keliher (D.)..... Boston.
10. J. F. O'Connell (D.)..... Boston.

[1]Elected February 16, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of James M. Griggs (D.). [2]Elected November 23, 1909, to succeed William Lorimer (R.), resigned. [3]Elected November 8, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by death of S. L. Gilmore (D.). [4]Elected November 8, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Charles Tirrell (R.).

11. A. J. Peters (D.).....Boston.
12. John W. Weeks (R.)....Newton.
13. Wm. S. Greene (R.)....Fall River.
14. [1]Eugene N. Foss (D.)..Boston.

Michigan.

1. Edwin Denby (R.).....Detroit.
2. C. E. Townsend (R.)....Jackson.
3. Wash'n Gardner (R.)....Albion.
4. Edw. L. Hamilton (R.).Niles.
5. Gerrit J. Diekema (R.)..Holland.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.)...Pontiac.
7. Henry McMoran (R.)....Port Huron.
8. Jos. W. Fordney (R.)...Saginaw.
9. Jas. C. McLaughlin (R.)Muskegon.
10. George A. Loud (R.)....Oscoda.
11. F. S. Dodds (R.).....Mt. Pleasant.
12. H. O. Young (R.).....Ishpeming.

Minnesota.

1. Jas. A. Tawney (R.)....Winona.
2. W. S. Hammond (D.).. St. James.
3. C. R. Davis (R.)..... St. Peter.
4. Fred C. Stevens (R.)....St. Paul.
5. F. M. Nye (R.).....Minneapolis.
6. C. A. Lindbergh (R.)...Little Falls.
7. A. J. Volstead (R.).....Granite Falls.
8. C. B. Miller (R.)..... Duluth.
9. H. Steenerson (R.)..... Crookston.

Mississippi.

1. E. S. Candler, jr. (D.)..Corinth.
2. Thomas Spight (D.).....Ripley.
3. B. G. Humphreys (D.)..Greenville.
4. T. U. Sisson (D.)..... Winona.
5. A. M. Byrd (D.)..... Philadelphia.
6. E. J. Bowers (D.).....Bay St. Louis.
7. W. A. Dickson (D.).....Centerville.
8. J. W. Collier (D.)..... Warren.

Missouri.

1. Jas. T. Lloyd (D.).....Shelbyville.
2. Wm. W. Rucker (D.)... Keytesville.
3. J. W. Alexander (D.)...Gallatin.
4. C. F. Booher (D.).....Savannah.
5. Wm. P. Borland (D.)...Kansas City.
6. [2]C. C. Dickinson (D.).. Clinton.
7. C. W. Hamlin (D.).....Springfield.
8. D. W. Shackelford (D.). Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark (D.)..... Bowling Green.
10. Richard Bartholdt (R.)..St. Louis.
11. P. F. Gill (D.).....St. Louis.
12. H. M. Coudrey (R.).....St. Louis.
13. Politte Elvins (R.).....Elvins.
14. Chas. A. Crow (R.).....Carutherswille.
15. Chas. H. Morgan (R.)...Joplin.
16. A. P. Murphy (R.).....Rolla.

Montana.

At Large—C. N. Pray (R.).Fort Benton.

Nebraska.

1. John A. Maguire (D.)...Lincoln.
2. G. M. Hitchcock (D.)...Omaha.
3. James P. Latta (D.)....Tekamah.
4. E. H. Hinshaw (R.)....Fairbury.
5. G. W. Norris (R.).....McCook.
6. M. P. Kinkaid (R.).....O'Neill.

Nevada.

At Large—George A. Bartlett (D.) .....Tonopah.

New Hampshire.

1. C. A. Sulloway (R.).... Manchester.
2. F. D. Currier (R.)..... Canaan.

New Jersey.

1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.).Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.)...Atlantic City.
3. B. F. Howell (R.).....N. Brunswick.
4. Ira W. Wood (R.)..... Trenton.
5. Chas. N. Fowler (R.)...Elizabeth.
6. William Hughes (D.)....Paterson.
7. R. Wayne Parker (R.)..Newark.
8. Wm. H. Wiley (R.).....East Orange.
9. E. F. Kinkead (D.).....Jersey City.
10. James A. Hamill (D.).. Jersey City.

New York.

1. W. W. Cocks (R.).....Old Westbury.
2. G. H. Lindsay (D.).....Brooklyn.
3. Otto G. Foelker (R.)....Brooklyn.
4. Charles B. Law (R.)....Brooklyn.
5. Richard Young (R.).....Brooklyn.
6. W. M. Calder (R.).....Brooklyn.
7. J. J. Fitzgerald (D.)....New York.
8. D. J. Riordan (D.)..... New York.
9. H. M. Goldfogle (D.)... New York.
10. William Sulzer (D.)..... New York.
11. C. V. Fornes (D.).....New York.
12. Michael F. Conroy (D.). New York.
13. Herbert Parsons (R.).... New York.
14. Wm. Willett, jr. (D.)... New York.
15. J. Van V. Olcott (R.)....New York.
16. F. B. Harrison (D.).....New York.
17. Wm. S. Bennet (R.).... New York.
18. J. A. Goulden (D.)..... New York.
19. John A. Andrus (R.)....Yonkers.
20. T. W. Bradley (R.).....Walden.
21. Hamilton Fish (R.)..... Garrison.
22. Wm. H. Draper (R.)....Lansingburg.
23. G. N. Southwick (R.)...Albany.
24. G. W. Fairchild (R.)... Oneonta.
25. Cyrus Durey (R.)..... Johnstown.
26. Geo. R. Malby (R.)..... Ogdensburg.
27. C. S. Millington (R.)....Herkimer.
28. Chas. L. Knapp (R.)....Lowville.
29. M. E. Driscoll (R.)..... Syracuse.
30. John W. Dwight (R.)...Dryden.
31. Sereno E. Payne (R.).. Auburn.
32. [3]James S. Havens (D.) Rochester.
33. J. Sloat Fassett (R.)....Elmira.
34. Jas. S. Simmons (R.)...Niagara Falls.
35. Daniel A. Driscoll (D.)..Buffalo.
36. DeA. S. Alexander (R.). Buffalo.
37. E. B. Vreeland (R.)..... Salamanca.

North Carolina.

1. John H. Small (D.).....Washington.
2. Claude Kitchin (D.)..... Scotland Neck
3. Chas. R. Thomas (D.).... Newbern.
4. Edward W. Pou (D.).... Smithfield.
5. J. M. Morehead (R.)..... Greensboro.
6. H. L. Godwin (D.).....Dunn.
7. Robert N. Page (D.).....Biscoe.
8. Chas. H. Cowles (R.)... Wilkesboro.
9. E. Y. Webb (D.).....Shelby.
10. J. G. Grant (R.)..... Hendersonville

North Dakota.

At Large—L. B. Hanna (R.). Fargo.
A. J. Gronna (R.)..... Lakota.

Ohio.

1. Nicholas Longworth (R.) Cincinnati.
2. Herman P. Goebel (R.)..Cincinnati.
3. James M. Cox (D.)..... Dayton.
4. W. E. Touvelle (D.).... Celina.
5. T. T. Ansberry (D.)....Defiance.
6. M. R. Denver (D.)..... Wilmington.
7. J. Warren Keifer (R.)... Springfield.
8. Ralph D. Cole (R.)..... Findlay.
9. Isaac R. Sherwood (D.)... Toledo.
10. A. R. Johnson (R.)..... Ironton.
11. Albert Douglas (R.)..... Chillicothe.

[1]Elected March 22, 1910, to fill vacancy caqused by the death of William C. Lovering (R.). Has resigned to become Governor of Massachusetts. [2]Elected February 1, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of David A. De Armond (D.). [3]Elected April 19, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of James B. Perkins (R.).

12. E. L. Taylor, jr. (R.).. Columbus.
13. Carl C. Anderson (D.)... Fostoria.
14. William G. Sharp (D.).... Elyria.
15. James Joyce (R.)..... Cambridge.
16. D. A. Hollingsworth (R.) Cadiz.
17. W. A. Ashbrook (D.)... Johnstown.
18. James Kennedy (R.).... Youngstown.
19. W. A. Thomas (R.).... Niles.
20. Paul Howland (R.).... Cleveland.
21. [1]J. H. Cassidy (R.)... Cleveland.

Oklahoma.

1. Bird S. McGuire (R.)... Pawnee.
2. R. T. Morgan (R.)..... Woodward.
3. C. E. Creager (R.)..... Muskogee.
4. Chas. D. Carter (D.).... Ardmore.
5. Scott Ferris (D.)..... Lawton.

Oregon.

1. W. C. Hawley (R.).... Salem.
2. W. R. Ellis (R.)..... Pendleton.

Pennsylvania.

1. H. H. Bingham (R.).... Philadelphia.
2. [2]——— ——— ..... Philadelphia.
3. J. Hampton Moore (R.). Philadelphia.
4. Reuben O. Moon (R.)... Philadelphia.
5. W. W. Foulkrod (R.)... Philadelphia.
6. Geo. D. McCreary (R.).. Philadelphia.
7. Thomas S. Butler (R.).. West Chester.
8. Irving P. Wagner (R.).. Norristown.
9. W. W. Griest (R.)..... Lancaster.
10. T. D. Nichols (D.)..... Scranton.
11. Henry W. Palmer (R.).. Wilkes-Barre.
12. Alfred B. Garner (R.).. Ashland
13. J. H. Rothermel (D.)... Reading.
14. C. C. Pratt (R.)..... New Milford.
15. Wm. B. Wilson (D.).... Blossburg.
16. J. G. McHenry (D.)... Benton.
17. B. K. Focht (R.)..... Lewisburg.
18. M. E. Olmsted (R.)..... Harrisburg.
19. J. M. Reynolds (R.).... Bedford.
20. D. F. Lafean (R.)..... York.
21. C. F. Barclay (R.)..... Sinnemahon'g.
22. George F. Huff (R.).... Greensburg.
23. Allen F. Cooper (R.).... Uniontown.
24. [3]John K. Tener (R.)..... Charleroi.
25. Arthur L. Bates (R.)... Meadville.
26. A. M. Palmer (D.)..... Stroudsburg.
27. J. N. Langham (R.).... Indiana.
28. N. P. Wheeler (R.)..... Endeavor.
29. Wm. H. Graham (R.)... Allegheny.
30. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
31. James F. Burke (R.).... Pittsburg.
32. A. J. Barchfeld (R.).... Pittsburg.

Rhode Island.

1. W. P. Sheffield (R.).... Newport.
2. Adin B. Capron (R.).... Stillwater.

South Carolina.

1. George S. Legare (D.).. Charleston.
2. J. O'H. Patterson (D.).. Barnwell.
3. Wyatt Aiken (D.)..... Abbeville.
4. Joseph T. Johnson (D.). Spartanburg.
5. David E. Finley (D.).... Yorkville.
6. J. E. Ellerbe (D.)..... Sellers.
7. A. F. Lever (D.)..... Lexington.

South Dakota.

At Large—C. H. Burke (R.) Pierre.
At Large—E. W. Martin (R) Deadwood.

Tennessee.

1. [4]L. D. Massey (R.)..... ———
2. R. W. Austin (R.)..... Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.)..... Chattanooga.
4. Cordell Hull (D.)..... Crossville.
5. W. C. Houston (D.)..... Woodbury.
6. J. W. Byrns (D.)..... Nashville.
7. Lemuel P. Padgett (D.). Columbia.
8. Thetus W. Sims (D.).... Linden.
9. F. J. Garrett (D.)..... Dresden.
10. G. W. Gordon (D.)..... Memphis.

Texas.

1. Morris Sheppard (D.)... Texarkana.
2. Martin Dies (D.)..... Beaumont.
3. [5]R. W. Lively (D.)..... ———
4. Choice B. Randell (D.).. Sherman.
5. Jack Beall (D.)..... Waxahachie.
6. Rufus Hardy (D.)..... Corsicana.
7. A. W. Gregg (D.)..... Palestine.
8. John M. Moore (D.)..... Richmond.
9. Geo. F. Burgess (D.) . Gonzales.
10. Albert S. Burleson (D.). Austin.
11. Robert L. Henry (D.). Waco.
12. O. W. Gillespie (D.).... Fort Worth.
13. John H. Stephens (D.).. Vernon.
14. James L. Slayden (D.).. San Antonio.
15. John N. Garner (D.).... Uvalde.
16. W. R. Smith (D.)..... Colorado.

Utah.

At Large—Jos. Howell (R.) Logan.

Vermont.

1. David J. Foster (R.).... Burlington.
2. Frank H. Plumly (R.)... Northfield.

Virginia.

1. William A. Jones (D.)... Warsaw.
2. Harry L. Maynard (D.).. Portsmouth.
3. John Lamb (D.)..... Richmond.
4. [6]Robert Turnbull (D.).... Lawrenceville.
5. E. W. Saunders (D.).... Rocky Mount.
6. Carter Glass (D.)..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.)..... Madison.
8. C. C. Carlin (D.)..... Alexandria.
9. C. Bascom Slemp (R.).... Big Stone Gap.
10. Henry D. Flood (D.).... Appomattox.

Washington.

1. Wm. E. Humphrey (R.).. Seattle.
2. [7]W. W. McCredie (R.)... Vancouver.
3. Miles Poindexter (R.)... Spokane.

West Virginia.

1. W. P. Hubbard (R.).... Wheeling.
2. Geo. C. Sturgiss (R.).... Morgantown.
3. Jos. Holt Gaines (R.)... Charleston.
4. H. C. Woodyard (R.).... Spencer.
5. James A. Hughes..... Huntington.

Wisconsin.

1. Henry A. Cooper (R.).... Racine.
2. John M. Nelson (R.).... Madison.
3. A. W. Kopp (R.)..... Platteville.
4. Wm. H. Cary (R.)..... Milwaukee.
5. W. H. Stafford (R.)..... Milwaukee.
6. C. H. Weisse (D.)..... Sheboygan F'ls
7. John J. Esch (R.)..... La Crosse.
8. J. H. Davidson (R)..... Oshkosh.
9. Gustav Kuestermann (R.) Green Bay.
10. E. A. Morse (R.)..... Antigo.
11. Irvine L. Lenroot (R.)... Superior.

Wyoming.

Frank W. Mondell (R.).. Newcastle.

DELEGATES.

Alaska.

Jas. Wickersham (R.)... Fairbanks.

Arizona.

R. H. Cameron (R.)..... Flagstaff.

[1]Elected April 20, 1909, to succeed T. E. Burton (R.), resigned. [2]Vacancy caused by death of Joel Cook (R.). [3]Resigned to become Governor of Pennsylvania. [4]Elected November 8, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by death of Walter P. Brownlow (R.). [5]Elected Nov. 8, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Gordon Russell (D.). [6]Elected March 3, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of F. R. Lassiter (D.). [7]Elected Nov. 2, 1909, to fill vacancy caused by the death of F. W. Cushman (R.).

Hawaii.

J. K. Kalanianaole (R.) Waikiki.

New Mexico.

W. H. Andrews (R.).... Albuquerque.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Philippine Islands.

Benito Legarda (Prog.).. Manila.
Manuel L. Quezon (Nat.). Lucena.

Porto Rico.

Tulio Larrinaga (Union). San Juan.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Salary of each Representative, delegate and resident commissioner, $7,500. Whole number of Representatives, 391; Republicans, 161; Democrats, 228; Socialist, 1, vacancy, 1. Democratic majority, 66.

(From list compiled by the clerk of the House of Representatives.)

Alabama.

1. Geo. W. Taylor, D..... Demopolis.
2. S. H. Dent, jr., D..... Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, D.... Eufala.
4. F. L. Blackman, D..... Anniston.
5. J. T. Heflin, D..... Lafayette.
6. R. P. Hobson, D..... Greensboro.
7. J. L. Burnett, D..... Gadsden.
8. Wm. Richardson, D.... Huntsville.
9. O. W. Underwood, D.... Birmingham.

Arkansas.

1. R. B. Macon, D..... Helena.
2. W. A. Oldfield, D..... Batesville.
3. J. C. Floyd, D..... Yellville.
4. Ben Cravens, D..... Fort Smith.
5. H. M. Jacoway, D..... Dardanelle.
6. J. T. Robinson, D..... Lonoke.
7. W. S. Goodwin, D..... Warren.

California.

1. John E. Raker, D ..... Alturas.
4. Wm. Kent, R..... Kentfield.
3. J. R. Knowland, R..... Alameda.
4. Julius Kahn, R..... San Francisco.
5. E. A. Hayes, R..... San José.
6. J. C. Needham, R..... Modesto.
7. W. D. Stephens, R..... Los Angeles.
8. S. C. Smith, R..... Bakersfield.

Colorado.

At Large—Ed. T. Taylor, D.. Glenwood Springs.
1. Atterson W. Rucker, D. Ft. Logan.
2. John A. Martin, D..... Pueblo.

Connecticut.

At Large—J. Q. Tilson, R.. New Haven.
1. E. Stevens Henry, R.... Rockville.
2. T. L. Reilly, D..... Meriden.
3. Edwin W. Higgins, R... Norwich.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill, R..... Norwalk.

Delaware.

At Large—W. H. Heald, R... Wilmington.

Florida.

1. S. M. Sparkman, D..... Tampa.
2. Frank Clark, D..... Gainesville.
3. Dannitte H. Mays, D... Monticello.

Georgia.

1. C. G. Edwards, D..... Savannah.
2. S. A. Rodenbery, D..... Thomasville.
3. D. M. Hughes, D..... Danville.
4. W. C. Adamson, D..... Carrollton.
5. W. S. Howard, D..... Decatur.
6. C. L. Bartlett, D..... Macon.
7. Gordon Lee, D..... Chickamauga.
8. S. K. Tribble, D..... Athens.
9. T. M. Bell, D..... Gainesville.
10. T. W. Hardwick, D..... Sandersville.
11. W. G. Brantley, D..... Brunswick.

Idaho.

At Large—Burton L. French, R..... Moscow.

Illinois.

1. M. B. Madden, R..... Chicago.
2. J. R. Mann, R..... Chicago.
3. W. W. Wilson, R..... Chicago.
4. J. T. McDermott, D.... Chicago.
5. A. J. Sabath, D..... Chicago.
6. E. T. Stack, D..... Chicago.
7. Frank Buchanan, D.... Chicago.
8. Thomas Gallagher, D... Chicago.
9. Lynden Evans, D..... Chicago.
10. G. E. Foss, R..... Chicago.
11. I. C. Copley, R..... Aurora.
12. C. E. Fuller, R..... Belvidere.
13. J. C. McKenzie, R..... Elizabeth.
14. James McKinney, R.... Aledo.
15. G. W. Prince, R..... Galesburg.
16. C. U. Stone, D..... Peoria.
17. J. A. Sterling, R..... Bloomington.
18. J. G. Cannon, R..... Danville.
19. W. B. McKinley, R..... Champaign.
20. H. T. Rainey, D..... Carrollton.
21. J. M. Graham, D..... Springfield.
22. W. A. Rodenberg, R..... E. St. Louis.
23. M. D. Foster, D..... Olney.
24. H. R. Fowler, D..... Elizabethtown.
25. N. B. Thistlewood, R. . Cairo.

Indiana.

1. John W. Boehne, D..... Evansville.
2. William A. Cullop, D... Vincennes.
3. William E. Cox, D..... Jasper.
4. Lincoln Dixon, D..... No. Vernon.
5. Ralph W. Moss, D..... Brazil.
6. Finley P. Gray, D..... Connersville.
7. Chas. A. Korbly, D..... Indianapolis.
8. J. A. M. Adair, D..... Portland.
9. M. A. Morrison, D..... Frankfort.
10. E. D. Crumpacker, R... Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Rauch, D..... Marion.
12. Cyrus Cline, D..... Anola.
13. Henry A. Barnhart, D.. Rochester.

Iowa.

1. C. A. Kennedy, R..... Montrose.
2. I. S. Pepper, D..... Muscatine.
3. C. E. Pickett, R..... Waterloo.
4. G. N. Haugen, R..... Northwood.
5. J. W. Good, R..... Cedar Rapids.
6. N. E. Kendall, R..... Albia.
7. S. F. Prouty, R..... Des Moines.
8. H. M. Towner, R..... Corning.
9. W. I. Smith, R..... Coun. Bluffs.
10. F. P. Woods, R..... Eatherville.
11. E. H. Hubbard, R..... Sioux City.

Kansas.

1. D. R. Anthony, jr., R.... Leavenworth.
2. A. C. Mitchell, R..... Lawrence.
3. P. P. Campbell, R..... Pittsburg.
4. F. S. Jackson, R..... Eureka.
5. R. R. Reese, R..... Minneapolis.
6. I. D. Young, R..... Beloit.
7. E. H. Madison, R..... Dodge City.
8. Victor Murdock, R..... Wichita.

Kentucky.

1. O. M. James, D.....Marion.
2. A. O. Stanley, D.....Henderson.
3. R. Y. Thomas, jr., D....Central City.
4. B. Johnson, D..... Bardstown.
5. Swager Sherley, D..... Louisville.
6. A. B. Rouse, D.....Burlington.
7. J. C. Cantrill, D.....Georgetown.
8. Harvey Helm, D..... Stanford.
9. W. J. Fields, D.....Olive Hill.
10. J. W. Langley, R.....Prestonburg.
11. Caleb Powers, R..... Barbourville.

Louisiana.

1. Albert Estopinal, D.... New Orleans.
2. H. G. Dupré, D .....New Oricans.
3. Robert F. Broussard, D. New Iberia.
4. J. T. Watkins, D..... Minden.
5. Jos. E. Ransdell, D..... L. Providence
6. R. C. Wickliffe (D.)...St. Francisville.
7. A. P. Pujo, D..... Lake Charles.

Maine.

1. A. C. Hinds, R..... Portland.
2. D. J. McGillicuddy, D.. Lewiston.
3. S. W. Gould, D..... Skowhegan.
4. F. E. Guernsey, R.....Dover.

Maryland.

1. J. H. Covington, D..... Easton.
2. J. F. Talbott, D..... Luthersville.
3. George Konig, D..... Baltimore.
4. J. C. Linthicum, D..... Baltimore.
5. Thomas Parran, R..... St. Leonard.
6. D. J. Lewis, D.....Cumberland.

Massachusetts.

1. G. P. Lawrence, R.....No. Adams.
2. F. H. Gillett, R..... Springfield.
3. J. A. Thayer, D..... Worcester.
4. W. H. Wilder, R..... Gardner.
5. Butler Ames, R..... Lowell.
6. A. P. Gardner, R..... Hamilton.
7. E. W. Roberts, R..... Chelsea.
8. S. W. McCall, R..... Winchester.
9. W. F. Murray D..... Boston.
10. J. M. Curley, D..... Boston.
11. A. J. Peters, D..... Boston.
12. J. W. Weeks, R..... Newton.
13. W. S. Greene, R..... Fall River.
14. R. O. Haris, R..... East Bridgewater.

Michigan.

1. F. E. Doremus, D..... Detroit.
2. W. W. Wedemeyer, R...Ann Arbor.
3. J. M. C. Smith, R.....Charlotte.
4. E. L. Hamilton, R.....Niles.
5. E. F. Sweet, D..... Gr'nd Rapids.
6. S. W. Smith, R..... Pontiac.
7. H. McMorran, R..... Port Huron.
8. J. W. Fordney, R.....Saginaw.
9. J. C. McLoughlin, R.... Muskegon.
10. G. A. Loud, R..... Oscoda.
11. F. H. Dodds, R..... Mt. Pleasant.
12. H. O. Young, R..... Ishpeming.

Minnesota.

1. Sidney Anderson, R.... Lanesboro.
2. W. S. Hamond, D..... St. James.
3. C. R. Davis, R.....St. Peter.
4. F. C. Stevens, R.....St. Paul.
5. F. M. Nye, R.....Minneapolis.
6. C. A. Lindbergh, R..... Little Falls.
7. A. J. Volstead, R..... Granite Falls.
8. C. B. Miller, R..... Duluth.
9. Halvor Steenerson, R...Crookston.

Mississippi.

1. E. S. Candler, jr., D.... Corinth.
2. H. D. Stephens, D..... New Albany.
3. B. G. Humphreys, D.... Greenville.
4. T. U. Sisson, D..... Winona.
5. S. A. Witherspoon, D... Meridian.
6. B. P. Harison, D..... Gulfport.
7. W. A. Dickson, D.....Centreville.
8. J. W. Collier, D..... Vicksburg.

Missouri.

1. J. T. Lloyd, D..... Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker, D..... Keytesville.
3. J. W. Alexander, D..... Gallatin.
4. C. F. Booher, D..... Savannah.
5. W. P. Borland, D.....Kansas City.
6. C. C. Dickinson, D.....Clinton.
7. C. W. Hamlin, D..... Springfield.
8. D. W. Shackelford, D... Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark, D..... Bowling Gr'n.
10. R. Barthoildt, R..... St. Louis.
11. T. E. Catlin, R..... St. Louis.
12. L. C. Dyer, R..... St. Louis.
13. W. L. Hensley, D.....Farmington.
14. J. J. Russell, D..... Charleston.
15. J. A. Daugherty, D..... Webb City.
16. T. L. Rubey, D..... Lebanon.

Montana.

At Large—C. N. Pray, R... Ft. Benton.

Nebraska.

1. John A. Maguire, D.... Lincoln.
2. C. O. Lobeck, D..... Omaha.
3. J. P. Latta, D..... Tekamah.
4. C. H. Sloan, R..... Geneva
5. G. W. Norris, R..... McCook.
6. M. P. Kinkaid, R..... O'Neill.

Nevada.

At Large—E. E. Roberts, R Carson City.

New Hampshire

1. C. A. Sulloway, R..... Manchester.
2. F. D. Currier, R..... Canaan.

New Jersey.

1. H. C. Loudenslager, R.. Paulsboro.
2. J. J. Gardner, R..... Atlantic City.
3. T. J. Scully, D..... Perth Amboy.
4. Ira W. Wood, R.....Trenton.
5. W. E. Tuttler, jr., D.... Westfield.
6. William Hughes, D.....Paterson.
7. E. W. Townsend, D.....Montclair.
8. W. I. McCoy, D..... So. Orange.
9. E. F. Kinkead, D..... Jersey City.
10. J. A. Hamill, D..... Jersey City.

New York.

1. M. W. Littleton, D..... Pt. Washington
2. G. H. Lindsay, D..... Brooklyn.
3. J. P. Maher, D.....Brooklyn.
4. F. E. Wilson, D..... Brooklyn.
5. W. C. Redfield, D.....Brooklyn.
6. Wm. M. Calder, R..... Brooklyn.
7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D..... Brooklyn.
8. D. J. Riordan, D..... New York.
9. H. M. Goldfogle, D..... New York.
10. William Sulzer, D..... New York.
11. C. V. Fornes, D..... New York.
12. M. F. Conry, D..... New York.
13. J. M. Levy, D..... New York.
14. J. J. Kindred, D..... L. I. City.
15. T. G. Patten, D..... New York.
16. F. B. Harrison, D..... New York.
17. Henry George, jr., D.... New York.
18. S. E. Ayres, D.....New York.
19. J. E. Andrus, R..... Yonkers.
20. T. W. Bradley, R..... Walden.
21. R. E. Connell, D.....Poughkeepsie.
22. W. H. Draper, R.....Lansingburg.
23. H. S. DeForest, R..... Schenectady.
24. G. W. Fairchild, R..... Oneonta.
25. Theron Akin, D..... Akin.
26. G R. Malby, R.....Ogdensburg.
27. C. A. Talcott, D..... Utica.
28. L. W. Mott, R..... Oswego.
29. M. E. Driscoll, R..... Syracuse.
30. J. W. Dwight, R..... Dryden.

31. S. E. Payne, R..... Auburn.
32. H. G. Danforth, R..... Rochester.
33. E. S. Underhill, D..... Corning.
34. J. S. Simmons, R..... Niagara Falls.
35. D. A. Driscoll, D..... Buffalo.
36. C. B. Smith, D..... Buffalo.
37. E. B. Vreeland, R..... Salamanca.

North Carolina.

1. John H. Small, D..... Washington.
2. Claude Kitchin, D..... Scotland Neck.
3. J. M. Faison, D..... Faison.
4. Edward W. Pou, D..... Smithfield.
5. C. M. Stedman, D..... Greensboro.
6. H. L. Godwin, D..... Dunn.
7. Robert N. Page, D..... Biscoe.
8. R. L. Doughtin, D..... Sparta.
9. Edw. Y. Webb, D..... Shelby.
10. J. M. Gudger, D..... Asheville.

North Dakota.

At Large—L. B. Hanna, R.. Fargo.
H. T. Helgeson, R..... Milton.

Ohio.

1. Nicholas Longworth, R. Cincinnati.
2. A. G. Allen, D..... Cincinnati.
3. James M. Cox, D..... Dayton.
4. J. H. Goeke, D..... Wapakoneta.
5. T. T. Ansberry, D..... Defiance.
6. M. R. Denver, D..... Wilmington.
7. J. D. Post, D..... Washington C. H.
8. Frank B. Willis, R..... Ada.
9. I. R. Sherwood, D..... Toledo.
10. Robert Switer, R..... Gallipolis.
11. H. C. Claypool, D..... Chillicothe.
12. E. L. Taylor, jr., R..... Columbus.
13. C. C. Anderson, D..... Fostoria.
14. W. G. Sharp, D..... Elyria.
15. George White, D..... Marietta.
16. W. B. Francis, D..... Martin's Ferry.
17. W. A. Ashbrook, D..... Johnstown.
18. J. J. Whitaker, D..... Canton.
19. E. R. Bathrick, D..... Akron.
20. Paul Howland, R..... Cleveland.
21. R. H. Bulkley, D..... Cleveland.

Oklahoma.

1. B. S. McGuire, R..... Pawnee.
2. D. T. Morgan, R..... Woodward.
3. J. L. Davenport, D..... Vinita.
4. C. D. Carter, D..... Ardmore.
5. Scott Ferris, D..... Lawton.

Oregon.

1. W. C. Hawley, R..... Salem.
2. A. W. Lafferty, R..... Portland.

Pennsylvania.

1. H. H. Bingham, R..... Philadelphia.
2. [1]——— ——— ..... ———
3. J. Hampton Moore, R.. Philadelphia.
4. Reuben O. Moon, R..... Philadelphia.
8. R. E. Difenderfer, D..... Philadelphia.
6. Geo. D. McCreary, R.... Philadelphia.
7. Thomas S. Butler, R.... West Chester.
5. Michael Donohoe, D..... Ashbourne.
9. W. W. Griest, R..... Lancaster.
10. John R. Farr, R..... Scranton.
11. C. C. Bowman, R..... Pittston.
12. R. E. Lee, D..... Pottsville.
13. J. H. Rothermel, D..... Reading.
14. G. W. Kipp, D..... Towanda.
15. W. B. Wilson, D..... Blossburg.
16. J. G. McHenry, D..... Benton.
17. Benj. K. Focht, R..... Lewisburg.
18. M. E. Olmsted, R..... Harrisburg.
19. J. L. Hartman, R..... Hollidaysburg.
20. D. F. Lafean, R..... York.
21. C. E. Patton, R..... Curwensville.
22. C. H. Gregg, D..... Greensburg.
23. Thomas S. Crago, R.... Waynesburg.
24. Charles Matthews, R... Newcastle.
25. A. L. Bates, R..... Meadville.
26. A. M. Palmer, D..... Stroudsburg.
27. J. N. Langham, R..... Indiana.
28. P. N. Speer, R..... Oil City.
29. S. G. Porter, R..... Pittsburg.
30. John Dalell, R..... Pittsburg.
31. J. F. Burke, R..... Pittsburg.
32. A. J. Barchfeld, R..... Pittsburg.

Rhode Island.

1. G. F. O'Shaughnessy, D. Providence.
2. George H. Utter, R..... Westerly.

South Carolina.

1. George S. Legare, D.... Charleston.
2. James T. Byrnes, D.... Aiken.
3. Wyatt, Aiken, D..... Abbeville.
4. J. T. Johnson, D..... Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley, D..... Yorkville.
6. J. E. Ellerbe, D..... Marion.
7. A. F. Lever, D..... Lexington.

South Dakota.

At Large—C. H. Burke, R.. Pierre.
At Large—E. W. Martin, R. Deadwood.

Tennessee.

1. Samuel R. Sells, R..... Johnson City.
2. R. W. Austin, R..... Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon, D..... Chattanooga.
4. Cordell Hull, D..... Carthage.
5. W. C. Houston, D..... Woodbury.
6. Joseph W. Byrns, D.... Nashville.
7. L. P. Padgett, D..... Columbia.
8. Thetus W. Sims, D..... Linden.
9. F. J. Garrett, D..... Dresden.
10. G. W. Gordon, D..... Memphis

Texas.

1. Morris Sheppard, D.... Texarkana.
2. Martin Dies, D..... Beaumont.
3. James L. Young, D..... Kaufman
4. Choice B. Randell, D... Sherman
5. Jack Beall, D..... Waxahachie.
6. Rufus Hardy, D..... Corsicana.
7. A. W. Gregg, D..... Palestine.
8. John M. Moore, D..... Richmond.
9. George F. Burgess, D... Gonzales
10. Albert S. Buleson, D.... Austin.
11. Robert L. Henry, D..... Waco.
12. Oscar Calloway, D..... Fort Worth.
13. John H. Stephens, D.... Vernon.
14. James L. Slayden, D.... San Antonio.
15. John N. Garner, D..... Uvalde.
16. W. R. Smith, D..... Colorado.

Utah.

At Large—Jos. Howell, R.. Logan.

Vermont.

1. David J. Foster, R..... Burlington
2. Frank H. Plumly. R.... Northfield.

Virginia.

1. William A. Jones, D.... Warsaw.
2. E. E. Holland, D..... Suffolk.
3. John Lamb, D..... Richmond.
4. Robert Turnbull, D..... Lawrenceville.
5. E. W. Saunders, D..... Rocky Mount.
6. Carter Glass, D..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay, D..... Madison.
8. C. C. Carlin, D..... Alexandria.
9. C. Bascom Slemp, R.... Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood, D..... Appomattox.

Washington.

1. W. E. Humphrey, R.... Seattle.
2. Stanton Warburton, R.. Tacoma.
3. Wm. L. LaFollette, R... Pullman.

West Virginia.

1. J. W. Davis, D..... Clarksburg.

[1] Vacancy caused by death of Joel Cook, R.

2. W. G. Brown, D..... Kingwood.
3. A. C. Littlepage, D..... Charleston.
4. J. M. Hamilton, D..... Grantsville.
5. James A. Hughes, R.... Huntington.

Wisconsin.

1. H. A. Cooper, R..... Racine.
2. J. M. Nelson, R..... Madison.
3. A. W. Kopp, R..... Platteville.
4. Wm. J. Cary, R..... Milwaukee.
5. V. L. Berger, Soc..... Milwaukee.
6. M. E. Burke, D..... Beaver Dam.
7. John J. Esch, R..... La Crosse.
8. J. H. Davidson, R..... Oshkosh.
9. T. J. Konop, D..... Kewaunee.
10. E. A. Morse, R..... Antigo.
11. I. L. Lenroot, R..... Superior.

Wyoming.

Frank W. Mondell, R... Newcastle.

DELEGATES.

Alaska.

James Wickersham, R..... Newcastle.

Hawaii.

J. K. Kalanianaole, R..... Honolulu.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Philippine Islands.

Benito Legarda, Prog..... Manila.
Manuel Quezon, Nat..... Manila.

Porto Rico.

Luis Munoz Rivera, Union.. San Juan.

THE DEPENDENCIES.

PORTO RICO

Governor.....George D. Colton
Secretary.....
Attorney General.....Foster V. Brown
Treasurer.....Samuel D. Gomer
Auditor.....Jesse W. Bonner
Commissioner of Education.....Edwin G. Dexter
Commissioner of the Interior.....John A. Wilson
United States District Judge.....John J. Jenkins
United States District Attorney.....J. R. F. Savage
United States District Marshal.....Harry S. Hubbard
Chief Justice of the Insular Supreme Court.....José Conrado Hernandez
Associate Justices.....A. G. Wolf, J. H. McLeary, Emilio del Toro y Cuevas
The Executive Council—Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of the Interior, Juan F. V. Ochoteca, Martin Travieso, jr., Rafael del Valle, Luis S. Morales and José C. Barbosa.
Resident Commissioner to United States.....Tulio Larrinaga

The island of Porto Rico, thitherto a Spanish colony, was formally ceded to the United States under the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. A civil government was established on May 1 1900. On July 25, 1901, it became a territory of the United States on a basis in some respects similar to that of the territories on the North American continent, but with these important differences, that citizens of Porto Rico are not ipso facto citizens of the United States, and that the present status of the territory is not considered to be preliminary to statehood. Free trade exists between the island and the United States. A decision of the United States Supreme Court on December 2, 1901, sustained the Forsker act and the validity of the tariff system established by the United States government with respect to Porto Rico, and confirmed the principle that Porto Ricans are not citizens of the United States. On August 2, 1902, the Commissioner General of Immigration issued an order to the effect that Porto Ricans coming to the United States were to be regarded as aliens. This decision was subsequently reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

The Civil Government. By the terms of the Foraker act practical autonomy was granted to the insular government for which it provides, and a large majority of all the officials throughout the island are left to the unrestricted choice of its own citizens. The Governor and the heads of the various executive departments are chosen by the President with the approval of the Senate, and the Executive Council, which constitutes one of the branches of the Legislative Assembly, consists of the six executive department heads so chosen, the Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of the Interior, with five natives of Porto Rico, who are also appointed by the President. The House of Delegates, or popular branch of the Legislative Assembly, consisting of thirty-five members, is elected by the voters from the seven election districts into which the island is divided; and in the Judicial Department the Supreme Court, consisting of five members, is appointed by the President, but a majority of the members chosen for that tribunal of last resort are native citizens of the island; and of the judges of the various district courts who are appointed by the Governor, the large majority are also selected from among the native population. The internal revenue laws of the United States do not apply to Porto Rico.

Owing to a deadlock in 1909 between the lower and upper branches of the Insular Legislature and the failure of the House of Delegates to pass appropriation bill Congress passed a law at the extraordinary session of that year providing for the continuance of the annual appropriations of the preceding year in such a contingency.

The House of Representatives passed on June 15, 1910, a bill reorganizing the

insular government and granting American citizenship to the inhabitants of the island. It has not yet been acted on by the Senate.

The growth of commerce between the United States and Porto Rico since annexation is shown in the table appended, covering the fiscal years from 1898 to 1910:

Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.
1898	$2,414,356	$1,505,946	1905	$15,633,145	$13,974,070
1899	3,179,827	2,685,484	1906	19,142,461	19,224,881
1900	3,078,648	4,640,449	1907	22,070,133	25,686,285
1901	5,883,892	6,861,917	1908	25,891,261	22,677,376
1902	8,378,766	10,882,863	1909	26,394,312	23,618,545
1903	11,051,195	12,245,845	1910	32,095,897	27,097,654
1904	11,722,826	11,210,060			

Porto Rico's trade with foreign countries in the fiscal years 1904-'05 to 1909-'10 reached these totals:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1904-'05	$3,076,420	$2,562,189	1907-'08	$4,753,209	$3,148,289
1905-'06	4,115,069	2,602,784	1908-'09	3,996,913	2,925,781
1906-'07	4,926,167	3,580,887	1909-'10	5,864,617	3,537,201

The census of 1899 reported the population by departments as follows:

Department.	Number.	Department.	Number.	Department.	Number.
Guayama	111,986	Arecibo	162,308	Aguadilla	99,645
Humacao	88,501	Bayamon	160,046		
Ponce	203,191	Mayaguez	127,566	Total	953,243

The census of 1910 reported the population of the island to be 1,118,012, a gain of 164,769, or 17.3 per cent. San Juan is shown to be the largest town in the island, its population being 48,716. Ponce comes next with 35,027. San Juan made a gain in the eleven years of 16,668, or 52 per cent, and Ponce a gain of 7,075, or slightly over 25 per cent.

The industrial census which was taken in connection with the enumeration showed a total of $25,544,380 invested in manufactures, with an aggregate production last year of $36,747,742. Fifty-six per cent, or $20,569,348, of this production was in sugar and molasses. The value of the tobacco and cigarettes manufactured amounted to $6,058,393 and of the coffee to $5,052,599.

The area of Porto Rico is 3,606 square miles.

On November 8, 1910, G. Munoz Rivera, Unionist, was elected as Resident Commissioner at Washington to succeed Tulio Larrinaga, Unionist, on March 4, 1911.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Commission.

Commissioners—W. Cameron Forbes, president; Dean C. Worcester, Newton W. Gilbert, Frank A. Branagan, José R. Luzuriaga, Gregorio Araneta, Rafael Palma and Juan Sumulong.

Capital ..... Manila

The Executive.

		Whence appointed.	Salary.
Governor General	W. Cameron Forbes	California	$20,000
Vice-Governor General	Newton W. Gilbert	Indiana	15,500
Secretary of Finance and Justice	Gregorio Araneta	The Philippines	15,500
Secretary Interior	Dean C. Worcester	Michigan	15,500
Secretary Public Instruction	Newton W. Gilbert	Indiana	15,500
Secretary Commerce and Police	Charles B. Elliott	Minnesota	15,500

The Supreme Court.

Chief Justice ..... Cayetano Arellano, Philippines $10,500

Associate Justices—Florentino Torres, Philippines; Victorino Mapa, Philippines; E. Finley Johnson, Michigan; Adam C. Carson, Virginia; Sherman Morehead, New York; Charles B. Elliott, Minnesota; each 10,500
man Morehead, New York; Grant T. Trent, Tennessee; each 10,500

Commissioners Resident to the United States.

Manuel Quezon ..... $7,500 | Benito Lagarda $7,500

The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States as a result of the war with Spain and under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. On February 4, 1899, two days before the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, the native forces under Aguinaldo attacked the American garrison at Manila, and an insurrection against American authority was started, which lasted for nearly two years. The islands were under military rule until July 1, 1901, when the provisional military government was superseded by a civil government. The chief officers of the latter are appointed by the President of the United States. Provincial and municipal officers are elected by the people. On December 2, 1901, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that free trade must prevail between the Philippines and the United States until Congress should enact a special tariff law for the islands. Ac-

cordingly a Philippine tariff bill was introduced into Congress and became a law on March 8, 1902. It was followed on July 1, 1902, by a Civil Government act for the Philippines. (For summaries of these laws see The Tribune Almanac for 1903.)

A general amnesty for all except criminals under the common law and rebels remaining in arms was proclaimed on July 4, 1902. The vexed question of the friars' lands was amicably settled in December, 1903. After protracted negotiations, in the course of which Governor Taft visited Rome, an agreement was made with the Church authorities by which the insular government acquired the friars' holdings at a cost of $7,239,784. The purchase included 391,000 acres. These lands will be eventually sold by the insular government.

Philippine Coinage.

By the act of March 2, 1903, Congress provided a system of coinage for the Philippines. The unit of value is the gold peso, of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine. The Philippine Commission is authorized to coin $75,000,000 in silver pesos, each peso of 416 grains, 900 parts fine metal and 100 parts copper alloy. These silver coins are redeemable at the rate of two for one in gold pesos, and are legal tender in the Philippine Islands for all debts, public or private, unless otherwise specifically provided by contract. Some new subsidiary coins are also provided for. (For complete details of the Coinage act, see The Tribune Almanac for 1904, under title "57th Congress, Public Acts and Resolutions of Second Session.")

Tariff Relations.

At the last session of the 58th Congress a new tariff for the Philippines was enacted, and a law was passed providing for railroad construction and other public improvements and amending the Civil Government act of March 8, 1902. (For details of these measures see under "58th Congress, Public Acts and Resolutions of the Third Session," pages 80-83 of this volume.) The new Philippine tariff—on goods imported into the Philippines—went into effect on July 2, 1905. It was further amended at the first session of the 59th Congress. Congress at the same session passed a law postponing until July 1, 1909, the application to Philippine commerce of the navigation laws of the United States. At the second session of the 59th Congress a law was passed establishing a Philippine Agricultural Bank. At the extraordinary session of the Sixty-first Congress, March to August, 1909, the Philippine tariff was revised, and in the Payne tariff law, approved August 5, 1909, most of the barriers against the entry of Philippine products into the United States were removed. For the provisions of the Payne law affecting the Philippines see pages 124 and 125 of The Tribune Almanac for 1910.

In the fiscal year 1909-10 the free imports into the United States of cigars, tobacco and sugar did not equal the maximum importations allowed under the Payne tariff law. The Payne law authorizes the free admission of 150,000,000 cigars, 300,000 gross tons of sugar and 1,300,000 pounds of tobacco. Only 86,513,691 cigars, or a little more than one-half of the total amount allowed, were exported to this country. The actual amount of sugar exported from the islands was 104,951 gross tons, or about one-third of the authorized amount. Only 15,994 pounds of tobacco were sent to this country.

The Philippine Assembly.

Elections for the first Philippine Assembly were held on July 30, 1907. Eighty-one seats were allotted to the various provinces, the maximum membership of the body being 100. A small vote was cast, about 98,000 or only 1.4 per cent of the population. Biennial elections and annual sessions were provided for by the civil government act of July 1, 1902, as amended by the act of February 27, 1909, but Congress subsequently by the act of June 14, 1910, provided that the members of the Philippine Assembly elected in November, 1909, should hold office until March 4, 1912, instead of until December 31, 1911, and that their successors, chosen at the election of 1911, should hold office for four years from March 4, 1912, that arrangement bringing the Philippine political calendar more into harmony with that of the United States. The Assembly, at its next session was authorized to fix the date for the commencement of the annual sessions.

The Assembly originally elected two resident commissioners to the United States for two-year terms, beginning January 1. The law of June 14, 1910, lengthened the terms of the resident commissioners to four years and made the elections quadrennial from and after the next election.

The Assembly was opened on October 16, 1907, Secretary Taft attending the ceremony and making an address. To qualify as voters applicants must be males, twenty-three years of age and have a legal residence in the municipality in which they desire to exercise the right of suffrage, and must not be citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and furthermore must be comprised within one of the three following classes: (a) Those who, prior to Aug. 13,1898, held certain offices under the Spanish government; (b) Those who own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or who annually pay 30 pesos or more of the established taxes; (c) Those who speak, read and write English or Spanish.

The following tables summarize the foreign trade of the islands in recent years:

Imports and Exports of Merchandise, 1899 to 1910.

Year.[1]	Imports.			Exports.		
	From United States.	From other countries.	Total.	To United States.	To other countries.	Total
1899	$1,150,613	$11,962,397	$13,113,010	$3,540,894	$8,826,018	$12,366,912
1900	1,657,701	18,943,735	20,601,436	3,522,160	16,228,908	19,751,068
1901	2,855,685	27,423,721	30,279,406	2,572,021	20,642,927	23,214,948

Year.[1]	Imports.			Exports.		
	From United States.	From other countries.	Total.	To United States.	To other countries.	Total.
1902	4,035,243	28,106,599	32,141,842	7,691,743	16,235,936	23,927,679
1903	3,944,098	29,027,784	32,971,882	13,863,059	19,258,721	33,121,780
1904	4,633,216	28,587,545	33,220,761	11,102,775	19,147,852	30,250,627
1905	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906	5,458,867	21,465,373	26,924,240	12,337,927	20,337,723	32,675,650
1907	8,661,414	17,541,775	26,203,189	11,510,438	19,085,271	30,595,709
1908	11,461,722	16,707,429	28,169,151	10,164,223	19,973,381	30,137,604
1909	11,189,441	16,602,956	27,792,397	9,433,986	21,559,577	30,993,563
1910	16,832,645	———	———	17,317,897	———	———

[1]Figures of 1899 cover the period from August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899, and subsequent figures cover fiscal year.

Population of the Philippines by Provinces, Census of 1903.

Province or Comandancia.	Population.	Civilized	Wild.	Province or Comandancia.	Population.	Civilized	Wild.
Abra	51,860	37,823	14,037	Capiz	230,721	225,092	5,629
Albay	240,326	239,434	892	Cavité	134,779	134,779	———
Ambos Camarines	239,405	233,472	5,933	Cebu	653,727	653,727	———
Antique	134,166	131,245	2,921	Cottabato	125,875	2,313	123,562
Basilan	30,179	1,331	28,848	Dapitan	23,577	17,154	6,423
Bataán	46,787	45,166	1,621	Dávao	65,496	20,224	45,272
Batangas	257,715	257,715	———	Ilocos Norte	178,995	176,785	2,210
Benguet	22,745	917	21,828	Ilocoa Sur	187,411	173,800	13,611
Bohol	269,223	269,223	———	Iloilo	410,315	403,932	6,383
Bulacán	223,742	223,327	415	Isabela	76,431	68,793	7,638
Cagayán	156,239	142,825	13,414	Joló	51,389	1,270	50,119
La Unión	137,839	127,789	10,050	La Laguna	148,606	148,606	———
Lepanto-Bonioc	72,750	2,467	70,283	Paragua	29,351	27,493	1,858
Leyte	388,922	388,922	———	Paragua Sur	6,345	1,359	4,986
Manila City	219,928	219,928	———	Rizal	150,923	148,502	2,421
[1]Marinduque	51,674	51,674	———	Romblón	52,848	52,848	———
Masbate	43,675	43,675	———	Sámar	266,237	265,549	688
Mindoro	39,582	32,318	7,264	Siassi	24,562	297	24,265
Misamia	175,683	135,473	40,210	Sorsogón	120,495	120,454	41
Negros Occidental	308,272	303,660	4,612	Surigao	115,112	99,298	15,814
Negros Oriental.	201,494	184,889	16,605	Tárlac	135,107	133,513	1,594
Nueva Ecija	134,147	132,999	1,148	Tawi Tawi	14,638	93	14,545
Nueva Vizcaya.	62,541	16,026	46,515	[2]Tayabas	153,065	150,262	2,803
Pampanga	223,754	222,656	1,098	Zambales	104,549	101,381	3,168
Pangasinán	397,902	394,516	3,386	Zamboanga	44,322	20,692	23,630
				Totals	7,635,426	6,987,686	647,740

[1]Sub-province of Tayabas. [2]Exclusive of sub-province of Marinduque.

The area of the Philippines is 115,026 square miles.

The Philippine constabulary, an insular military force maintained by the Philippine government, consists of 322 officers and 4,551 enlisted men. The Philippine scouts, maintained by the United States government, consist of 166 officers and 5,386 enlisted men.

GUAM.

Capital ..... Agana
Governor ..... Captain Edward J. Dorn (retired), U. S. N.

The island of Guam, or Guahan, in the Marianas Archipelago, was ceded to the United States by Spain under the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. It is used by the United States as a naval station, and may also afford a landing place for a transpacific cable. Guam has a population of 9,000 and an area of 150 square miles.

TUTUILA AND MANUA.

Capital ..... Pago Pago
Governor ..... Captain John F. Parker (retired), U. S. N.

Tutuila, Manua and some insignificant islets of the Samoan group came into the possession of the United States in January, 1900, aa a result of the treaty of November 14, 1899, between Great Britain and Germany, in the terms of which the United States acquiesced. Under that treaty Great Britain withdrew altogether from the islands. Germany took the largest two, Upolu and Savaii, and the United States took possession of Tutuila and Manua, the former containing at Pago Pago the finest harbor in that part of the world and the only good one in the Samoan group. A United States naval officer was appointed Governor of Tutuila and Manua in February, 1900, and possession was taken of them on April 17, 1900. The area of Tutuila and Manua ia about 35,000 acres. The total population of the two islands is less than 6,000.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE.

Isthmian Canal Commissioners.—Colonel George W. Goethals, U. S. A., chairman; Lieut. Col. D. DuB. Gaillard, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, U. S. A.; Lieut. Harry H. Rousseau, U. S. N.; Maurice H. Thatcher, Col. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, U. S. A.

Secretary to the Commission.—Joseph B. Bishop, New York, $10,000.

Chief Engineer.—Colonel George W. Goethals, U. S. A.

Supreme Court of the Canal Zone.—Facundo Mutis Duran, Panama, Chief Justice; L. C. Collins, Ill., and Hezekiah H. Gudger, N. C., Associate Justices.

Note.—The compensation allowed to Colonel Goethals, the president of the commission, is $15,000, including his salary as an officer of the army; to Lieut. Cols. Gaillard and Sibert, Lieut. Rousseau, Col. Gorgas and Lieut. Col. Hodges, $14,000 apiece, including their salaries as officers; to the other commissioners, $14,000.

Acquisition. The United States Senate ratified on March 17, 1903, an Isthmian Canal treaty with Colombia, drawn to vest in the United States perpetual control for canal purposes of a strip of land 30 miles in width stretching across the Isthmus of Panama. On August 12, 1903, the Colombian Senate rejected the treaty, and on September 12 the time fixed for exchanging ratifications expired. On November 3 the Department of Panama revolted and an independent republic was proclaimed. A canal treaty between this new republic and the United States was signed on November 18, 1903, ratified by Panama on December 2, and by the United States Senate on February 23, 1904. The full text of this treaty is given under "Treaties Ratified," second session 58th Congress, Tribune Almanac for 1905.

Government. Congress passed an act, approved April 28, 1904, providing for the temporary government of the Canal Zone. Under the terms of this act the Isthmian Canal Commission was created and a temporary government was set up, with Major General George B. Davis as Governor. The Canal Commission has been three times reorganized, and after attempting to have the work done by contract under the direction of civilian engineers the government turned it over to the engineer corps of the army. An Advisory Board of Engineers met in Washington on September 1, 1905, and later made a visit to the Isthmus. It reported in favor of a sea level canal. But the sea level plan was abandoned as impracticable and the 59th Congress passed an act directing the construction of a lock canal.

Financing. The Secretary of the Treasury on July 2, 1906, invited bids for $30,000,000 of 2 per cent ten year-thirty year Panama bonds, and the issue was subscribed for to the amount of $445,000,000. The average price bid for the $30,000,000 awarded was 103.95. A sale of $50,000,000 of bonds was advertised in November, 1907, but the issue was subsequently limited to $25,000,000. There were outstanding on December 1, 1908, canal bonds to the amount of $54,631,080. On December 7, 1908, $30,000,000 more of bonds were sold at an average of $102.4368. The Payne tariff law, approved August 5, 1909, Section 39, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to meet canal expenses amounting to $295,569,000, in addition to the $84,631,000 already issued, the total of $380,000,000 to cover the cost of the canal. The additional bonds are to be issued at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. Advances from the Treasury to the canal fund in excess of $84,631,000 are to be repaid from the new issue. For text of Section 29 see page 132 of The Tribune Almanac for 1910.

According to the statement of the United States Treasury on December 14, 1910, the Panama Canal account stood:

Total amount expended on purchase and construction of canal to this date	$211,713,120 67
Amount expended to this date from proceeds of sales of bonds, including premiums	87,309,594 83
Balance expended out of general fund of Treasury reimbursable from proceeds of bonds not yet sold	134,403,525 84
Total bonds authorized by existing laws for Panama Canal	375,200,980 00
Total bonds issued to this date	84,631,980 00
Balance of bonds authorized, but not yet issued	290,569,000 00

Cost. A revised estimate of cost was prepared and submitted at a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives in February, 1909. This estmiate shows that nearly 50 per cent more work is necessary in order to complete the canal than was contemplated by the original estimate, and that the unit prices, due to labor conditions, cost of materials and gratuities given the employes, have been increased about 20 per cent. The estimate, as prepared, shows that the total cost of engineering and construction alone sums up to $297,766,000, to which, if the purchase price and the estimated cost of sanitation and civil government is added, there results the sum of $375,201,000 as the total cost of the canal.

Fortifications. On November 9, 1909, the Secretary of War appointed a board of officers to prepare plans for fortifying the canal. On it were Brigadier Generals Arthur Murray, chief of artillery; William Crozier, chief of ordnance; W. L. Marshall, chief of engineers; Bliss and Wotherspoon, of the General Staff of the army; Major Harn, of the coast artillery; Commander Rogers, of the General Naval Board, and Captain Staunton, of the Army and Navy

War College. Plans prepared by the board will call for an expenditure of $14,104,203, distributed as follows:

Purchase of sites	$1,125,000	Fire control	370,755
Emplacements	6,027,000	Submarine mine defences	658,360
Guns and carriages	2,324,000	Barracks and quarters	1,834,000
Ammunition	1,328,288		
Power plants	138,000	Total	$14,104,203
Searchlights	244,800		

The board estimates that the canal will be completed and in use by January 1, 1915, and, as it will require several years to complete the fortifications and place the guns, it is urged that the construction of the defences be begun during 1910, or as early as possible in 1911. The board recommends that the full sum of $14,104,203 be appropriated by Congress, and that $4,000,000 be made immediately available, so that work can commence at once. It is estimated by the board that at least three and one-half years will be necessary to complete the fortifications.

The population of the Canal Zone is between 50,000 and 60,000.

SPORTING RECORDS.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD, 1910.

The Philadelphia Athletics captured the pennant in the American League, taking an early lead and increasing it handily as the season advanced. For a time the race was close between Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Detroit, but toward the end the Athletics distanced those teams, and the real fight was for second place. The record follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	102	48	.680
New York	88	63	.583
Detroit	86	68	.558
Boston	81	72	.530
Cleveland	71	81	.467
Chicago	68	85	.444
Washington	66	85	.437
St. Louis	47	107	.305

BEST BATTING AVERAGES.

Players and clubs.	Games.	Runs.	Base hits.	Per cent.
Jackson, Cleveland	20	15	29	.387
Cobb, Detroit	140	106	196	.385
Lajoie, Cleveland	159	92	227	.384
Speaker, Boston	141	92	183	.340
Strunk, Philadelphia	16	9	16	.333
Hohnhorst, Cleveland	17	8	20	.323
Collins, Philadelphia	153	81	188	.322
Koestner, Cleveland	27	4	15	.313
Knight, New York	117	58	129	.312
Oldring, Philadelphia	134	79	168	.308
Easterly, Cleveland	110	34	111	.306
McInness, Philadelphia	38	10	22	.301
Murphy, Philadelphia	151	70	168	.300
Cunningham, Washingt'n	22	3	22	.297
Karger, Boston	27	11	20	.294
Delahanty, Detroit	106	67	111	.293
Chase, New York	130	67	152	.290
Crawford, Detroit	154	83	170	.289
Cree, New York	134	58	134	.287
Lewis, Boston	151	64	153	.283
Baker, Philadelphia	146	83	159	.283
Gardner, Boston	113	55	117	.283
Milan, Washington	142	89	148	.279
Thomas, Philadelphia	60	14	50	.277
Schaefer, Washington	74	27	63	.275
Wagner, Boston	142	61	134	.273
Stahl, Boston	144	68	144	.271
Bender, Philadelphia	36	6	25	.269
Hooper, Boston	155	81	156	.267
Wolter, New York	135	84	128	.267
Lord, Boston and Chic.	121	51	121	.267
Works, Detroit	18	3	8	.267
D. Jones, Detroit	113	77	100	.265
Lelivelt, Washington	110	40	92	.265
Flick, Cleveland	24	5	18	.265
Laporte, New York	124	43	114	.264
Engle, N. Y. and Boston	111	59	99	.263
Bush, Detroit	142	90	130	.262
Stovall, Cleveland	142	47	136	.261
Wood, Boston	35	9	18	.261
Lake, St. Louis	37	7	21	.260
Barry, Philadelphia	145	64	126	.259
Gessler, Washington	145	58	126	.259
Schmidt, Detroit	71	22	51	.259
Wallace, St. Louis	138	47	131	.258
Stone, St. Louis	152	60	144	.258
Mullen, Detroit	50	15	33	.256
T. Jones, Detroit	135	32	110	.255
Lang, Chicago	23	3	13	.255
Lord, Cleve. and Phila.	128	76	124	.254
Conroy, Washington	103	36	89	.254
Daniels, New York	95	68	90	.253
McConnell, Bost. & Chic.	44	19	39	.252
Moriarty, Detroit	136	53	123	.251
Elberfeld, Washington	127	53	114	.250
Kinsella, St. Louis	10	2	3	.250
Carrigan, Boston	114	36	85	.249
Davis, Philadelphia	139	61	122	.248
Dougherty, Chicago	127	45	110	.248
Gray, Washington	35	7	21	.247
Gardiner, New York	86	36	66	.244
Meloan, Chicago	65	23	54	.243
Heitmuller, Philadelphia	31	11	27	.243
O'Leary, Detroit	65	23	51	.242
Stephens, St. Louis	99	24	72	.241
Hemphill, New York	102	43	84	.239
Hoffman, St. Louis	106	20	90	.237
Griggs, St. Louis	123	28	98	.236
Graney, Cleveland	116	62	107	.236
McIntyre, Detroit	83	40	72	.236
Knapp, Cleveland	18	3	14	.236
Unglaub, Washington	124	29	101	.234
Lapp, Philadelphia	71	18	45	.234
Lathers, Detroit	41	4	19	.232
Quinn, New York	35	9	19	.232
Criss, St. Louis	70	11	21	.231
Browne, Wash. and Chic.	37	18	31	.231
McBride, Washington	154	54	118	.230
Turner, Cleveland	150	71	132	.230
Schweitzer, St. Louis	113	37	87	.230

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Base hits	Runs...	Per cent.
Mitchell, New York	68	16	45	.230
Killifer, Washington	106	35	79	.229
Birmingham, Cleveland..	104	41	84	.229
Payne, Chicago	91	17	56	.222
Tannehill, Chicago	67	17	51	.222
Somerlot, Washington ..	16	6	14	.222
Hartsel, Philadelphia ...	90	45	63	.221
Perring, Cleveland	39	14	27	.221
Coombs, Philadelphia ..	46	20	29	.220
Truesdale, St. Louis	123	39	91	.219
Hartzell, St. Louis	151	52	118	.218
Purtell, Chic. and Bost.	151	36	117	.218
Austin, New York	133	46	94	.218
Zeider, Chicago	136	57	108	.217
Walsh, Chicago	52	12	30	.217
Newman, St. Louis	103	45	83	.216
Bemis, Cleveland	61	11	36	.215
Roach, New York	70	27	47	.214
Niles, Bost. and Cleve...	88	31	63	.212
Krause, Philadelphia ..	16	4	8	.211
Block, Chicago	55	12	32	.210
Ball, Cleveland	53	12	25	.210
Scott, Chicago	40	6	15	.208
Livingston, Philadelphia.	37	11	25	.208
Ford, New York	36	8	20	.208
Stanage, Detroit	88	24	57	.207
Hall, Boston	47	6	17	.207
Land, Cleveland	34	4	23	.207
Bailey, St. Louis	34	6	13	.206
Balston, Washington ...	22	4	15	.205
Street, Washington	89	13	52	.203
Sweeney, New York	78	25	43	.200
Beisling, Washington ..	31	3	12	.200

Team Batting Averages.

Clubs.	Games.	Runs.	Hits.	Aver.
Philadelphia...	155	673	1,364	.265
Detroit	155	679	1,318	.261
Boston	158	640	1,345	.258
New York ...	156	626	1,253	.247
Cleveland	161	548	1,311	.242
Washington ..	157	501	1,182	.236
St. Louis	157	449	1,092	.216
Chicago	156	447	1,061	.212

BEST FIELDING AVERAGES.

First Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
Houser, Phila.....	29	160	7	0	1.000
Bradley, Boston.....	21	187	7	1	.995
Somerlot, Wash.....	16	161	8	1	.994
Tannehill, Chicago..	23	206	18	2	.991
Gandil, Chicago.....	74	854	57	10	.989
Stovall, Cleveland...	128	1404	91	18	.988
Knight, New York..	23	247	8	3	.988
Davis, Phila.....	139	1353	64	20	.986
Stahl, Boston.....	142	1488	60	23	.985
T. Jones, Detroit...	135	1405	67	23	.985
Unglaub, Wash.....	123	1230	79	20	.985
Simmons, Detroit...	22	229	13	4	.984
Mullen, Chicago.....	37	364	23	7	.982
Chase, New York...	130	1373	65	28	.981
Newnam, St. Louis.	103	1041	56	32	.972
Hohnhorst, Cleve...	17	165	7	5	.972
Griggs, St. Louis...	17	170	10	6	.968
Ahstein, St. Louis..	23	268	20	11	.963
Collins, Chicago.....	27	255	10	13	.955

Second Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
Collins, Phila.....	138	492	451	25	.970
Lajoie, Cleveland...	149	387	419	28	.966
La Porte, New York	70	127	229	16	.950
Cunningham, Wash.	22	36	52	4	.957
McConnell, Bos.-Chi	42	78	109	9	.954
Engle, N. Y. & Bos.	27	41	83	6	.954
Schaefer, Wash.....	35	60	104	8	.953
L. Gardner, Boston.	113	222	320	32	.944
Delehanty, Detroit..	106	246	267	33	.940
Killifer, Wash.....	89	173	231	26	.940
E. Gardner, N. Y..	70	179	199	25	.986
O'Leary, Detroit....	38	81	93	12	.935
Zeider, Chicago.....	87	205	242	33	.931
Griggs, St. Louis...	41	78	94	13	.930
French, Bos. & Chi.	36	66	81	13	.919
Truesdale, St. Louis	122	270	313	36	.914

Third Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
Conroy, Wash.....	48	61	87	6	.961
Bradley, Cleveland..	61	80	126	10	.956
Rath, Phila. & Clev.	33	36	59	3	.950
Elberfeld, Wash....	113	189	233	22	.944
Austin, New York..	133	204	284	30	.942
Turner, Cleveland...	46	38	101	9	.940
Wallace, St. Louis..	39	58	100	10	.940
Lord, Bos. & Chi...	114	136	213	24	.935
Perring, Cleveland..	33	32	63	7	.931
Hartzell, St. Louis..	89	123	203	25	.929
Moriarty, Detroit...	134	165	302	37	.927
Baker, Philadelphia.	146	207	313	45	.920
Engle, N. Y. & Bos	51	53	119	16	.915
Purtell, Chi. & Bost.	143	158	320	49	.907

Shortstops.

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
Turner, Cleveland...	94	194	320	14	.973
O'Leary, Detroit....	16	35	60	4	.960
Wallace, St. Louis..	90	258	344	33	.948
Tannehill, Chicago..	38	52	126	10	.947
Rush, Detroit.....	141	310	487	51	.940
McBride, Wash.....	154	370	518	58	.939
Knight, New York..	79	169	247	32	.929
Hartzell, St. Louis.	38	86	108	15	.928
Wagner, Boston.....	140	303	424	57	.927
Ball, Cleveland.....	27	48	66	9	.927
McInnes, Phila.....	17	20	31	4	.927
Barry, Phila.....	145	279	406	63	.916
Roach, New York...	58	112	173	27	.913
Blackburne, Chicago	74	173	265	43	.911
Foster, New York...	22	37	63	10	.909
Zeider, Chicago.....	45	109	117	24	.900
Knaupp, Cleveland..	18	27	57	11	.884

Outfielders.

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
Easterly, Cleveland..	30	39	5	0	1.000
Heitmuller, Phila...	28	49	2	1	.981
Oldring, Phila.....	134	249	14	6	.978
Jackson, Cleveland..	20	40	2	1	.977
Ralston, Wash.....	22	38	3	1	.976
Murphy, Phila.....	151	209	15	6	.974
Cole, Chicago.....	22	31	6	1	.974
Stone, St. Louis....	145	220	20	7	.972
Lord, Clev. & Phila.	126	219	20	7	.972
Hemphill, New York	94	159	10	5	.971
Engle, N. Y. & Bos.	18	32	2	1	.971
Parent, Chicago.....	62	92	5	3	.970
Lelivelt, Wash.....	89	149	13	6	.964
Crawford, Detroit...	153	223	10	9	.963
Niles, Bos. & Clev..	71	91	9	4	.962
Chounlard, Chicago.	23	44	7	2	.962
Birmingham, Clev...	103	223	24	10	.961
Hoffman, St. Louis.	106	202	14	9	.960
Conroy, Wash.....	46	90	4	4	.959
Cobb, Detroit.....	137	305	18	14	.958

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
Speaker, Boston.....	140	337	20	16	.957
Daniels, New York.	85	170	9	8	.957
D. Jones, Detroit...	101	181	13	9	.956
Cree, New York.....	134	202	11	10	.955
Krueger, Cleveland..	62	116	10	6	.955
Flick, Cleveland.....	18	21	0	1	.955
Gessler, Wash.....	144	161	23	9	.953
Graney, Cleveland...	114	200	14	12	.949
Collins, Chicago.....	65	101	11	6	.949
Meloan, Chicago....	65	76	16	5	.948
Milan, Wash.....	141	267	30	17	.946
McIntyre, Detroit...	77	147	12	9	.946
Hartsel, Phila.....	83	113	8	7	.945
Lewis, Boston.....	149	261	28	17	.944
Wolter, New York..	130	192	11	13	.940
Zwilling, Chicago...	27	45	2	3	.940
Thomason, Cleveland	17	26	5	2	.939
Hooper, Boston.....	155	241	30	18	.938
Schweitzer, St. L...	109	149	15	11	.937
Hartzell, St. Louis..	23	24	5	2	.935
Fisher, St. Louis....	19	27	2	2	.935
Hahn, Chicago.....	15	14	0	1	.933
Northen, St. Louis..	26	48	2	4	.926
Dougherty, Chicago.	121	158	9	14	.923
Browne, Wash.&Chi.	34	42	2	4	.917
Schaefer, Wash.....	26	29	4	3	.917
French, Bos. & Chi.	16	16	0	2	.889
La Porte, New York	24	33	4	5	.881
Griggs, St. Louis...	49	68	4	10	.878

Pitchers.

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
I. Young, Chicago..	27	11	38	0	1.000
Fanwell, Cleveland..	17	2	36	0	1.000
Manning, New York	16	1	22	0	1.000
Atkins, Philadelphia	15	2	18	0	1.000
Killian, Detroit.....	11	7	19	0	1.000
Coombs, Phila.....	45	19	77	1	.990
Plank, Philadelphia.	38	9	44	1	.986
Quinn, New York...	35	8	111	3	.975
Wood, Boston.....	35	17	62	2	.975
C. Smith, Boston....	23	5	44	7	.975
Collins, Boston.....	35	8	62	2	.972
White, Chicago.....	33	30	76	3	.972
Pernoll, Detroit.....	11	4	31	1	.972
Bender, Philadelphia	30	13	85	3	.970
Scott, Chicago.....	40	11	84	3	.969
Summers, Detroit...	30	14	74	3	.967
Falkenberg, Cleve...	37	14	97	4	.965
Morgan, Phila.....	36	5	104	4	.965
Stroud, Detroit.....	28	6	21	1	.964
Karger, Boston.....	27	7	47	2	.964
Joss, Cleveland.....	13	7	42	2	.961
Reisling, Wash.....	30	7	65	3	.960
Hall, Boston.....	35	8	61	3	.958
Harkness, Cleveland.	26	5	39	2	.957
Donovan, Detroit...	26	9	33	2	.955
Dygert, Phila.....	19	1	20	1	.955
E. Smith, Chi. & Bos	23	14	68	4	.953
Walsh, Chicago.....	45	21	154	9	.951
Johnson, Wash.....	45	23	90	4	.950
Arellanes, Boston...	18	2	35	2	.949
Cicotte, Boston.....	36	9	98	6	.947
Mullin, Detroit.....	38	20	97	7	.944
Willet, Detroit.....	38	6	113	7	.944
Pelty, St. Louis....	27	10	74	5	.944
Walker, Washington	29	4	60	4	.941
Hughes, New York.	23	4	57	4	.938
Groom, Washington.	34	10	77	6	.935
Mitchell, Cleveland..	35	9	46	4	.932
Fisher, New York..	15	2	37	3	.929
Koestner, Cleveland.	27	9	41	4	.926
Olmstead, Chicago..	32	8	66	6	.925
Ford, New York....	36	7	75	7	.921
Linke, Clev. & St. L	25	4	42	4	.920
D. Young, Clev.....	21	6	62	6	.919
Kaler, Cleveland....	12	4	29	3	.917
Kinsella, St. Louis.	10	0	22	2	.917
Gray, Washington...	34	15	82	9	.915
Bailey, St. Louis....	34	7	57	6	.914
Lake, St. Louis.....	35	5	88	9	.912
Powell, St. Louis...	21	5	25	3	.909
Vaughn, New York.	20	5	73	8	.907
Frill, New York....	10	2	16	2	.900
Berger, Cleveland...	13	4	20	3	.889
Krause, Phila.....	16	7	24	4	.886
Ray, St. Louis.....	21	4	34	5	.884
Warhop, New York.	37	15	65	11	.879
Lange, Chicago.....	23	5	29	5	.872
Works, Detroit.....	18	4	26	5	.857

Catchers.

Players and Clubs.	Games...	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Per cent.
Donohue, Bos.,Ph.,Cl	18	80	26	0	1.000
Criger, New York..	27	120	28	1	.993
Henry, Washington.	18	60	28	1	.989
Beckendorf, Det.&W	38	206	87	3	.988
Land, Cleveland.....	73	169	47	4	.982
Lapp, Philadelphia..	63	361	88	9	.980
Street, Washington..	86	417	151	13	.978
Sullivan, Chicago...	45	290	71	9	.975
Payne, Chicago.....	78	409	106	14	.974
Sweeney, New York.	77	388	106	13	.974
Clarke, Cleveland...	17	82	32	3	.974
Schmidt, Detroit....	66	239	80	9	.973
Stephens, St. Louis.	96	418	156	17	.971
Kleinow, N.Y.& Bos.	54	285	69	11	.970
Mitchell, New York.	62	262	69	11	.968
Livingstone, Phila..	37	205	68	9	.968
Thomas, Phila.....	60	324	86	14	.967
Block, Chicago.....	47	244	77	12	.964
Casey, Detroit.....	22	101	33	5	.694
Ainsmith, Wash.....	30	131	52	7	.963
Carrigan, Boston....	110	495	134	25	.962
Bemis, Cleveland....	46	186	63	10	.961
Easterly, Cleveland.	66	200	104	15	.953
Stanage, Detroit....	84	344	148	25	.952
Killifer, St. Louis..	73	311	124	29	.937

Team Fielding Averages.

Cleveland	161	4396	2167	246	.964
Philadelphia	155	4231	1994	233	.964
Washington	157	4136	2127	267	.959
New York	156	4162	2056	287	.956
Detroit	155	4152	2156	291	.956
Boston	158	4296	2092	311	.954
Chicago	156	4227	2286	311	.954
St. Louis	157	4103	2189	378	.943

AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Year.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
1900—	Chicago	82	53	.607
1901—	Chicago	83	53	.610
1902—	Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903—	Boston	91	47	.650
1904—	Boston	95	59	.616
1905—	Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906—	Chicago	93	58	.616
1907—	Detroit	92	58	.613
1908—	Detroit	90	63	.588
1909—	Detroit	97	54	.643
1910—	Philadelphia	102	48	.678

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD, 1910.

Despite considerable hard luck in the way of injured players, the Chicago team, by playing consistent "inside" ball, was able to win the pennant in the Na-

tional League by a comfortable margin. Pittsburg, the world's champion, could not get into its stride, and finished third. New York being runner-up. The record follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Chicago	104	50	.675
New York	91	63	.591
Pittsburg	86	67	.562
Philadelphia	78	75	.510
Cincinnati	75	79	.487
Brooklyn	64	90	.415
St. Louis	63	90	.411
Boston	53	100	.346

BEST BATTING AVERAGES.

Players and clubs.	Games.	Runs.	Base hits.	Per cent.
Crandall, New York	43	10	25	.342
Goode, Boston	23	15	29	.337
Magee, Philadelphia	154	110	172	.331
Campbell, Pittsburg	74	42	92	.326
Hofman, Chicago	135	83	155	.325
Snodgrass, New York	112	69	127	.321
Wagner, Pittsburg	150	90	178	.320
Wilhelm, Brooklyn	15	2	6	.316
Lobert, Cincinnati	90	43	97	.309
Bates, Philadelphia	131	91	152	.305
Devore, New York	130	92	149	.304
Konetchy, St. Louis	144	87	157	.302
Schulte, Chicago	150	93	168	.301
Paskert, Cincinnati	141	63	152	.300

First Basemen.

Konetchy, St. Louis	144	87	157	.302
Chance, Chicago	87	54	88	.298
Merkle, New York	144	75	148	.292
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	155	85	170	.278
Flynn, Pittsburg	93	32	91	.274
Daubert, Brooklyn	144	67	146	.264
Luderus, Chic. and Phil.	36	15	31	.254
Bransfield, Philadelphia	110	39	102	.239
Sharp, Pitts. and Boston	117	32	108	.237

Second Basemen.

Doyle, New York	151	97	164	.285
Huggins, St. Louis	151	101	145	.265
Evers, Chicago	125	87	114	.263
Knabe, Philadelphia	136	73	133	.261
Egan, Cincinnati	134	70	116	.245
Hummel, Brooklyn	153	67	141	.244
Shean, Boston	148	52	130	.239
Miller, Pittsburg	119	45	101	.227

Third Basemen.

Lobert, Cincinnati	90	43	97	.309
Byrne, Pittsburg	148	101	178	.296
Mowrey, St. Louis	141	69	138	.282
Grant, Philadelphia	152	70	155	.268
Devlin, New York	147	71	128	.260
Lennox, Brooklyn	100	19	95	.259
Steinfeldt, Chicago	128	70	113	.252
Herzog, Boston	105	51	95	.250

Shortstops.

Wagner, Pittsburg	150	90	178	.320
Tinker, Chicago	132	48	136	.288
Bridwell, New York	141	74	136	.276
Downey, Cincinnati	109	43	102	.270
Sweeney, Boston	147	43	133	.267
Doolan, Philadelphia	148	58	141	.263
Hulswitt, St. Louis	32	9	33	.248
Abbatacchio, Pitt. & Bos.	48	20	44	.243
Hauser, St. Louis	118	37	77	.205
McMillan, Brook-Cincin.	105	22	59	.183
Tony Smith, Brooklyn	106	31	58	.181
Stark, Brooklyn	30	7	17	.165

Substitutes.

Zimmerman, Chicago	86	35	95	.284
Hyatt, Pittsburg	41	19	46	.263
Walsh, Philadelphia	67	28	60	.248
Kane, Chicago	30	11	15	.242
McElveen, Brooklyn	64	19	48	.225
Fletcher, New York	44	12	28	.224
McKechnie, Pittsburg	60	23	6	.217
Phelan, Cincinnati	17	7	9	.214
Betcher, St. Louis	27	7	18	.202
Getz, Boston	47	14	28	.194
Woodruff, Cincinnati	21	6	9	.148
Ward, Philadelphia	33	11	18	.145

Outfielders.

Goode, Boston	23	15	29	.337
Magee, Philadelphia	154	110	172	.331
Campbell, Pittsburg	74	42	92	.326
Hofman, Chicago	135	83	155	.325
Snodgrass, New York	112	69	127	.321
Bates, Philadelphia	131	91	152	.305
Devore, New York	130	92	149	.304
Shulte, Chicago	150	93	168	.301
Paskert, Cincinnati	141	63	152	.300
Mitchell, Cincinnati	156	79	167	.286
Roy Miller, Chic. & Bost.	130	48	138	.286
Becker, New York	46	18	36	.286
Wheat, Brooklyn	156	78	172	.284
Murray, New York	148	78	153	.277
Wilson, Pittsburg	146	59	148	.276
Beck, Boston	153	52	157	.275
Leach, Pittsburg	133	83	143	.270
Beaumont, Chicago	56	30	46	.267
Seymour, New York	76	32	76	.265
Clarke, Pittsburg	118	57	113	.263
Ellis, St. Louis	141	87	142	.258
Sheckard, Chicago	143	82	130	.256
Oakes, St. Louis	127	50	118	.252
Bescher, Cincinnati	150	95	147	.250
Coulson, Brooklyn	25	14	22	.247
Collins, Boston	151	67	141	.241
Evans, St. Louis	151	73	122	.241
Titus, Philadelphia	142	91	129	.241
Davidson, Brooklyn	131	48	121	.238
Ward Miller, Cincinnati	26	21	30	.238
H. Smith, Brooklyn	16	6	18	.237
Burch, Brooklyn	83	41	83	.236
Dalton, Brooklyn	72	33	62	.227
Zacher, N. Y. & St. L.	39	7	28	.212
Abbott, St. Louis	21	2	13	.186
Thomas, Philadelphia	20	7	13	.183
J. H. Moran, Boston	20	11	8	.119

Catchers.

McLean, Cincinnati	119	27	126	.298
Meyers, New York	117	26	104	.285
Graham, Boston	91	31	82	.285
Bresnahan, St. Louis	78	35	65	.278
Clarke, Cincinnati	56	19	42	.278
Kling, Chicago	86	31	80	.269
Wilson, New York	26	10	14	.269
Phelps, St. Louis	80	25	71	.263
Gibson, Pittsburg	143	53	125	.259
Archer, Chicago	89	36	81	.259
Dooin, Philadelphia	94	30	80	.242
Smith, Boston	38	8	35	.238
Moran, Philadelphia	56	13	47	.236
Rariden, Boston	49	15	31	.226
Jacklitsch, Philadelphia	17	7	10	.196
Schlei, New York	49	10	19	.192

Players and clubs.	Games..	Base hit	Runs...	Per cent
Needham, Chicago	28	9	14	.184
Miller, Brooklyn	28	5	11	.167
Bergen, Brooklyn	29	11	40	.161
Pitchers.				
Crandall, New York	43	10	25	.342
Wilhelm, Brooklyn	15	2	6	.316
Brennan, Philadelphia ..	21	1	7	.280
White, Boston & Pitts..	33	6	14	.269
Burns, Cincinnati	31	5	16	.262
McIntyre, Chicago	28	3	17	.258
Mathewson, New York..	38	9	25	.234
Barger, Brooklyn	35	7	24	.231
Cole, Chicago	33	7	21	.231
Moore, Philadelphia	46	2	20	.230
Rowan, Cincinnati	42	3	19	.229
Lush, St. Louis.....	36	8	21	.226
Ewing, Philadelphia	34	7	20	.222
Phillippe, Pittsburg	31	3	9	.220
Drucke, New York	34	8	15	.214
Maddox, Pittsburg	20	3	6	.214
Rucker, Brooklyn	41	6	23	.209
Richie, Bost. and Chic..	32	6	9	.205
Scanlan, Brooklyn	34	1	14	.203
Charles Brown, Boston..	46	6	16	.198
Corridon, St. Louis	30	3	10	.196
Adams, Pittsburg	34	9	16	.193
Frock, Pitts. and Bost...	46	5	16	.190
Burke, Boston	20	1	4	.190
Harmon, St. Louis	43	11	14	.184
Leifield, Pittsburg	40	6	11	.183
Ames, New York	33	1	11	.177
Wiltse, New York	36	9	13	.176
M. Brown, Chicago	46	9	18	.175

TEAM BATTING.

	Games.	Runs.	Base hits.	Per cent.
New York ..	155	715	1,391	.275
Chicago	154	711	1,333	.268
Pittsburg ...	154	655	1,364	.266
Cincinnati ..	156	620	1,326	.259
Philadelphia...	157	674	1,319	.255
St. Louis....	153	637	1,217	.248
Boston	157	495	1,260	.245
Brooklyn	156	497	1,174	.229

BEST FIELDING AVERAGES.

First Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games..	Put outs	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent
Chance, Chicago....	87	773	38	3	.996
Konetchy, St. Louis	144	1499	98	15	.991
Daubert, Brooklyn..	144	1418	72	16	.990
Sharp, Pitts. & Bos.	117	1158	84	16	.987
Hyatt, Pittsburg...	38	323	19	5	.986
Hoblitzell, Cincin...	148	1454	67	24	.984
Bransfield, Phila....	110	1026	51	20	.982
Merkle, New York..	144	1390	84	29	.981
Luderus, Chi. & Phil.	36	335	19	7	.981
Sweeney, Boston....	17	168	16	4	.979
Hofman, Chicago....	24	212	8	5	.978
Flynn, Pittsburg....	93	869	49	22	.977
Archer, Chicago.....	40	381	17	10	.975
Ward, Philadelphia.	32	292	23	8	.975
Beck, Boston.....	19	186	9	5	.975
Second Basemen.					
McKechnie, Pitts...	36	89	112	6	.971

Players and Clubs.	Games..	Put outs	Assists..	Errors..	Per cent
Hummel, Brooklyn	153	344	424	28	.965
Huggins, St. Louis..	151	325	452	30	.963
Egan, Cincinnati....	131	264	381	26	.961
Knabe, Philadelphia	136	383	381	37	.954
Shean, Boston.....	148	408	493	44	.953
Evers, Chicago.....	125	282	347	33	.950
Zimmerman, Chi....	32	73	73	8	.948
Miller, Pittsburg....	119	266	321	33	.947
Walsh, Phila.....	26	53	72	7	.947
Doyle, New York...	151	313	388	53	.930
Third Basemen.					
Zimmerman, Chi....	23	37	40	1	.987
Lennox, Brooklyn...	100	135	149	15	.950
Sweeney, Boston....	21	39	53	5	.948
Steinfeldt, Chicago..	128	137	246	22	.946
McElveen, Brooklyn	54	72	78	9	.943
Grant, Phila.	152	193	256	31	.935
Devlin, New York...	147	179	284	33	.933
Woodruff, Cincin....	17	28	28	4	.933
Lobert, Cincinnati..	90	123	164	21	.932
Byrne, Pittsburg....	148	167	289	35	.929
Mowrey, St. Louis..	141	171	301	37	.927
Herzog, Boston.....	105	110	223	31	.915
Getz, Boston.....	22	23	42	6	.915
Downey, Cincinnati.	41	65	89	15	.911
Shortstops.					
Doolan, Philadelphia	148	283	500	43	.948
Bridwell, New York.	141	304	417	41	.946
Tinker, Chicago.....	132	277	411	42	.942
Smith, Brooklyn....	100	254	318	36	.941
Wagner, Pittsburg..	137	337	413	52	.935
Hauser, St. Louis...	117	212	345	41	.931
McMillan, Bkn.&Cin	105	210	336	47	.921
Abbaticchio, Pts&Bs	47	73	150	23	.907
Sweeney, Boston....	110	232	300	57	.903
Fletcher, New York.	22	31	37	8	.805
Stark, Brooklyn....	30	68	90	19	.893
Downey, Cincinnati.	68	136	192	45	879
Hulswitt, St. Louis.	30	39	78	20	.854
Zimmerman, Chi....	26	46	69	24	.828
Outfielders.					
Kane, Chicago.....	18	21	0	0	1.000
Abbott, St. Louis...	21	52	2	1	.982
Collins, Boston.....	151	355	23	9	.977
Sheckard, Chicago..	143	308	21	8	.976
Titus, Philadelphia.	142	226	22	6	.976
Hofman, Chicago...	110	249	19	7	.975
Magee, Philadelphia.	154	285	9	8	.974
H. Smith, Brooklyn.	16	33	4	1	.974
Wilson, Pittsburg...	146	255	23	8	.972
Becker, New York..	45	63	7	2	.972
Snodgrass, N. Y....	101	214	12	7	.970
Goode, Boston.....	23	56	7	2	.969
Schulte, Chicago....	150	221	18	8	.968
Evans, St. Louis....	141	226	16	8	.968
Clarke, Pittsburg...	118	284	10	10	.967
Leach, Pittsburg....	131	252	14	13	.966
Dalton, Brooklyn....	72	129	12	5	.966
Zacher, N.Y. & S.L.	37	78	7	3	.966
Beck, Boston.....	134	293	19	12	.963
Wheat, Brooklyn....	156	354	21	15	.962
Davidson, Brooklyn.	131	283	11	12	.961
Moran, Boston.....	20	39	7	2	.959
Mitchell, Cincinnati.	149	257	19	12	.958
Paskert, Cincinnati..	139	375	25	17	.957
Burch, Brooklyn....	70	124	11	6	.957
Beaumont, Chicago..	56	107	5	5	.957
Bates, Philadelphia.	151	308	24	16	.954
Thomas, Phila.....	20	38	2	2	.952
Miller, Chi. & Bos.	130	203	9	11	.951

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent
Murray, New York.	148	246	26	15	.948
Bescher, Cincinnati.	150	339	16	20	.947
W. Miller, Cincin...	26	44	7	3	.944
Ellis, St. Louis.....	141	268	25	18	.942
Oakes, St. Louis....	127	266	12	18	.939
Walsh, Philadelphia	26	58	1	4	.937
Seymour, New York	76	137	9	10	.936
Devore, New York..	130	191	18	16	.929
Coulson, Brooklyn...	25	43	4	4	.922
Campbell, Pittsburg.	74	145	8	18	.895

Catchers.

Moran, Philadelphia.....	278	83	4	.989
Miller, Brooklyn.....	116	37	2	.987
Schlei, New York.....	165	43	3	.986
Gibson, Pittsburg.....	633	203	14	.984
McLean, Cincinnati.....	485	158	11	.983
Needham, Chicago.....	131	31	3	.982
Bergen, Brooklyn.....	373	151	10	.981
Kling, Chicago.	407	118	11	.979
Phelps, St. Louis.....	320	84	10	.976
Wilson, New York.....	95	22	3	.975
Clarke, Cincinnati.....	217	52	8	.971
Archer, Chicago.....	239	80	10	.970
Meyers, New York.....	628	154	25	.969
Graham, Boston.....	318	132	16	.966
Rariden, Boston.....	177	75	10	.962
Bresnahan, St. Louis....	295	100	16	.961
Dooin, Philadelphia.....	472	131	28	.956
Erwin, Brooklyn.....	259	114	20	.949
Smith, Boston.....	138	66	11	.949

TEAM FIELDING AVERAGES.

Teams.	Games.	Put outs	Assists.	Errors.	Total chances	Per cent
Brooklyn	156	4238	1979	235	6452	.964
Chicago	154	4116	1954	230	6300	.962
Pittsburg	154	4115	1914	245	6274	.961
Philadelphia ..	157	4229	1969	258	6456	.960
St. Louis.....	153	4012	2021	261	6294	.959
Cincinnati ...	156	4143	1995	291	6429	.955
New York....	155	4181	1960	291	6432	.955
Boston	157	4160	2214	305	6679	.953

NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Year. Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.770
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York.....	84	47	.641
1889—New York.....	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.705
1898—Boston	102	47	.685
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburg	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburg	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburg	91	49	.650
1904—New York.....	106	47	.692
1905—New York.....	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburg	110	41	.728
1910—Chicago	104	50	.675

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

The Philadelphia Athletics romped away with the American League championship and then defeated Chicago with as much ease in the world's series. The Athletics won the first three games and the world's title in the fifth. In every department the American League players had the better of the argument. The results in the series follow:

First Game.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 17. R. H. E.
Athletics .....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 x— 4 7 2
Chicago .....9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1 3 1
Batteries—Bender and Thomas; Overall, McIntyre and Kling.

Second Game.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 18. R. H. E.
Athletics .....0 0 2 0 1 0 6 0 x— 9 14 4
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1— 3 8 3
Batteries—Coombs and Thomas; Brown, Richie and Kling.

Third Game.

At Chicago, Oct. 20. R. H. E.
Athletics .....1 2 5 0 0 0 4 0 0—12 14 0
Chicago .....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 5 8 5
Batteries—Coombs and Thomas; Reulbach, McIntyre, Pfiester and Kling.

Fourth Game.

At Chicago, Oct. 22. R. H. E.
Athletics ...0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3 11 3
Chicago .....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1— 4 10 1
Batteries—Bender and Thomas; Cole, Brown and Archer.

Fifth Game.

At Chicago, Oct. 23. R. H. E.
Athletics .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 0— 7 9 0
Chicago .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 2 10 1
Batteries—Coombs and Lapp; Brown and Archer.

Summary of World's Championship Series for 1910.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia Athletics.....	4	1	.800
Chicago Cubs.....	1	4	.200

Figures for Five Games.

Attendance	124,219
Total receipts.....	$173,980 00
Share of players.....	79,071 93
Share of owners.....	38,755 00
Share of commission.....	17,398 00

Share of players divided 60 per cent to the winners and 40 per cent to the losers, so that twenty-three men of the Athletics received $2,062 each, while the twenty-three of the Cubs got $1,375 each.

BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES IN WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL SERIES OF 1910.

Philadelphia Athletics.

Players.	Games...	1st base..	Runs....	Base hits.	Average..	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors....	Average..
Strunk, cf.	4	18	2	5	.278	10	0	1	.909
Lord, lf...	5	22	3	4	.182	8	0	0	1.000
Collins, 2b.	5	21	5	9	.429	17	17	1	.972
Baker, 3b..	5	27	6	9	.409	9	11	3	.869
Murphy, rf	5	20	6	7	.350	1	2	0	1.000
Davis, 1b..	5	17	5	6	.353	46	1	3	.936
Barry, ss..	5	17	3	4	.235	8	12	0	1.000
Thomas, c.	4	12	2	3	.250	27	8	1	.972
Bender, p..	2	6	1	2	.333	1	2	0	1.000
Coombs, p.	3	13	0	5	.385	1	4	2	.714
Hartsel, lf.	1	5	2	1	.200	2	0	0	1.000
Lapp, c....	1	4	0	1	.250	4	2	0	1.000

Team batting average, .317; team fielding average, .945.

Chicago Cubs.

Players.	Games...	1st base..	Runs....	Base hits.	Average..	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors....	Average..
Sh'kard, lf	5	14	5	4	.286	8	2	1	.909
Schulte, rf.	5	17	3	6	.353	4	0	1	.800
Hofman, cf	5	15	2	4	.267	7	0	1	.875
Chance, 1b	5	17	1	6	.353	51	4	0	1.000
Zim'n, 2b.	5	17	0	4	.235	10	18	1	.966
Steinf't, 3b	5	20	0	2	.100	2	12	2	.875
Tinker, ss.	5	18	2	6	.333	11	14	2	.926
Kling, c...	5	13	0	1	.077	11	7	0	1.000
Archer, 1b,c	3	11	1	2	.182	27	3	0	1.000
Overall, p.	1	1	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
McIntire, p	2	1	0	0	.000	0	2	1	.666
Brown, p..	3	7	0	0	.000	0	10	1	.909
Richie, p..	1	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	1.000
Reulb'ch, p	1	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Pfiester, p.	1	2	0	0	.000	0	1	0	.000
Beaumont	3	2	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Cole, p....	1	2	0	0	.000	1	3	0	1.000
N'dh'm, c.	1	1	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000

Team batting average, .221; team fielding average, .954.

GREATER NEW YORK CHAMPIONSHIP.

As the New York Giants and the New York Yankees finished second in the pennant league race in their respective organizations, they played a post-season series for the championship of the city, seven games in all being played, and resulting in a triumph for the Giants, with four victories. Christopher Mathewson proved that he was still the "King of the Pitchers." The results of the series follow:

First Game— R. H. E.
Giants .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 x— 5 12 4
Yankees .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1 8 2
Batteries—Mathewson and Meyers; Ford, Sweeney and Mitchell.

Second Game— R. H. E.
Yankees .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2— 5 8 3
Giants .....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1— 4 6 1
Batteries—Warhop and Mitchell; Wiltse and Meyers.

Third Game— R. H. E.
Giants .....1 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 x— 6 7 2
Yankees .....0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0— 4 7 2
Batteries—Drucke, Mathewson and Meyers; Vaughn, Quinn and Mitchell.

Fourth Game— R. H. E.
Yankees ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0— 5 6 2
Giants .....0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0— 5 13 5
Batteries—Crandall, Ames, Wilson and Meyers; Ford, Hughes, Warhop and Mitchell.

Fifth Game— R. H. E.
Giants .....1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 x— 5 6 3
Yankees .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 1 5 1
Batteries—Mathewson and Meyers; Fisher and Mitchell.

Sixth Game— R. H. E.
Yankees .....0 8 0 0 1 1 0 0 x—10 13 0
Giants .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2 11 3
Batteries—Vaughn, Quinn and Criger; Ames, Wiltse, Meyers and Wilson.

Seventh Game— R. H. E.
Giants .....0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 x— 6 8 1
Yankees .....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0— 3 10 4
Batteries—Mathewson and Meyers; Warhop, Criger, Ford and Mitchell.

Giants-Yankees Series for 1910.

	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.
Giants	4	2	1	.667
Yankees	2	4	1	.333

Figures for Seven Games.

Attendance	103,033
Total receipts.....	$81,462 30
Share of players.....	38,866 88
Share of owners.....	34,424 30
Share of commission.....	5,352 71

Share of players divided 60 per cent to the winners and 40 per cent to the losers, so that the twenty men of the Giants eligible will receive $1,166 06 each, while the twenty-two men of the Yankees will get $706 67 each.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING FOR 1910.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.	Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	92	61	.601	Montreal..	71	80	.470
Newark..	88	66	.571	Buffalo....	69	81	.460
Baltimore	83	70	.544	J'rs'y City	66	88	.429
Toronto..	80	72	.527	Providence	61	92	.399

EASTERN LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Year. Team.	P.C.	Year. Team.	P.C.
*1892–Pr'vid'nce	.616	1901–Rochester..	.650
*1892–B'gh'mt'n	.667	1902–Toronto....	.670
1893–Erie.....	.606	1903–Jersey City	.736
1894–Providence	.678	1904–Buffalo.....	.659
1895–Springfield	.704	1905–Providence.	.639
1896–Providence	.607	1906–Buffalo....	.607
1897–Syracuse..	.632	1907–Toronto....	.619
1898–Montreal..	.691	1908–Baltimore..	.593
1899–Rochester.	.639	1909–Rochester..	.596
1900–Providence	.616	1910–Rochester..	.601

*Season divided into two periods.

Baseball Attendance Figures.

In 1909 the total attendance at American League parks was 3,622,918 and at National League parks 3,681,176, or a grand total of 7,304,094. Last season's attendance in the American League exceeded the record of 1909 in the National League, the estimated attendance being 3,959,939, while that at National League parks was estimated at 4,237,000, a grand total of 8,184,939.

RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS.

PERFORMANCES OF THOSE WHO TWIRLED IN FIFTEEN OR MORE GAMES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF VICTORIES.

						Opponents.								
	Games pitched in.	*No. complete games.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct. of victories.	Innings.	A.B.	Hits.	Runs.	H.B.	B.B.	S.O.	W.P.	Average runs per 9-inning game.
Brennan, Philadelphia	19	2	2	0	1.000	73	273	72	36	3	28	28	0	4.44
Burke, Boston	19	1	1	0	1.000	61	225	68	32	2	29	22	4	4.72
Phillippe, Pittsburg	31	5	14	2	.875	122	465	111	46	3	9	30	0	3.39
Cole, Chicago	33	21	20	4	.833	240	823	174	64	9	130	114	9	2.40
Crandall, New York	42	13	17	4	.810	208	788	194	86	4	43	73	1	3.72
Mathewson, New York	38	27	27	9	.750	318	1179	292	106	3	60	184	8	2.83
Adams, Pittsburg	34	16	18	9	.667	245	905	217	95	6	60	161	1	3.49
Overall, Chicago	22	12	12	6	.667	144	501	106	44	1	52	91	5	2.75
M. Brown, Chicago	46	27	25	14	.641	295	1102	256	95	4	64	143	6	2.90
Suggs, Cincinnati	35	23	20	12	.625	266	981	248	96	14	48	91	3	3.25
Richie, Boston and Chicago	32	8	11	7	.611	144	518	136	56	8	60	57	4	3.50
McQuillan, Philadelphia	24	13	9	6	.600	152	534	109	42	3	50	71	2	2.49
Reulbach, Chicago	24	14	12	8	.600	174	645	162	76	9	49	56	4	3.93
Moore, Philadelphia	46	18	22	15	.595	283	999	228	98	16	121	185	5	3.12
McIntire, Chicago	28	10	13	9	.591	176	634	152	70	10	50	65	2	3.58
Knetzer, Brooklyn	20	10	7	5	.583	133	479	122	63	1	60	56	7	4.20
Drucke, New York	34	15	12	10	.545	215	764	174	73	11	82	151	3	3.06
Leever, Pittsburg	26	4	6	5	.545	111	401	104	45	6	25	33	6	3.65
Wiltse, New York	30	18	14	12	.538	235	889	232	96	2	52	88	0	3.68
Leifield, Pittsburg	40	13	15	13	.536	218	780	197	84	10	67	64	3	3.47
Ewing, Philadelphia	34	20	16	14	.533	255	938	235	110	7	86	102	3	3.88
Ames, New York	33	13	12	11	.522	190	678	161	78	6	63	94	9	3.69
Rowan, Cincinnati	42	18	14	13	.519	261	951	242	122	9	105	108	4	4.20
Lush, St. Louis	36	13	14	13	.519	225	852	235	116	7	70	54	5	4.64
Barger, Brooklyn	35	25	15	15	.500	272	970	267	105	6	107	87	3	3.48
White, Boston and Pittsburg	33	11	11	11	.500	179	631	157	80	8	87	48	6	4.02
Ferguson, Boston	26	10	7	7	.500	123	433	110	56	7	58	40	2	4.10
Foxen, Philadelphia and Chicago	18	5	5	5	.500	83	292	80	35	8	43	35	3	3.80
Rucker, Brooklyn	41	27	17	18	.486	320	1168	293	112	9	84	147	5	3.15
Moren, Philadelphia	34	12	13	14	.481	265	769	207	104	9	82	74	7	4.57
Camnitz, Pittsburg	38	16	12	13	.480	260	962	246	110	12	61	120	5	3.81
Gaspar, Cincinnati	49	16	15	17	.469	275	1006	257	103	15	75	74	3	3.38
Sallee, St. Louis	18	9	7	8	.467	115	447	112	44	1	24	46	0	3.45
Harmon, St. Louis	43	15	13	15	.464	236	879	227	128	7	133	87	12	4.88
Beebe, Cincinnati	35	11	12	14	.462	214	783	193	101	7	94	93	7	4.25
Backman, St. Louis	26	5	6	7	.462	116	442	117	55	2	53	41	3	4.27
Stack, Philadelphia	20	8	6	7	.462	117	432	115	61	4	34	48	2	4.69

*Games started and finished by pitcher.

Note.—The average runs scored by each pitcher is added for comparison. This record is computed on basis of total runs scored off each pitcher, divided by the number of innings pitched; then multiplied by nine, to arrive at his average effectiveness per complete game.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION BASEBALL.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.H.	S.B.	P.C.
Barrett, Milwaukee	51	173	34	61	7	3	3	8	13	.353
Schwenck, Louisville	14	24	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	.333
Cravath, Minneapolis	164	612	106	200	41	13	14	41	25	.326
Konnick, Louisville	20	75	5	24	4	0	0	2	3	.320
Hickman, Toledo	167	598	64	190	25	15	4	19	12	.317
J. Williams, Minneapolis	149	549	83	173	37	9	4	14	16	.315
Peitz, Louisville	23	39	6	12	2	0	0	3	0	.309
Dawson, Minneapolis	24	42	8	13	3	1	1	2	1	.309
Clymer, Minneapolis	139	582	109	179	30	7	3	8	38	.308
Downs, Columbus	159	613	91	188	34	12	1	12	25	.307
Altizer, Minneapolis	163	580	111	174	18	10	2	61	65	.300
Bohannan, Louisville	20	71	7	21	2	1	1	3	2	.296
Hunter, Kansas City	162	589	103	174	27	9	2	26	38	.295
Clarke, St. Paul	131	485	81	142	18	9	2	11	29	.293
Congalton, Columbus	144	543	58	158	29	2	1	21	16	.291
Liese, St. Paul	80	207	27	60	7	2	2	3	7	.289
DeGroff, Milwaukee	54	190	36	54	7	4	2	5	6	.284
J. Hughes, Louisville	108	329	30	30	4	3	1	12	11	.283
Reilly, Louisville	18	53	10	15	2	2	0	3	3	.283
Sage, Minneapolis	22	46	2	13	2	0	0	3	0	.283
Hallman, Kansas City-Toledo	148	542	84	151	13	3	0	18	24	.279
Hayden, Indianapolis	143	547	52	152	25	10	1	23	11	.278
Rossman, Columbus-Minneapolis	155	583	56	162	20	8	2	11	8	.278
Bowerman, Indianapolis	91	278	23	77	6	0	0	10	6	.277
Burns, Toledo	18	69	9	19	0	1	0	3	2	.275
O'Day, Indianapolis	41	162	27	44	4	3	0	0	2	.271
Perring, Columbus	74	280	59	76	13	4	1	11	8	.271
Randall, Milwaukee	146	565	71	153	30	10	5	12	20	.271

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.H.	S.B.	P.C.
Minneapolis	167	5558	802	1514	225	79	39	266	237	.272
Toledo	171	5571	631	1385	158	68	18	275	186	.249
Kansas City	169	5478	667	1317	192	45	26	254	229	.240
Columbus	168	5479	655	1311	191	59	10	263	190	.239
St. Paul	172	5596	672	1339	164	90	34	207	267	.239
Louisville	167	5312	526	1269	118	67	13	205	203	.239
Indianapolis	166	5404	527	1273	133	45	10	225	165	.235
Milwaukee	169	5341	575	1241	157	65	29	260	242	.232

PENNANT WINNERS IN VARIOUS LEAGUES FOR 1910.

League.	Club.	Manager.
National	Chicago	L. Chance.
American	Philadelphia	C. Mack.
Class A.		
Eastern	Rochester	John Ganzel.
American Association	Minneapolis	Joe Cantillon.
Southern	New Orleans	C. Frank.
Western	Sioux City	Jay Towne.
Class B.		
New York State	Wilkes-Barre	W. Clymer.
Tri-State	Altoona	H. Ramsey.
Indiana	Springfield	R. Smith.
Central	South Bend	Ed. Wheeler.
Northwestern	Spokane	Joseph Cohn.
Connecticut	Waterbury	M. J. Finn.
New England	New Bedford	Tom Dowd.
Class C.		
Virginia	Danville	Steve Griffin.
South Atlantic	Columbus	J. C. Fox.
Texas	Dallas	J. W. Gardner.
Western Canada	Calgary	W. Carney.
Ohio-Penn	Akron	Lee Fohl.
Ohio State	Portsmouth	Peter Childs.

Class D.

South Michigan	Kalamazoo	C. Wagner.
Southern Illinois	McLeansboro	J. C. Jones.
Washington State	Raymond	Fred Dunbar.
Wisconsin-Illinois	Appleton	Ed. Lewee.
Southwest Texas	Brownsville	Sam Price.
Southeastern	Knoxville	G. Spence.
East Connecticut	Midletown	T. Bannon.
East Carolina	Fayetteville	C. Clancy.
Carolina Association	Greenville	T. Stouch.
Blue Grass	Paris, Ky	Ed. McKernan.
San Joaquin Valley	Bakersfield	W. Whitney.
East Kansas	Sabbatha	Thomas Smith.
West Michigan	Cadillac	Thomas Jones.
Western Association	Joplin, Ohio	Richard Rohn.
Kansas	Hutchinson	W. Zink.
Central Kansas	Ellsworth	Richard Ford.
Minnesota-Wisconsin	Eau Claire	D. Schoenhaven.
Illinois-Missouri	Pekin, Ill	W. T. Hickey.
Central Association	Quincy, Ill	B. Meyers.
Northern Association	Muscatine	J. Clifford.
California State	Stockton	James McCall.
Northeast Arkansas	Caruthersville	D. Ritter.
	Paragould	Ed. Schaaf.
Nebraska	Fremont	John Fink.
The "Mink"	Falls City	T. A. Wilson.
Virginia Valley	Huntington, W. Va	Cy. Young.
Cotton States	Greenwood	W. Thornton.
West Virginia	Fairmont	L. J. Hunt.
The "Kitty"	McLeansboro	O. Grofrorer.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

The so-called college baseball championship was won by Princeton because of its victories over Yale and Harvard in a regular series. The scores of the principal games follow:

Princeton.

Princeton	2	Pennsylvania	3
Princeton	2	Fordham	3
Princeton	6	Harvard	2
Princeton	0	Lafayette	3
Princeton	6	Harvard	2
Princeton	7	Harvard	3
Princeton	6	Pennsylvania	6
Princeton	9	Amherst	5
Princeton	2	Yale	4
Princeton	4	Holy Cross	0
Princeton	6	Yale	1
Princeton	3	Yale	2

Yale.

Yale	9	Andover	4
Yale	1	Williams	3
Yale	4	Pennsylvania	5
Yale	5	Brown	5
Yale	5	Holy Cross	5
Yale	3	Amherst	2
Yale	8	Columbia	6
Yale	3	Brown	4
Yale	0	Holy Cross	0
Yale	4	Princeton	2
Yale	1	Syracuse	3
Yale	1	Princeton	6
Yale	0	Cornell	3
Yale	2	Princeton	3
Yale	12	Harvard	5
Yale	2	Harvard	3
Yale	10	Harvard	9

Harvard.

Harvard	1	Holy Cross	2
Harvard	1	Amherst	6
Harvard	2	Princeton	6
Harvard	3	Princeton	7
Harvard	6	Brown	1
Harvard	7	Andover	1
Harvard	3	Exeter	0
Harvard	8	Cornell	1
Harvard	1	Dartmouth	2
Harvard	2	Fordham	5
Harvard	5	Yale	12
Harvard	3	Yale	2
Harvard	9	Yale	10

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania	3	Princeton	2
Pennsylvania	5	Yale	4
Pennsylvania	0	Cornell	6
Pennsylvania	6	Princeton	6
Pennsylvania	2	Cornell	1
Pennsylvania	0	Lafayette	2
Pennsylvania	14	Syracuse	0
Pennsylvania	1	Brown	2
Pennsylvania	2	Cornell	1

Cornell.

Cornell	3	Dartmouth	1
Cornell	2	Dartmouth	4
Cornell	6	Amherst	3
Cornell	5	Williams	6
Cornell	6	Pennsylvania	0
Cornell	5	Michigan	0
Cornell	1	Pennsylvania	2
Cornell	1	Harvard	8
Cornell	1	Pennsylvania	2
Cornell	3	Yale	0

Brown.

Brown	1	Tufts	0
Brown	1	Columbia	2
Brown	1	West Point	2
Brown	2	Holy Cross	6
Brown	5	Yale	5
Brown	3	Colgate	0
Brown	1	Harvard	6
Brown	4	Yale	3
Brown	2	Pennsylvania	1
Brown	1	Amherst	2
Brown	1	Holy Cross	1

Columbia.

Columbia	20	Georgetown	4
Columbia	2	Brown	1
Columbia	6	Yale	8
Columbia	0	Syracuse	5
Columbia	1	Trinity	2
Columbia	1	Syracuse	4

COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

Harvard and Annapolis were the only Eastern college football elevens of any prominence which went through the season without a defeat. Both were tied, however, Harvard by Yale and Annapolis by Rutgers. The Navy team was not scored on in nine games. The Tribune's ranking for the season was as follows: Harvard, Brown, Yale, Pennsylvania, Annapolis, Princeton, Dartmouth, West Point, Cornell and Lafayette. The records for the season of the leading teams follow:

Harvard.

22—Bates	0
32—Bowdoin	0
21—Williams	0
17—Amherst	0
12—Brown	0
6—West Point	0
27—Cornell	5
18—Dartmouth	0
0—Yale	0
155	5

Yale.

22—Wesleyan	0
12—Syracuse	6
17—Tufts	0
12—Holy Cross	0
3—West Point	9
0—Vanderbilt	0
19—Colgate	0
0—Brown	21
5—Princeton	3
0—Harvard	0
90	39

Pennsylvania.

5—Ursinus	8
18—Dickinson	0
29—Gettysburg	0
17—F. and M.	0
38—West Virginia	0
20—Brown	0
10—Penn State	0
17—Carlisle	5
18—Lafayette	0
0—Michigan	0
12—Cornell	6
184	19

Brown.

31—Norwich	0
5—R. I. State	0
0—Colgate	0
0—Pennsy	20
0—Harvard	12
27—Tufts	9
21—Yale	9
50—Vermont	0
49—Mass. "Ags"	0
15—Carlisle	6
198	47

Princeton.

18—Stevens	0
36—Villanova	0
12—N. Y. Univ'ty	0
3—Lafayette	0
6—Carlisle	0
6—Dartmouth	0
17—Holy Cross	0
3—Yale	5
101	5

Dartmouth.

6—Mass. "Ags"	0
18—Colby	0
33—Vermont	0
39—Williams	0
0—Princeton	6
15—Amherst	3
0—Harvard	18
111	27

Annapolis.

16—St. John's	0
0—Rutgers	0
15—W. and J.	0
3—Virginia P. I.	0
17—W. Reserve	0
30—Lehigh	0
0—Indians	0
4—N. Y. U.	0
3—Army	0
93	0

West Point.

24—Tufts	0
9—Yale	3
28—Lehigh	0
0—Harvard	6
5—Spr'gfield T. S.	0
13—Villanova	0
17—Trinity	0
0—Navy	3
96	12

Cornell.

50—Hobart	0
24—Renssel'r P. I.	0
0—Oberlin	0
47—St. Bona's	0
15—Vermont	5
5—Harvard	27
18—Chicago	0
6—Pennsylvania	12
165	44

N. Y. University.

0—Princeton	12
3—Williams	3
17—Stevens	6
15—Rutgers	8
6—Wesleyan	9
0—Navy	9
41	47

Lafayette.

31—Bloomsburg	0
10—Ursinus	0
6—Swarthmore	0
0—Princeton	3
21—Gettysburg	0
12—Bucknell	0
0—Pennsylvania	18
14—Lehigh	0
41—Dickinson	0
135	21

Syracuse.

0—St. Bon'v'ture	0
6—Yale	12
6—Rochester	0
14—Carlisle	0
12—Hobart	5
0—Michigan	11
3—Vermont	0
6—Colgate	11
0—Illinois	3
6—St. Louis	0
53	42

Chicago.

0—Indiana	6
0—Illinois	3
10—Northwestern	0
0—Minnesota	24
14—Purdue	5
0—Cornell	18
0—Wisconsin	10
24	66

Michigan.

3—Case	3
6—Mich. "Ags"	3
3—Ohio State	3
11—Syracuse	0
0—Pennsylvania	0
6—Minnesota	0
29	9

YALE-HARVARD GAMES.

Yale and Harvard have met at football thirty times, and Harvard has won only four games. Three games ended in a tie, while Yale has won twenty-three. No games were played in 1895 and 1896. The record since 1897 follows:

1897.	Yale	0	Harvard 0
1898.	Harvard	17	Yale 0
1899.	Yale	0	Harvard 0
1900.	Yale	28	Harvard 0
1901.	Harvard	22	Yale 0
1902.	Yale	23	Harvard 0
1903.	Yale	16	Harvard 0
1904.	Yale	12	Harvard 0
1905.	Yale	6	Harvard 0
1906.	Yale	6	Harvard 0
1907.	Yale	12	Harvard 0
1908.	Harvard	4	Yale 0
1909.	Yale	8	Harvard 0
1910.	Yale	0	Harvard 0

YALE-PRINCETON GAMES.

Yale and Princeton first met on the gridiron in 1873, and since that time thirty-six games have been played. Yale winning twenty and Princeton nine, while seven ended in a tie. The record since 1883 follows:

1883.	Yale	6	Princeton 0
1884.	Yale	6	Princeton 4
1885.	Princeton	6	Yale 5
1886.	Yale	4	Princeton 0
1887.	Yale	12	Princeton 0
1888.	Yale	10	Princeton 0
1889.	Princeton	10	Yale 0
1890.	Yale	32	Princeton 0
1891.	Yale	19	Princeton 0
1892.	Yale	12	Princeton 0
1893.	Princeton	6	Yale 0
1894.	Yale	24	Princeton 0
1895.	Yale	20	Princeton 10
1896.	Princeton	24	Yale 6
1897.	Yale	6	Princeton 0
1898.	Princeton	6	Yale 0
1899.	Princeton	11	Yale 10
1900.	Yale	29	Princeton 5
1901.	Yale	12	Princeton 0
1902.	Yale	12	Princeton 5
1903.	Princeton	11	Yale 6
1904.	Yale	12	Princeton 0
1905.	Yale	23	Princeton 4
1906.	Princeton	0	Yale 0
1907.	Yale	12	Princeton 10
1908.	Yale	11	Princeton 6
1909.	Yale	17	Princeton 0
1910.	Yale	5	Princeton 3

YALE-BROWN GAMES.

The results of the games between the two football elevens since 1892 follow:

Year.	Yale.	Brown.	Year.	Yale.	Brown.
1910	0	21	1897	22	6
1909	23	0	1896	18	14
1908	10	10	1895	18	6
1907	22	0	1894	6	6
1906	5	0	1893	12	0
1905	11	0	1892	18	0
1904	22	0			
1902	10	0	T'l points...	197	63

PENNSYLVANIA-BROWN GAMES.

The record of Pennsylvania-Brown football games follows:

Year.	Penn.	Brown.	Year.	Penn.	Brown.
1900	12	0	1907	11	0
1901	26	0	1908	12	0
1902	6	15	1909	13	5
1903	30	0	1910	20	0
1904	6	0			
1905	8	6	T'l points...	158	26
1906	14	0			

Games won by Brown, 1; by Pennsylvania, 9; tied, 1.

HARVARD-BROWN GAMES.

Following is the record of the Harvard-Brown football games in years past:

Year.	Harvard.	Brown.	Year.	Harvard.	Brown.
1910	12	0	1900	11	6
1909	11	0	1899	11	0
1908	6	2	1898	11	0
1907	6	5	1897	17	6
1906	9	5	1896	18	0
1905	10	0	1895	12	0
1903	29	0	1894	24	6
1902	6	0	1893	18	4
1901	48	0	1892	58	0

CORNELL-PENNSYLVANIA GAMES.

Pennsylvania and Cornell have met at football eighteen times and Cornell has only one victory and one tie game to her credit. The record follows:

1893.	Pennsylvania	50	Cornell 0
1894.	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell 0
1895.	Pennsylvania	46	Cornell 2
1896.	Pennsylvania	32	Cornell 10
1897.	Pennsylvania	4	Cornell 0
1898.	Pennsylvania	12	Cornell 6
1899.	Pennsylvania	29	Cornell 0
1900.	Pennsylvania	27	Cornell 0
1901.	Cornell	23	Pennsylvania 6
1902.	Pennsylvania	12	Cornell 11
1903.	Pennsylvania	42	Cornell 0
1904.	Pennsylvania	34	Cornell 0
1905.	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell 5
1906.	Pennsylvania	0	Cornell 0
1907.	Pennsylvania	12	Cornell 4
1908.	Pennsylvania	17	Cornell 4
1909.	Pennsylvania	17	Cornell 6
1910.	Pennsylvania	12	Cornell 6

ARMY-NAVY GAMES.

The Army and Navy elevens have played fifteen games, and the record is even, each team having won seven, with one a tie. The series follows:

1890.	Navy	24	Army 0
1891.	Army	32	Navy 16
1892.	Navy	12	Army 4
1893.	Navy	6	Army 4
1899.	Army	17	Navy 5
1900.	Navy	11	Army 7
1901.	Army	11	Navy 5
1902.	Army	22	Navy 8
1903.	Army	40	Navy 5
1904.	Army	11	Navy 0
1905.	Navy	6	Army 6
1906.	Navy	10	Army 0
1907.	Navy	6	Army 0
1908.	Army	4	Navy 0
1909.	No game.		
1910.	Navy	3	Army 0

STANDING OF HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS IN 1910.

	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.
Erasmus Hall	8	1	0	.889
De Witt Clinton	6	1	1	.857
Commerce	5	1	1	.833
Morris	6	2	0	.750
Poly Prep	4	2	1	.667
Brooklyn Prep	4	2	0	.667
Manual Training	5	3	0	.625
Adelphi	3	2	0	.600
Boys' High	3	3	1	.500
Flushing	3	3	0	.500
St. Paul's	4	6	0	.400
Stuyvesant	2	5	0	.286
Commercial	1	7	0	.125
Townsend Harris	0	3	0	.000
Curtis	0	3	0	.000

TRIBUNE'S ALL-SCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

Player.	Position.	School.
Tabor	Left end	Boys' High
Houser	Left tackle	Boys' High
McLaughlin	Left guard	Commerce
Strong	Centre	Commerce
White	Right guard	De Witt Clinton
Kinney	Right tackle	Manual Training
McMath	Right end	Erasmus Hall
Gamble	Quarterback	Erasmus Hall
Greene	Left halfb'k	Manual Training
Love	Right halfback	Commerce
Gallagher	Fullback	Erasmus Hall

All-Scholastic Second Eleven.

Player.	Position.	School.
Logan	Left end	Morris
Byrne	Left tackle	Erasmus Hall
Squires	Left guard	Erasmus Hall
Dobbins	Centre	Boys' High
Dingwall	Right guard	Manual Training
Renner	Right tackle	Commerce
McKusker	Right end	Commerce
Cherre	Quarterback	Commerce
Sullivan	Right halfback	Clinton
Feigus	Left halfback	Morris
Blenio	Fullback	Commerce

LAWN TENNIS.

The thirtieth season upon the lawn tennis courts of this country was marked by phenomenal growth of the game. The list of tournament and championship fixtures doubled. Still William A. Larned maintained his supremacy as the singles champion, while Frederick B. Alexander

and Harold H. Hackett not only held their national doubles titles, but added the Metropolitan, New York State and others to the list.

It was a noteworthy fact that the players from the Pacific Coast made good their bid for standing in the places of challengers, as they had done the previous season. Thomas C. Bundy, in the singles at Newport, in impressive style worked through the big field, disposing of Beals C. Wright in the final. Against Larned Bundy was able only to force the match through five sets, the old champion winning at 6—1, 5—7, 6—love, 6—8, 6—1. Bundy, paired with Trowbridge Hendrick, challenged for the doubles as the winning pair of the East, South, West and Pacific Coast ties. This match went to Alexander and Hackett at 6—1, 8—6, 6—3. The attendance at the championship tournament was the largest in its history.

It was regarded as unfortunate that the challenge for the Davis international challenge cup was passed by both the United States and Great Britain after the preliminary overtures had been arranged.

Yale, in winning the intercollegiate singles with Reuben A. Holden, jr., brings to the game a player who seems destined to go far. Princeton won the doubles with Mathey and Dell, of whom the same may be said.

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, of California, again won the women's national title. She also scored with uniform success throughout the West. In the East Miss Louise E. Hammond, of New York, made a sweep of nearly every tournament which she entered.

Most of the tournaments broke all their records as to the number of entrants. Altogether the season was one of unprecedented advancement for the American game.

The summary of the more important championship and open tournaments follows:

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

All-comers' national championship, at Newport, R. I.: Singles (final)—Thomas C. Bundy defeated Beals C. Wright, 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 10—8. Challenge match—William A. Larned, holder, defeated Thomas C. Bundy, challenger, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0, 6—8, 6—1. Doubles—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, holders, defeated Thomas C. Bundy and Trowbridge Hendrick, challengers, as Pacific Coast pair, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3. Interscholastic singles—E. H. Whitney, Harvard, defeated George M. Church, Columbia, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, 8—6.

National championship doubles (preliminary ties), at Onwentsia Country Club, Chicago: Semi-final ties—Louis H. Waidner and Paul E. Gardner, Western champions, defeated Harold E. Doyle and Conrad B. Doyle, Southern champions, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; Thomas C. Bundy and Trowbridge Hendrick, Pacific Coast champions, defeated Richard Bishop and Edward H. Whitney, Eastern champions, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. Final ties—Thomas C. Bundy and Trowbridge Hendrick, Pacific Coast champions, defeated Louis H. Waidner and Paul E. Gardner, Western champions, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Clay court championship of the United States, at Omaha Field Club: Singles—Melville H. Long defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Doubles—Frederick G. Anderson and W. F. Hayes defeated Melville H. Long and H. C. Scribner, 2—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

National indoor championship: Singles—Gustave F. Touchard defeated Reuben A. Holden, jr., 6—1, 3—6, 6—8, 6—3. Doubles—Carleton R. Gardner and Gustave F. Touchard defeated William B. Cragin, jr., and Mlles S. Charlock, 6—1, 3—6, 7—9, 6—1, 6—4. Women's singles—Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Erna Marcus, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3. Women's doubles—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clara Kuttroff defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Miss Erna Marcus, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Western championship, at Onwentsia Country Club, Chicago: Singles — Thomas C. Bundy defeated A. Ludke, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. Doubles—Louis H. Waidner and Paul E. Gardner defeated J. C. Neely and H. H. Whitman, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Gwendolyn Rees defeated Miss Davis, 6—1, 6—3. Women's doubles—Miss Carrie B. Neely and Miss Davis defeated Mrs. Edward Brewer and Miss Whiting, 6—3, 7—5. Mixed doubles—Mrs. Edward Brewer and H. H. Whitman defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely and A. Ludke, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2.

Intercollegiate championship (thirtieth annual): Singles—Reuben A. Holden, jr., Yale, defeated A. H. Sweetser, Yale, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6. Doubles—Mathey and Dell, Princeton, defeated Evans and Goodhue, Yale, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's national championship, at Philadelphia Cricket Club: Singles—Miss Louise E. Hammond defeated Miss Adelaide Browning, 6—2, 6—4; challenge match, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, holder, defeated Miss Louise E. Hammond, challenger, 6—4, 6—2. Doubles—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and Miss Edith Rotch defeated Miss Adelaide Browning and Miss Edna Wildey, 6—4, 6—4. Mixed doubles—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and Joseph R. Carpenter, jr., defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Herbert M. Tilden, 6—2, 6—2.

All-England championship: Singles: Anthony F. Wilding defeated Beals C. Wright, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3, challenge match, Anthony F. Wilding, challenger, defeated Arthur W. Gore, holder, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Western New York championship, at Park Club, Buffalo: Singles—N. W. Niles defeated H. Hodge, 6—1, 10—8, 6—1. Challenge match—Niles, challenger, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, holder, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5. Doubles—Robert Baird and H. Hodge defeated C. D. Jones and Mr. Hoerr, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4. Women's singles—Miss Lois Moyes defeated Miss Edith Rotch, 6—2, 6—2. Challenge match—Miss Lois Moyes defeated Miss May Sutton by default. Mixed doubles—Mrs. Rice and Mr. Hoerr defeated Miss Rotch and Mr. Kirkover, 7—5, 6—3.

California state championship (tenth

annual): Singles—Melville H. Long defeated E. Fottrell, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss defeated Miss Goldie Meyers, 6—2, 6—4. Doubles—Melville H. Long and Ward Dawson defeated E. Fottrell and E. Batkin, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

West Virginia State championship: Singles (challenge match)—Everett Drenner defeated R. E. Bowle, challenger, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1. Doubles—J. O. Watson and Everett Drenner defeated R. A. Johnson and Joel Shrewsbury, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1.

Vermont State championship: Singles—C. T. Porter defeated C. H. Collester, 6—4, 4—6, 5—3, defaulted. Challenge match—F. H. Harris, holder, defeated C. T. Porter, challenger, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0. Doubles—G. W. Pike and F. H. Harris defeated I. R. Kent and J. P. Tomlinson, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. Challenge match—C. H. Collester and C. T. Porter, holders, defeated G. W. Pike and F. H. Harris, challengers, 6—2, 6—1, 9—7.

New York State championship at Crescent Athletic Club: Singles—Frederick C. Inman defeated C. R. Gardner, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. Doubles—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated Charles M. Bull, jr., and Henry C. Martin, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2.

Pennsylvania State championship, western section, at Pittsburg Golf Club: Singles, C. H. Karr defeated J. E. McLain, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5. Challenge match—Percy D. Siverd, holder, defeated C. H. Karr, challenger, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—Percy D. Siverd and T. C. Ward defeated G. A. Lyon and C. D. Edwards, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6.

New Jersey State championship, western section: Singles—H. Page defeated C. Twells, 6—3, 7—5. Doubles—Boureau and Roberts defeated Smith and Rowlands, 6—1, 6—1. Women's singles—Miss Cresswell defeated Mrs. Scattergood, 6—0, 6—3. Doubles—Miss Roberts and Miss Benners defeated Miss Furness and Miss Clement, 6—2, 7—5. Mixed doubles—Miss Remington and Mr. Catlett defeated Miss Green and Mr. Washington, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Pennsylvania State women's championship: Singles—Miss Louise E. Hammond, challenger, defeated Miss Eleanor Sears, holder, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5. Doubles—Miss Louise E. Hammond and Miss Edna Wildey, challengers, defeated Miss Eleanor Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, holders, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Tristate championship, at Cincinnati: Singles—Richard H. Palmer defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 11—9, 6—3, 6—4. Doubles—Palmer and Johnson defeated Bishop and Sweetser, 8—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—8, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Mirriam Steever defeated Miss Rhea Fairbairn, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3. Mixed doubles—Dr. Jane Cravan and H. T. Emerson defeated Miss Martha Kinsey and M. Mitchell, 6—1, 6—3. Women's doubles—Miss Martha Kinsey and Miss H. McLoughlin defeated Miss Mirriam Steever and Dr. Jane Cravan, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Jersey Coast championship, at Bay Head Yacht Club: Singles—G. C. Thomas, jr., defeated Dr. Ewing E. Taylor, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. Doubles—H. McK. Glazebrook and P. Tomlinson defeated C. Jennings and M. Tilden, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Hudson River championship, at Dunwoodie Country Club: Ross Burchard, Powelton, defeated Morris S. Clark, Bronxville, 8—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Anna Martin, Park Hill, defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch, Powelton, by default. Doubles—Morris S. Clark and Abraham Bassford, jr., Bronxville, defeated Dudley Britton and A. D. Lattimer, Bronxville, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Women's doubles—Miss Anna Martin and Mrs. H. H. Burdick, Park Hill, defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Helen Kerr, Powelton, 12-14, 6—2, 6—1. Mixed doubles—Miss Anna Martin and Joseph C. Condon, Park Hill, defeated Miss Waddleton and Morris S. Clark, Bronxville, 6—1, 6—3.

New Jersey state championship, at Morristown Field Club: Singles—Frederick G. Anderson defeated G. E. Thomas, jr., 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Challenge match—Richard H. Palmer, holder, defeated Frederick G. Anderson, challenger, 7—5, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6. Women's singles—Miss Esther Smith defeated Mrs. Walter C. Aufferman, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2. Challenge match—Miss Marie Wagner, holder, defeated Miss Esther Smith, challenger, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—Otto H. Hinck and S. Howard Voshell defeated Frederick G. Anderson and Henry J. Mollenhauer, 6—2, 6—4. Mixed doubles—Miss Marie Wagner and Henry J. Mollenhauer defeated Mr. and Mrs. Edes Johnson, 6—1, 6—4.

Metropolitan championship, at West side Tennis Club: Singles—William A. Larned defeated Gustave F. Touchard, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Doubles—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated Edwin P. Fischer and Raymond D. Little, 6—1, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2. Women's singles—Miss Louise E. Hammond defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6—2, 6—4. Women's doubles—Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce and Miss Dorothy Green defeated Miss Louise E. Hammond and Miss Elsie Little, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5. Mixed doubles—Miss Elsie Little and G. M. Washburn defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Lyle E. Graham, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Longwood Cricket Club Cup singles and Eastern doubles: Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. Challenge match—William A. Larned, holder, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, challenger, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. Eastern championship doubles—Edward H. Whitney and Richard Bishop defeated Reuben A. Holden, jr., and F. M. Watrous, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

Middle State championship, at Orange, N. J.: Singles—Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 7—5, 7—9, 6—3, 7—5. Challenge match—Nathaniel W. Niles, challenger, defeated Edwin P. Larned, holder, by default. Doubles—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated Louis H. Waldner and Paul E. Gardner, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. Challenge match—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, challengers, defeated William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, jr., holders, by default. Women's singles—Miss Carrie B. Neely defeated Miss Editb E Rotch, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Challenge match—Miss Louise E. Hammond, holder, defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely, challenger, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. Women's

doubles—Miss Carrie B. Neely and Miss Edith E. Rotch defeated Miss Eleanor Souther and Miss Clare Cassell, 6—3, 6—3.

Massachusetts state championship: Singles—Nathaniel W. Niles defeated H. C. Johnson, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3. Challenge match—Nathaniel W. Niles, challenger, defeated R. C. Seaver, holder, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3. Doubles—Nathaniel W. Niles and A. S. Dabrey defeated F. J. Sulloway and D. F. Rhoades, 6—8, 8—6, 0—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Long Island championship: Singles—Samuel A. Westfall defeated Henry C. Martin, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6, 9—7. Challenge match—William B. Cragin, jr., holder, defeated Samuel A. Westfall, challenger, 2—6, 6—4, 10—8, 6—2. Doubles—Henry J. Mollenhauer and Joseph T. McMahon defeated S. Howard Voshell and Robert H. Boggs, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

OPEN TOURNAMENTS.

Point Judith open cup tournament: Singles—Frederick C. Inman defeated W. M. Washburn, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1. Doubles—Stanley Henshaw and J. D. E. Jones defeated Bullock and Hinckley, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0. Mixed doubles—Miss Dorothy Green and C. L. Cole defeated Mrs. Green and H. A. Mackinney, 5—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Southampton cup tournament, at Meadow Club, Southampton, Long Island: Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Frederick C. Colston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—William A. Larned and Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Thomas C. Bundy and Trowbridge Hendrick, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4. Mixed doubles—Miss Paine and Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Miss Behr and Karl H. Behr, 6—4, 6—4.

Harlem open tournament: Singles—William B. Cragin, jr., defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 8—6, 6—3, 1—6, 0—6, 6—2. Doubles—William B. Cragin, jr., and Walter Merrill Hall defeated Royal D. Ritchey and Julio M. Steinacher, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

New York open cup tournament, Felipe challenge cup: Singles—Wylie C. Grant defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6, 0—2. Challenge match Gustave F. Touchard, holder, defeated Wylie C. Grant, challenger, 6—3, 10—8, 1—6, 6—2. Doubles—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated Wylie C. Grant and George P. Parkes, 6—2, 6—2.

Staten Island Ladies' Club open tournament for women: Singles—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, 7—5, 6—4. Doubles—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clara Kuttroff defeated Miss Edith Donald and Mrs. Oliver T. Johnson, 6—3, 6—4.

Chevy Chase open challenge cup tournament: Singles—Gustave F. Touchard defeated Conrad B. Doyle, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Wallace F. Johnson and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Gustave F. Touchard and William H. Connell, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Marie Wimer defeated Miss Turle, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Nyack Country Club open cup tournament: Singles—Henry J. Mollenhauer defeated W. Blache, 9—7, 6—3, 6—1. Doubles—Henry J. Mollenhauer and Morris S. Clark defeated Earl L. Fincke and W. Blache, 6—4, 7—5, 6—1. Women's singles—Miss Adelaide Browning defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, 6—4, 10—8. Challenge match—Miss Louise E. Hammond, holder, defeated Miss Adelaide Browning, challenger, 6—1, 6—3. Women's doubles—Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Louise E. Hammond defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Miss Adelaide Browning, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

New Rochelle open tournament, Quaker Ridge cup: Singles—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Abraham Bassford, jr., 6—1, 6—3, 7—5. Doubles—T. S. Black and L. H. Roper defeated Leo L. Leventritt and Benjamin M. Phillips, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7, 6—3.

Longwood Cricket Club women's cup tournament: Singles—Miss Louise E. Hammond defeated Miss Evelyn Sears, by default. Challenge match—Miss Louise E. Hammond, challenger, defeated Mrs Barger-Wallach, holder, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Doubles—Miss Louise E. Hammond and Miss Elsie Little defeated Miss Evelyn Sears and Miss Margaret Curtis, 6—3, 6—4.

Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club (Achelis cup): Singles—Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Gustave F. Touchard, 6—1, 3—6, 12—10, 6—3. Challenge match—Nathaniel W. Niles, challenger, defeated William J. Clothier, holder, by default. Doubles—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, jr., 6—3, 3—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Bronxville Athletic Association (open tournament)—Lawrence Park challenge cup singles—Gustave F. Touchard defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 3—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—0, 7—5. Challenge match—Gustave F. Touchard, challenger, defeated George M. Church, holder, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5. Women's singles—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Clare Cassell, 6—1, ..—2. Doubles—Theodore Roosevelt Pell and George M. Church defeated Benjamin M. Phillips and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Westchester round robin doubles—Won by Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett: in final defeated Nathaniel W. Niles and Arthur S. Dabney, 6—2, 8—6. Winners did not lose a match. Niles and Dabney, second; Rex Fincke and C. Frederick Watson, third; Louis H. Waidner and Paul E. Gardner, fourth; Edgar W. Leonard and Raymond D. Little, fifth.

Amackassin Club cup (open tournament; singles)—N. H. Bundy defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4. Doubles—N. H. Bundy and L. H. Fitch defeated S. Howard Voshell and Julio M. Steinacher, 0—6, 11—13, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore defeated Miss Adelaide Browning, by default. Women's doubles—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Miss Adelaide Browning, by default. Mixed doubles—Mrs. S. F. Weaver and N. H. Bundy defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 8—6.

Ardsley Casino open cup tournament (singles)—Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Carleton R. Gardner, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5, 6—3. Doubles—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, jr., 9—7, 7—5, 11—9.

Englewood Field Club open cup tournament (singles)—Carleton R. Gardner defeated Charles M. Bull, jr., 6—4, 9—7, 6—3. Doubles—Harold H. Hackett and Carleton R. Gardner defeated Karl H. Behr and Raymond D. Little, 11—9, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4. Women's singles—Miss Louise E. Hammond defeated Mrs. George L. Chapman, by default. Women's doubles—Miss Louis E. Hammond and Mrs. George L. Chapman defeated Miss E. W. Smith and Mrs. Walter C. Aufferman, 6—4, 6—1. Mixed doubles—Miss Louise E. Hammond and Raymond D. Little defeated Mrs. Walter C. Aufferman and Carleton R. Gardner, 7—5, 6—3.

LIST OF NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

1884—R. D. Sears.	1898—M. D. Whitman.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1899—M. D. Whitman.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1900—M. D. Whitman.
1887—R. D. Sears.	1901—W. A. Larned.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1902—W. A. Larned.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1903—H. L. Doherty.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1904—H. Ward.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1892—O. S. Campbell.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	1908—W. A. Larned.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1909—W. A. Larned.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.	1910—W. A. Larned.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.	

Doubles—1881, C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor; 1882, 1883, 1884, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1885, R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark; 1886, 1887, R. D Sears and James Dwight; 1888, O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall; 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr., and H. A. Taylor; 1820, V. G. Hall and C. Hobart; 1891, 1892, O. S. Campbell and R. F. Huntington, jr.; 1893, 1894, C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey; 1895, M. G. Chase and R. D. Wrenn; 1896, C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel; 1897, 1898, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; 1899, 1900, 1901, D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward; 1902 and 1903, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1904, 1905 and 1906, Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright; 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.

CRICKET.

The batting and bowling figures for the New York Veterans' Cricket Association for the season of 1910 follow:

Batting Averages.

	Ins.	N. out	H. sc.	Runs.	Aver.
F. Butler	13	5	*61	446	55.75
Sydney Deane	17	0	114	687	40.41
J. H. Briggs	25	6	77	638	33.50
F. J. Prendergast	27	4	99	593	25.78
H. L. Ross	10	1	*60	219	24.33
A. Bodington	13	1	56	278	23.16
J. N. Escobal	22	1	84	435	20.71
G. W. Hayman	35	1	63	676	19.88
C. C. Beling	23	3	56	388	19.40
R. J. Danby	15	2	53	244	18.77
E. O. Challenger	10	2	54	107	13.37
O. Turville	16	1	63	189	12.60
J. S. Bretz	28	5	44	285	12.39
Archie Gunn	27	2	40	279	11.16
F. C. Kaye	23	8	*23	159	10.60
F. F. Kelly	18	1	51	178	10.47

Bowling Averages.

	Balls.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
J. H. Briggs	1,500	42	905	104	8.70
O. Turville	876	14	378	43	8.79
F. Butler	840	7	192	18	10.66
H. J. Laughton	291	9	161	15	10.73
C. C. Beling	894	21	485	43	11.28
F. F. Kelly	1,135	24	735	65	11.30
A. Bodington	905	21	543	47	11.55
S. Deane	393	6	279	21	13.28
F J. Prendergast	1,103	28	612	42	14.57
J. N. Escobal	274	6	183	11	16.64
G. W. Hayman	1,062	17	600	36	16.66

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	Pr. Ct.
Staten Island	7	0	3	1.000
New York Veterans	8	1	1	.888
Richmond County	4	5	1	.444
Bensonhurst	3	5	1	.375
Bellevue	1	5	3	.167
Crescent A. C.	1	8	1	.111

Batting Averages.

	Ins.	N. out	H. sc.	Runs.	Aver.
M. R. Cobb	9	5	101	273	68.25
J. A. Simpson	6	1	63	194	38.80
E. H. L. Steinthal	11	2	111	312	34.66
A. G. Laurie	10	1	119	308	34.22
S. Deane	6	0	64	200	33.33
J. H. Briggs	10	0	77	276	27.60

Bowling Averages.

	Balls.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
D. G. Birkett	102	5	32	6	5.33
F. A. W. Ireland	324	11	141	23	6.13
A. G. Laurie	261	12	135	19	7.11
H. J. Laughlin	157	6	79	10	7.90
M. R. Cobb	513	20	218	25	8.72
O. Turville	472	11	271	30	9.03

The final standing in the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League for the season of 1910 was as follows

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	Pr. Ct.
Columbia Oval	9	0	3	1.000
Camerons	7	2	3	.777
N. Y. Adult School	7	4	1	.636
Bronx United	6	5	1	.545
Columbia Lodge	6	5	1	.545
Vernon Lodge	1	9	2	.100
Empire C. C.	0	11	1	.000

SKATING.

Fastest Times on Record by Amateurs.

Distance.	Time	Record Holder.	Date.
50 yards	0:00:06	S. D. See	Dec. 28, 1885
		C. B. Davidson	Dec. 28, 1885
75 yards	0:00:08⅝	S. D. See	Dec. 30, 1883
100 yards	0:00:09⅜	Morris Wood	Jan. 24, 1903
120 yards	0:00:11⅜	J. S. Johnson	Mar. 1, 1893
150 yards	0:00:15⅞	G. D. Phillips	Jan. 27, 1883
200 yards	0:00:16⅝	J. C. Hamment	Jan. 24, 1895
220 yards	0:00:19	Morris Wood	Jan. 24, 1903
300 yards	0:00:31⅞	G. D. Phillips	Dec. 30, 1883
440 yards	0:00:35½	H. P. Mosher	Jan. 1, 1896
[1]546.8 yards	0:00:41⅞	J. S. Johnson	Jan. 24, 1895
600 yards	0:00:55¼	O. Rudd	Mar. 5, 1893
880 yards	0:01:20⅝	J. Nilssen	Feb. 1, 1896
[1]1,093.61 yards	0:01:47	J. K. McCulloch	Feb. 10, 1897
1,320 yards	0:02:13	J. S. Johnson	Feb. 26, 1894
[1]1,640.42 yards	0:02:40⅝	J. K. McCulloch	Feb. 6, 1897
1 mile	0:02:36	J. Neilson	Feb. 2, 1895
2 miles	0:05:42⅞	O. Rudd	Jan. 25, 1895
3 miles	0:08:23	J. F. Donoghue	Feb. 4, 1897
[2]5,000 metres	0:09:25⅝	J. K. McCulloch	Feb. 10, 1897
4 miles	0:12:00½	A. Nilssen	Feb. 13, 1894
		A. Schiebe	Feb. 13, 1894
5 miles	0:14:24	O. Rudd	Feb. 20, 1896
10 miles	0:31:11⅛	J. S. Johnson	Feb. 26, 1894
15 miles	0:49:17⅜	A. D. Smith	Jan. 26, 1894
20 miles	1:06:36⅝	A. D. Smith	Jan. 26, 1894
30 miles	1:53:20	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893
40 miles	2:34:46	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893
50 miles	3:15:59⅜	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893
60 miles	4:07:00⅜	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893
70 miles	4:55:15⅜	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893
80 miles	5:41:55	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893
90 miles	6:25:57⅜	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893
100 miles	7:11:38⅛	J. F. Donoghue	Jan. 26, 1893

[1]Respectively, 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metres. [2]Three miles, 188.06 yards.

ATHLETICS.

The All-Around Championship of the A. A. U. was held August 13 on Marshall Field, Chicago. F. C. Thompson, who scored 7,009 points, was the winner. J. H. Gillis, with 6,927 points, was second, and A. Brundage, with 6,038½ points, was third.

GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The A. A. U. gymnastic championships were held under the auspices of the Bohemian Gymnastic Society of New York City April 29, 1910. The following are the summaries:

Horizontal Bars—Won by P. M. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 82.9 points; T. Anastas, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., 80.3 points, second; F. Jirasek, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, 79.8 points, third.

Parallel Bars—Won by Frank Jirasek, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, 83.8 points; W. Heisler, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 81.9 points, second; R. Novak, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, 81.5 points, third.

Rope Climbing Competition (rope 25 feet long)—Won by T. Anastas, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A.; T. R. Leissring, New York Turn Verein, second; G. F. Sephton, St. George A. C., third. Time, 8 1-5 seconds.

Indian Club Swinging—Won by J. D. Harris, Pastime A. C., 25 points; H. Harris, Pastime A. C., 24½ points, second; J. K. Savage, West Side Y. M. C. A., 23 points, third.

Flying Rings—Won by J. D. Gleason, West Side Y. M. C. A., 77.5 points; T. Anastas, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., 67.5 points, second; J. Benzle, West Side Y. M. C. A., 65 points, third.

Side Horse—Won by A. Klar, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 85.15 points; T. Simmons, West Side Y. M. C. A., 84.85 points, second; Frank Jirasek, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, 82.25 points, third.

Tumbling Competition—Won by H. Jachnel, National Turn Verein, 72.35 points; M. J. Bedford, National Turn Verein, 71.65 points, second; E. Mills, Pratt Institute, 69.06 points, third.

Long Horse—Won by W. Heisler, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 83.8 points; F. Jirasek, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, 82.2 points, second; P. M. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 80.3 points, third.

All-Around Championship—Won by Frank Jirasek, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, 328.1 points; W. Heisler, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 307.35 points, second; P. M. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, 303.1 points, third.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Wrestling Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were held in Chicago on February 25 and 26, 1910, under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic Club. The following are the summaries:

105-pound Class—Won by George Taylor, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J.; Samuel J. Agnew, Davis Square, Chicago, second. (Only two entries.)

115-pound Class—Won by John Hein, Boys' Club, New York; Edward L. Koch, Cornell Square A. A., Chicago, second, Joseph Smith, Cornell Square A. A., third.

125-pound Class—Won by Max Himmelhoch, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Detroit; Frank Lusk, Illinois A. C., Chicago, second; Martin Roese, St. Paul Cadets, Chicago, third.

135-pound Class—Won by S. S. Kennedy, Lincoln Turners, Chicago; Sverre Johnson, Sleepner A. C., Chicago, second; Sam Distenfield, Bessemer Park A. C., Chicago, third.

145-pound Class—Won by Carl Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn; William Milchewiski, Davis Square A. C., Chicago, second; D. Stanley Paul, unattached, Chicago, third.

158-pound Class—Won by Frederick Narganes, New York A. C.; Emil C. Schalk, Davis Square A. C., Chicago, second; George Sturm, Cornell Square A. C., Chicago, third.

Over 158-pound Class—Won by Frank J. Motis, Cornell Square A. C., Chicago; B. Suhayda, North Side A. C., Chicago, second; Emil W. Geisel, Chicago Turngemeinde, third.

The winners at the Intercollegiate Championships, held in Philadelphia on May 27 and 28, follow:

Event.	Winner.	College.	Record.
100 yards	F. L. Ramsdell	Pennsylvania	0:00:10
220 yards	R. C. Craig	Michigan	0:00:21 1-5
440 yards	C. D. Reidpath	Syracuse	0:00:50
880 yards	G. H. Whiteley	Princeton	0:01:57
1 mile	P. J. Taylor	Cornell	0:04:23 2-5
2 miles	T. S. Berna	Cornell	0:09:40 3-5
120-yard hurdle	G. A. Chisholm	Yale	0:00:16
220-yard hurdle	G. P. Gardner, jr.	Harvard	0:00:24 3-5
High jump	J. W. Burdick	Pennsylvania	6 ft. 1 in.
Broad jump	D. M. Roberts	Amhurst	22 ft. 7¼ in.
Hammer throw	C. T. Cooney	Yale	152 ft. 5 in.
Shot put	Joseph Horner, jr.	Michigan	46 ft. 4½ in.
Pole vault	F. T. Nelson	Yale	12 ft. 4⅜ in.

Cornell won the annual intercollegiate cross-country race, decided at Princeton, N. J., on November 12. The first twenty-five to finish, their time and the team records follow:

Position.	Name and College.	Time.	Position.	Name and College.	Time.
1	J. P. Jones, Cornell	33:34	14	S. H. Stevenson, Cornell	34:56
2	T. S. Berna, Cornell	33:42 1-5	15	L. R. Brown, Cornell	34:56 2-5
3	H. P. Lawless, Harvard	34:10	16	J. W. Noyes, Dartmouth	35:04
4	H. Jaques, jr., Harvard	34:10 3-5	17	R. Koehler, Princeton	35:04 2-5
5	E. H. Gray, Yale	34:18	18	B. Beardsley, Michigan	35:05
6	P. R. Withington, Harvard	34:18 1-5	19	E. E. Ferry, M. I. T.	35:10
7	S. W. Case, Yale	34:22	20	E. M. Hanavan, Michigan	35:19
8	J. L. Kraker, Cornell	34:32	21	W. W. Willits, Michigan	35:20
9	F. Wolle, Pennsylvania	34:38	22	H. Church, Pennsylvania	35:27
10	L. O. Mills, M. I. T.	34:45	23	G. B. March, Yale	35:33
11	R. C. Haimbaugh, Michigan	34:53	24	B. Fowler, Princeton	35:33 1-5
12	H. M. Putnam, Cornell	34:53 1-5	25	O. H. Tilson, Yale	35:36
13	W. F. Kaynor, Yale	34:53 4-5			

The team scores:

Cornell	37	M. I. T.	120	Dartmouth	211
Harvard	70	Princeton	171	Columbia	230
Yale	73	Pennsylvania	193	C. C. N. Y.	308
Michigan	86				

A. A. U. OUTDOOR CHAMPIONS, 1910.

Event.	Winner—Club.	Record.
100 yards	J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C.	0:00:10⅕
220 yards	Gwyn Henry, unattached, Texas	0:00:22⅗
440 yards	W. Hayes, St. Gregory A. C., Philadelphia	0:00:52
880 yards	Harry Gissing, New York A. C.	0:02:01⅖
1 mile	J. W. Monument, New York A. C.	0:04:31
5 miles	W. J. Kraemer, unattached, New York	0:28:49⅖
120 hurdle	H. J. Case, Illinois A. C.	0:00:15⅘
220 hurdle	J. J. Ellis, Irish-American A. C.	0:00:25⅕
16-lb. hammer	Matt McGrath, New York A. C.	168 ft. 4½ in.

Event.	Winner—Club.	Record.
16-lb. shot-put	Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C.	49 ft. 1 in.
Broad jump	F. C. Irons, Chicago A. A.	23 ft. 5½ in.
Javelin throw	Bruno Brodd, Irish-American A. C.	163 ft. 1 in.
Pole vault	H. S. Babcock, New York A. C.	12 ft. 1 in.
Discus throw	M. H. Griffin, Chicago A. A.	135 ft. 6¼ in.
High jump	Harry Grumpelt, New York A. C.	6 ft. 1 in.

National A. A. U. ten-mile championship, held at Celtic Park, Long Island, on November 5, won by Win Bailey, New York A. C., time 0:54:26⅘; George Obermeyer, National A. C., 54:30⅛, second; Lewis Tewanima, Carlisle Indian School, 54:34⅘, third.

A. A. U. INDOOR CHAMPIONS, 1910.

Event.	Winner—Club.	Record.
60 yards	Robert Claughen, Irish-American A. C.	0:00:06⅘
75 yard	Robert Claughen, Irish-American A. C.	0:00:07⅘
150 yards	Frank L. Lukeman, Ottawa A. A. A.	0:00:16
300 yards	L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C.	0:00:45⅘
600 yards	Harry E. Gissing, New York A. C.	0:01:14
1,000 yards	Harry E. Gissing, New York A. C.	0:02:20
2 miles	J. W. Monument, Irish-American A. C.	0:09:36⅛
3-mile walk	S. Liebgold, Pastime A. C.	0:23:23⅗
70-yard hurdle	J. L. Hartranft, New York A. C.	0:00:09⅖
440-yard hurdle	W. C. Robbins, Irish-American A. C.	0:00:57⅖
56-lb. weight, height	C. I. Walsh, New York A. C.	16 ft. 2 3-16 in.
High jump	H. J. Grumpelt, New York A. C.	6 ft. 2 in.
Standing broad jump	R. E. Ewry, New York A. C.	10 ft. 10½ in.
12-lb. shot-put	B. J. Lawrence, New York A. C.	55 ft. 1½ in.
Hop, step and jump	D. F. Ahearne, Irish-American A. C.	48 ft. 2¾ in.
Pole vault, distance	Platt Adams, New York A. C.	28 ft. 2 in.
3 standing jumps	Daniel Healy, Pastime A. C.	34 ft.
Standing high jump	Platt Adams, New York A. C.	4 ft. 11 in.
24-lb. shot-put	Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C.	37 ft. 2¾ in.

RUNNING, INDOORS AND OUTDOORS.

(American Amateur Records Accepted by the A. A. U.)

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
*50 yards	00:05⅗	W. D. Eaton	Feb. 20, 1904
		V. S. Rice	May 9, 1891
		Richard L. Murray	Mch. 17, 1906
*60 yards	00:06⅗	W. J. Keating	Feb. 8, 1910
		R. Cloughen	Jan. 28, 1910
*65 yards	00:07	Lawson Robertson	Mch. 2, 1908
*75 yards	00:07⅗	L. H. Carey	Oct. 10, 1905
		B. J. Wefers	Jan. 25, 1896
		Archie Hahn	June 23, 1906
*90 yards	00:09⅗	E. A Frey	May 2, 1910
100 yards	00:09⅗	Daniel Kelly	June 23, 1906
110 yards	00:10⅘	R. Cloughen	Sept. 5, 1910
150 yards	00:14⅘	C. H. Sherrill	May 17, 1890
		J. Owen, jr.	Sept. 13, 1890
200 yards	00:20	W. Baker	Nov. 8, 1890
220 yards	00:21⅛	B. J Wefers	May 30, 1896
		Daniel Kelly	June 23, 1906
		R. C. Craig	May 28, 1910
300 yards	00:30⅗	B. J. Wefers	Sept. 26, 1896
400 yards	00:42⅛	M. W. Long	Oct. 4, 1900
440 yards	00:47	M. W. Long	Oct. 4, 1900
500 yards	00:57⅗	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 14, 1910
550 yards	01:04	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 14, 1910
600 yards	01:10⅘	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 14, 1910
700 yards	01:26⅘	M. W. Sheppard	May 30, 1910
800 yards	01:43⅘	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 23, 1910
880 yards	01:52⅘	Emile Lunghi	Sept. 6, 1909
900 yards	01:57⅛	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 7, 1910
1,000 yards	02:12⅗	M. W. Sheppard	July 17, 1910
1 mile	04:15⅗	T. P. Conneff	Aug. 28, 1895
2 miles	09:26⅗	T. S. Berna	May 7, 1910
*2 miles	09:14⅛	G. V. Bonhag	Feb. 26, 1910
*3 miles	14:29⅗	G. V. Bonhag	Jan. 29, 1910
3 miles	14:34⅗	G. V. Bonhag	Mch. 26, 1909
*4 miles	19:39⅘	G. V. Bonhag	Feb. 5, 1910
4 miles	20:11	G. V. Bonhag	Sept. 10, 1910
5 miles	25:09⅛	G. V. Bonhag	Sept. 10, 1910
*5 miles	24:59⅗	G. V. Bonhag	Mch. 16, 1909
*6 miles	30:42	G. V. Bonhag	Mch. 20, 1909
*7 miles	35:50⅗	G. V. Bonhag	Mch. 20, 1909
8 miles	41:52⅛	G. V. Bonhag	Nov. 6, 1909
9 miles	47:22⅘	G. V. Bonhag	Nov. 6, 1909
10 miles	52:34⅘	G. V. Bonhag	Nov. 6, 1909

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date
11 miles	1:00:56⅛	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
12 miles	1:06:50⅜	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
13 miles	1:12:49⅜	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
14 miles	1:18:56⅜	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
15 miles	1:25:15	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
16 miles	1:31:49	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
17 miles	1:38:37⅛	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
18 miles	1:45:11⅝	James Clark	Nov. 14, 1909
19 miles	1:51:41⅝	James Clark	Nov. 14, 1909
20 miles	1:58:27⅜	James Clark	Nov. 14, 1909
30 miles	3:36:03½	I. Gassman	Feb. 22, 1884
40 miles	5:20:30	W. C. Davies	Feb. 22, 1882
50 miles	7:29:47	P. Golden	Feb. 22, 1882
60 miles	9:44:20	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1883
70 miles	11:34:05	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882
80 miles	13:13:55	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882
90 miles	15:24:10	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882
100 miles	17:36:14	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882

*Indoor records.

WALKING.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
75 yards	00:12¼	F. J. Mott	April 18, 1898
220 yards	00:36⅝	William Young	Aug. 3, 1905
440 yards	01:23	H. L. Curtis	Sept. 26, 1891
880 yards	03:02⅔	F. P. Murray	Oct. 22, 1883
1 mile	06:29½	G. H. Goulden	Feb. 26, 1910
2 miles	13:48⅜	F. P. Murray	May 30, 1884
3 miles	21:09½	F. P. Murray	Nov. 6, 1883
4 miles	29:40⅝	T. H. Armstrong, jr	Nov. 6, 1877
5 miles	38:58	W. H. Purdy	May 22, 1880
10 miles	1:17:40¾	E. E. Merrill	Oct. 5, 1880
20 miles	3:08:10	J. B. Clark	Dec. 5, 1879
25 miles	4:03:35	J. B. Clark	Dec. 5, 1879
50 miles	9:29:22	G. B. Gillie	May 11, 1878
100 miles	21:00:42	G. B Gillie	May 11, 1878

HURDLE RACING.

Distance.	Time.	Record holder.	Date.
40 yards	0:00:05	T. N. Richards	Feb. 19, 1910
50 yards	*0:00:07	M. S. Catlin	Feb. 20, 1904
60 yards	0:00:07⅗	J. J. Eller	Feb. 26, 1910
80 yards	*0:00:11¼	A. A. Jordan	Oct. 9, 1887
100 yards	*0:00:13½	H. L. Williams	Sept. 20, 1890
120 yards	*0:00:15⅛	A. B. Shaw	May 29, 1908
		W. A. Edwards	Oct. 22, 1909
		A. C. Kraenzlein	June 18, 1898
220 yards	0:00:23⅗	A. C. Kraenzlein	May 28, 1898
220 yards	*0:00:27⅗	J. J. Eller	Oct. 11, 1908
300 yards	0:00:36⅗	H. L. Hillman, jr	Nov. 10, 1906
440 yards	0:00:54⅗	H. L. Hillman, jr	Oct. 1, 1904
440 yards	*0:01:00	C. J. Bacon	June 25, 1910

*Hurdles 3½ feet high; others 2½ feet.

JUMPING.

Style.	Distance.	Record holder.	Date.
Standing high	5 feet 5¼ inches	R. C. Ewry	Sept. 7, 1901
Running high	6 feet 5⅜ inches	M. F. Sweeney	Sept. 21, 1890
Pole vault	12 feet 10⅞ inches	L. S. Scott	May 27, 1910
Pole leap	28 feet 2 inches	Platt Adams	Oct. 31, 1910
Standing broad	11 feet 4⅞ inches	R. C. Ewry	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad	24 feet 7¼ inches	M. Prinstein	April 28, 1900
Running hop, step and jump	49 feet 7⅜ inches	D. F. Ahearn	May 30, 1910
Standing hop, step and jump	32 feet 8 inches	Platt Adams	Nov. 25, 1910

THROWING WEIGHTS.

Style.	Distance.	Record holder.	Date.
16-lb. hammer	173 feet 11 inches	M. J. McGrath	Sept. 21, 1907
12-lb. hammer	190 feet 9 inches	L. J. Talbott	April 20, 1907
12-lb. shot	55 feet 11¾ inches	Ralph Rose	Sept. 14, 1907
16-lb. shot	49 feet 10 inches	Ralph Rose	Sept. 7, 1908
24-lb. shot	38 feet 2¾ inches	Ralph Rose	Dec. 30, 1904
Discus	136 feet 10 inches	M. J. Sheridan	June 23, 1907
56-lb. weight	38 feet 8 inches	J. Flanagan	Sept. 7, 1907
56-lb. weight for height	16 feet 6 3/16 inches	M. J. McGrath	Aug. 28, 1910

RELAY RACING.

Distance.	Time	Record holder.	Date.
2,400 yards, indoor	0:05:06⅛	Irish-American A. C.	Feb. 5, 1910
Two miles	0:07:53	Irish-American A. C.	Sept. 5, 1910

JAVELIN..

Throwing the javelin	163 feet 1 inch	B. Brood	Oct. 15, 1910

ROWING.

IMPORTANT RACES OF 1910.

Oxford defeated Cambridge by three and one-half lengths on the Thames on March 23, the winner's time being 20:14.

Cornell made a clean sweep of the intercollegiate regatta, held on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, for the second consecutive year. Results follow:

'Varsity eight (four miles)—Cornell, first; Pennsylvania, second; Columbia, third; Syracuse, fourth; Wisconsin, fifth. Time, 20:42⅕.

Freshman eight (two miles)—Cornell, first; Columbia, second; Syracuse, third; Pennsylvania, fourth; Wisconsin, fifth. Time, 10:40⅕.

'Varsity four (two miles)—Cornell, first; Syracuse, second; Columbia, third; Pennsylvania, fourth. Time, 11:37⅘.

For the second consecutive year Harvard won all three of its annual races with Yale, rowed on June 30, at New London, Conn. Results follow:

'Varsity eight (four miles)—Harvard, first; Yale, second. Time, 20:46½.

Freshman eight (two miles)—Harvard, first; Yale, second. Time, 11:54⅕.

'Varsity four (two miles)—Harvard, first; Yale, second. Time, 13:00½.

The championships of the American Association Amateur Oarsmen were decided on the Potomac, Washington, on August 12 and 13. The results of the principal races follow:

Senior single sculls (one-quarter mile)—First, William Mehrhoff, Nassau Boat Club, New York; second, Fred Fuessel, Harlem Boat Club, New York; third, Frank Shea, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club. Time, 1:24⅘.

Championship senior single sculls—First, William Mehrhoff, Nassau Boat Club, New York; second, Fred Shepherd, Harlem Boat Club, New York. Time, 8:34⅘.

International four-oared shells—First, Arundels, Baltimore; second, New York Athletic Club; third, Central Rowing Club, St. Louis. Time, 7:04⅘.

Senior eight-oared shells—First, Ottawa Rowing Club, Ottawa, second, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; third Vespers, Philadelphia. Time, 6:35⅘.

Senior double sculls—First, Harlem Rowing Club, New York; second, Vespers, Philadelphia. Time, 7:28.

Senior four-oared shells—First, Arundels, Baltimore; second, Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis; third, Central Rowing Club, St. Louis. Time, 7:25.

YALE-HARVARD RECORDS.

Yale and Harvard have met in the water in forty-four races, and Yale has won 24 to 20 for Harvard. The record since 1883 follows:

Date.	Won by.	Time. Winner M. S.	Time. Loser. M. S.
June 28, 1883	Harvard	24:26	25:59
June 26, 1884	Yale	20:31	20:46
June 26, 1885	Harvard	23:15½	26:30
July 2, 1886	Yale	20:40¼	21:05
July 1, 1887	Yale	22:56	23:10¾
June 29, 1888	Yale	20:10	21:24½
June 29, 1889	Yale	21:30	21:55
June 27, 1890	Yale	21:29	21:40
June 26, 1891	Harvard	21:23	21:57
July 1, 1892	Yale	20:48	21:42½
June 3, 1893	Yale	25:01½	25:15
June 28, 1894	Yale	22:47	24:40
June 28, 1895	Yale	21:30	22:05
June 29, 1899	Harvard	20:52½	21:13
June 28, 1900	Yale	21:12⅘	21:37⅖
June 27, 1901	Yale	23:37	23:45
June 26, 1902	Yale	20:20	20:33
June 25, 1903	Yale	20:19⅘	20:29⅗
June 30, 1904	Yale	21:40½	22:10
June 29, 1905	Yale	22:33	22:36
June 28, 1906	Harvard	23:02	23:11
June 27, 1907	Yale	21:10	21:13
June 25, 1908	Harvard	24:10	27:45
July 1, 1909	Harvard	21:50	22:10
June 30, 1910	Harvard	20:46½	21:04

In 1896 Harvard was beaten at Poughkeepsie by Cornell, Yale not rowing. In 1897 Yale and Harvard both rowed at Poughkeepsie, Cornell winning, with Yale second and Harvard third. In tre following year Cornell went to New London for a three-cornered race, and again won, with Yale second and Harvard third.

RECORD OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Date.	First.	Second.	Time.
1895	Columbia	Cornell	21:25
1896	Cornell	Harvard	19:59
1897	Cornell	Yale	20:34
1898	Cornell	Columbia	20:47⅘
1899	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	20:04
1900	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	19:44⅗
1901	Cornell	Columbia	18:53⅕
1902	Cornell	Wisconsin	20:05⅗
1903	Cornell	Georgetown	18:57
1904	Syracuse	Cornell	20:22⅗
1905	Cornell	Syracuse	20:29
1906	Cornell	Pennsylvania	19:36⅘
1907	Cornell	Columbia	20:02⅘
1908	Syracuse	Columbia	19:34⅕
1909	Cornell	Columbia	19:02
1910	Cornell	Pennsylvania	20:42⅕

RECORD OF OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE REGATTAS.

Oxford and Cambridge have rowed sixty-seven annual dual regattas, Oxford winning thirty-six, Cambridge thirty, while one (1877) resulted in a dead heat. Distance, about four miles. Record time, 18 min. 47 sec., made by Oxford in 1893 and Cambridge in 1900. The results in detail since 1898 follow:

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Won by.
1898	March 26	Oxford	22	15	12 lengths
1899	March 25	Cambridge	21	4	3¼ lengths
1900	March 31	Cambridge	18	47	Won easily
1901	March 30	Oxford	22	31	⅜ length
1902	March 23	Cambridge	19	9	Won easily
1903	April 1	Cambridge	19	32½	6 lengths
1904	March 26	Cambridge	21	34	4½ lengths
1905	April 1	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths
1906	April 7	Cambridge	19	24	2 lengths
1907	March 16	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths
1908	April 4	Cambridge	19	19	3 lengths
1909	April 3	Oxford	19	50	3 lengths
1910	March 24	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths

HARLEM REGATTA, HELD ON THE HARLEM RIVER, MAY 30, 1910.

Junior double—Won by New York A. C. (H. J. Clarke, bow, and J. A. McKenna, stroke); Nonpariel Rowing Club (H. Uttley, bow, and J. T. Cougblin, stroke). Time, 6:20⅘.

Senior quarter-mile dash—Won by Fred Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club; Frank Shea, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, second. Time, 1:03.

Junior four-oared gig—Won by Union Boat Club (J. Campbell, bow; C. Schneider, No. 2; E. Britz, No. 3; P. Kiernan, stroke; G. Hayden, coxswain); Dauntless Rowing Club (A. Lange, bow; V. Sanborn, No. 2; C. Jargueron, No. 3; E. H. Anderson, jr., stroke; E. H. Anderson, sr., coxswain), second. Time, 6:32.

Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Harlem Rowing Club (J. Desmarais, bow; D. Wilson, No. 2; A. Hansen, No. 3; W. Lyons, stroke); Nonpareil Rowing Club (A. B De Lacey, bow; F. P. Crowley, No. 2; C. L. Schwartz, No. 3; H. Pierce, stroke), second; Wanetah Boat Club (W. Methvin, bow; H. Wirth, No. 2; L. Steinmetz, No. 3; J. Woods, stroke), third. Time, 6:30.

Junior single sculls—Won by G. W. Smith, Nonpariel Rowing Club; John J. Hughes, Harlem Rowing Club, second; J. J. Rogan, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, third. Time, 6:55.

Junior eight-oared shell—Won by N. Y. A. C.; Nassau Boat Club, second. Time, 5:55.

Senior double sculls—Won by Harlem Rowing Club (Fuessel, bow; Sheppard, stroke). Arundel Rowing Club, of Baltimore (L. Stoll, bow; G. Parker, stroke), second. Time, 6:12⅘.

Intermediate single sculls—Won by E. Hoffman, University Barge Club, of Philadelphia; C. Kusche, N. Y. A. C., second; E. Livingston, Yale Boat Club, of New Haven, third. Time, 7:41.

Senior single sculls—Won by Fred Sheppard, Harlem Rowing Club; Guy Belcher, Malta Boat Club, second; no third. Time, 7:35.

Intermediate double sculls—Won by Harlem Rowing Club (E. J. Nelson, bow; H. J. Evans, stroke); Union Boat Club (J. Campbell, bow; P. Kiernan, stroke), second; no third. Time, 7:14.

Handicap single sculls—Won by Frank Shea, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club (7 seconds); J. J. Ryan, Harlem Rowing Club (15 seconds), second; Guy Belcher, Malta Boat Club, of Philadelphia (7 seconds), third. Time, 7:34.

Senior four-oared shell—Won by Arundel Boat Club, of Baltimore; Malta Boat Club, of Philadelphia, second; no third. Time, 7:04.

Junior octuple sculls—Won by Harlem Rowing Club; Wanetah Boat Club, second. Time, 7:14.

AUTOMOBILING.

Official Records of the A. A. A. Contest Board.

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
1 kilo.	:17.04...	Oldfield—Benz	Daytona	March 23, 1910
1	:27.83...	Oldfield—Benz	Daytona	March 16, 1910
2	:55.87...	Oldfield—Benz	Daytona	March 23, 1910
5	2:34 ...	Hemery—Darracq	Daytona	January 24, 1906
10	5:14.40...	Bruce-Brown—Benz	Daytona	March 24, 1909
15	10:00 ...	Lancia—Fiat	Daytona	January 29, 1906

50	38:51 ...	Fletcher—De Dietrich...	Daytona	January 31, 1905
100	1:12:45.20...	Bernin—Renault	Daytona	March 6, 1908
200	3:02:22 ...	De Hymel—Stod.-Dayton	Galveston	August 5, 1910
		(Standing start.)		
1	:40.53...	Oldfield—Benz	Daytona	March 16, 1910

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
½	:17 ...	Oldfield—Benz	Cheyenne	May 11, 1910
1 kilo.	:21.45...	Oldfield—Benz	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
1	:35.63...	Oldfield—Benz	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
2	1:15.96...	Bragg—Fiat	Los Angeles.....	April 13, 1910
5	3:15.62...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Los Angeles.....	April 8, 1910
10	6:35.62...	Robertson—Simplex ...	Los Angeles.....	April 9, 1910
15	10:25.17...	Herne—Benz	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910
20	14:06.72...	Herne—Benz	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910
25	18:52 ...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Los Angeles.....	April 13, 1910
50	37:55.53...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Los Angeles.....	April 13, 1910
75	57:15.79...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 17, 1910
100	1:16:21.90...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 17, 1910
150	2:01:09.43...	Dawson—Marmon	Atlanta	November 7, 1910
200	2:43:20.14...	Dawson—Marmon	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910
250	3:26:15 ...	Horan—Lozier	Atlanta	November 7, 1910

ONE-MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
1	:48.92...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Syracuse	September 17, 1910
2	1:40.55...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Syracuse	September 17, 1910
3	2:30.55...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Syracuse	September 17, 1910
4	3:22.27...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Syracuse	September 17, 1910
5	4:11.90...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Syracuse	September 17, 1910
10	8:31.20...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Narbeth, Pa.....	September 24, 1910
15	13:41.40...	Oldfield—Darracq	Milwaukee	September 27, 1910
20	18:15 ...	Oldfield—Darracq	Milwaukee	September 27, 1910
25	22:47 ...	Oldfield—Darracq	Milwaukee	September 27, 1910
50	48:18.20...	Oldfield—Benz	Dallas	December 8, 1909
75	1:19:39 ...	Strang—Buick	Columbus, O.....	July 3, 1909
100	1:41:00.40...	Burman—Buick	Columbus, O.....	July 3, 1909

CLASS "B" SPEEDWAY RECORDS.

(Stock chassis, piston displacement and minimum weight.)

451 to 600 cubic inches—2,300 pounds.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	4:01.36...	Oldfield—Knox	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
10	7:47.71...	Robertson—Fiatt	Atlanta	November 11, 1909
20	15:57.41...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Atlanta	May 5, 1910
50	42:02.98...	Robertson—Fiatt	Atlanta	November 13, 1909
100	1:22:35.35...	Robertson—Fiatt	Atlanta	November 13, 1909
150	2:05:00.63...	Robertson—Fiatt	Atlanta	November 13, 1909
200	2:53:48.32...	Disbrow—Rainier	Atlanta	November 13, 1909

301 to 450 cubic inches—2,000 pounds.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	4:05.76...	Kincaid—National	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
10	7:55.12...	Aitken—National	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
15	11:48.78...	Aitken—National	Indianapolis	July 1, 1910
20	15:57.63...	Dawson—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
50	39:47.35...	Dawson—Marmon	Atlanta	November 3, 1910
75	1:00:16.34...	Dawson—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
100	1:23:43.11...	Kincaid—National	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
150	2:05:02.17...	Chevrolet—Buick	Atlanta	November 9, 1909
200	2:46:48.47...	Chevrolet—Buick	Atlanta	November 9, 1909
250	4:38:57.4 ...	Burman—Buick	Indianapolis	August 19, 1909

231 to 300 cubic inches—1,700 pounds.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	4:16 ...	Dawson—Marmon	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
10	8:16.08...	Harroun—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
20	17:10.70...	Chevrolet—Buick	Atlanta	November 11, 1909
25	21:48.92...	Harroun—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
50	42:41.33...	Harroun—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
75	67:31.07...	Harroun—Marmon	Atlanta	November 11, 1909
100	1:30:08.31...	Harroun—Marmon	Atlanta	November 11, 1909

161 to 230 cubic inches—1,400 pounds.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
4	3:49 ...	Witt—E-M-F	Atlanta	November 3, 1910
5	4:35.47...	L. Chevrolet—Buick...	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
10	8:55.40...	L. Chevrolet—Buick...	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
20	19:51 ...	Knipper—Chalmers	Atlanta	November 12, 1909
50	50:36 ...	Nelson—Buick	Atlanta	November 9, 1909
100	1:40:46.81...	Knipper—Chalmers ...	Atlanta	November 10, 1909

161 cubic inches and under—1,100 pounds.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	5:22.87...	Roberts—Herreshoff ...	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910
10	10:37.59...	Roberts—Herreshoff ...	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910

CLASS "C" SPEEDWAY RECORDS.

(No restriction other than piston displacement.)

160 cubic inches and under.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
15	17:07.81...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910

161 to 230 cubic inches.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	4:23.21...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910
10	8:40.17...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910
15	43:49.69...	Endicott—Cole	Los Angeles.....	April 9, 1910

231 to 300 cubic inches.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	3:55.97...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910
100	1:25:22.07...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 8, 1910

301 to 450 cubic inches.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	3:52.68...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910
10	7:36.61...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 17, 1910
50	39:53.55...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910

451 to 600 cubic inches.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
5	3:52.20...	Oldfield—Knox	Los Angeles.....	April 9, 1910
10	7:20.66...	Oldfield—Knox	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910
50	39:20.69...	Marquis—Isotta	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910

TRACK RECORDS FOR STEAM CARS.

Miles.	Time.	Driver.	H. P.	Machine.	Meet.	Date.
1..	0:54⅘	Baldwin	40	Stanley	Readville	Sept. 14, '07
2..	2:05⅘	Ross	20	Stanley	Providence ...	Sept. 10, '04
3..	3:05⅘	Ross	20	Stanley	Providence ...	Sept. 10, '04
4..	4:05⅘	Ross	20	Stanley	Providence ...	Sept. 10, '04
5..	4:51	.....	..	White	Helena, Mont.	Oct. 1, '08

FREE FOR ALL—(STEAM).

1 kilo.	0:18⅘	Marriott	..	Stanley	Ormond, Fla..	Jan. 25, '06
1 mile	0:28⅕	Marriott	..	Stanley	Ormond, Fla.	Jan. 25, '06

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS ON ROAD.

1..	:35.25	Bruce-Brown	—	Benz.....	Jamaica, L. I.	April 27, '09
2..	1:16⅘	Bruce-Brown	—	Benz.....	Jamaica, L. I.	April 27, '09

Twenty-one thousand miles (14,431 travelled by car), New York to Paris. Thomas car driven by George Shuster, Montague Roberts, Harold Brinker and Linn Matheson. February to July 30, 1908.

1910 ROAD RACES.

Race.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.	M.P.H
*Elgin	Lozier	Mulford	305 m. 204 ft.	292:29:84	62.5
†Vanderbilt	Alco	Grant	278.08 m.	255:58:64	65.18
†Fairmount	Chadwick	Zengle	202.5 m.	209:07:88	58.94
‡Los Angeles-Phoenix	Kissel Kar	Herrick	448.32 m.	949:40:00	
§Savannah Grand Prize	Benz	Bruce-Brown	415.2 m.	353:05:35	70.55
‡Santa Monica	Lozier	Tetziaff	202.008 m.	169:59:00	71.46
*Santa Monica	Lozier	Tetzlaff	151.506 m.	124:10:80	73.24

*Stripped stock chassis.
†Class "C"—piston displacement.
‡Free for all.
§International race (free for all), sanctioned by A. C. A.

24-HOUR TRACK RACES.

Stock chassis	Lozier	Patschke & Mulford	1196 m.	Brighton Beach	Oct. 15, 1909
Class "C"	Stearns	Poole & Patschke	1253 m.	Brighton Beach	Aug. 19, 1910

VANDERBILT CUP RACE.

The sixth automobile road race for the Vanderbilt Cup was held on the Long Island Motor Parkway course on October 2, over a 12.64-mile circuit of 22 laps for a total distance of 278.08 miles. Henry E. Grant, in an Alco car, won, repeating his victory of 1909. His machine averaged 65.18 miles an hour. The five leading cars follow:

Car.	Driver.	Time.
Alco	H. E. Grant	4:15:00
Marmon	J. Dawson	4:16:23
National	Jack Aitken	4:17:29
National	L. A. Disbrow	4:24:08
Lozier	R. Mulford	4:24:33

MASSAPEQUA SWEEPSTAKES.

Run in connection with the Vanderbilt Cup Race. Distance, 126.40 miles. The three leading cars follow:

Car.	Driver.	Time.
Cole-Endicott	Bill Endicott	2:18:43
Abbott-Detroit	Monte Roberts	2:23:02
Cole-Endicott	Harry Endicott	2:27:15

WHEATLEY HILLS SWEEPSTAKES.

Run in connection with the Vanderbilt Cup Race. Distance, 189.60 miles. The three leading cars follow:

Car.	Driver.	Time.
Falcar	J. Gilnaw	3:14:39
Falcar	W. H. Pearse	3:25:01
*Marmon	F. Huneman	3:17:59

*Covered only 14 laps of the 15 laps required for the race. Was running at the finish when the race was stopped by referee.

GRAND PRIZE CUP RACE.

The second international Grand Prize Cup Race was held over the roads at Savannah, Ga., on November 12. The distance was 408.02 miles, over a circuit of 24 laps of 17.03 miles each. David Bruce-Brown, a gentleman driver, in a Benz car, won. He drove at an average of 70.55 miles an hour, creating a new American record. The five leading cars follow:

Car.	Driver.	Nation.	Time.
Benz	Bruce-Brown	German	5:53:05
Benz	Victor Hemery	German	5:53:06
Buick	Bob Burman	American	6:11:34
Lozier	Ralph Mulford	American	6:26:00
Lozier	Joe Horan	American	6:37:12

Louis Wagner won the first Grand Prize Race in a Fiat car.

WORLD'S FASTEST SPEED RECORDS.

On a special track, at Brooklands, England, June 8, 1908, Nazarro, driving a Fiat car, drove 2.73 miles at an average speed of 120 miles an hour. Long-distance record—Florio Cup Race, Italy, September 26, 1908, Nazzaro, driving a Fiat car, covered 327.08 miles in 4 hours 25 minutes 21 seconds, at an average speed an hour of 74.03 miles. On the sand beach at Daytona, Fla., on March 16, 1910, Barney Oldfield drove a Benz car one mile in 27.33 seconds, or at the rate of 131.73 miles an hour.

THOROUGHBRED RACING.

The thoroughbred racing season of 1910 came to an untimely end with the close of the Saratoga meeting in August and the running of the Futurity transferred to that track from Sheepshead Bay. This condition was brought about by the passage of a law at Albany, which went into effect on September 1, making owners and directors of the various racing associations criminally liable for any betting or bookmaking on their premises. It was claimed by the associations that the new measure was ambiguous, and racing was suspended until such time as the courts could interpret the law. Racing is to be revived this year if present plans are carried out.

S. C. Hildreth, who owned and campaigned such good horses as Fitz Herbert, Dalmatian, Novelty and King James among others, headed the list of winning owners for the season with $144,025 to his credit, R. T. Wilson was second with $65,795, while James R. Keene, vice-chairman of the Jockey Club, who headed the list for the three preceding years, was third with $54,215.

Novelty was ranked as the leading two-year-old of the season. He earned $72,930 in stakes and purses by winning such rich fixtures, among others, as the Futurity, the Hopeful Stakes and the Saratoga Special. Dalmatian was the champion lty, the Hopeful Stakes and the Saratoga Special. Dalmatian was the champion three-year-old. Bought as a yearling for $600 he was sold to Louis Winans for shipment abroad in August, the price being $50,000, according to report. Fitz Herbert did not race after winning the Brooklyn Handicap, due to an illness from which he was thoroughly recovered in August.

Two new American records, which amount to world's records, were established. Everett, a three-year-old, with 107 pounds up, ran two miles in winning the Bowie Stakes at Pimlico on October 31, in 3:25⅗, supplanting the old mark of 3:25⅘, made by Fitz Herbert in winning the same fixture the previous year. Bubbling Water, with 121 pounds up, made new figures of 1:42⅕ for one mile and 70 yards at the Oakland track in California on November 30. The old mark was 1:42⅖, made by Ida May at Latonia in 1909.

WINNERS OF PRINCIPAL STAKES IN 1910.

Race.	Date.	Track.	Distance.	Winner, Age, Wt.	Time.
Carter Handicap.....	April 15	Aqueduct..	7 f.....	Gretna Green, 6, 104.	1:27
Excelsior Handicap....	April 30	Aqueduct..	1 1/16 m....	Guy Fisher, 4, 100....	1:46
Metropolitan Handicap.	May 13	Belmont...	1 m....	Fashion Plate, 4, 105.	1:37⅘
Ladies' Stakes.....	May 18	Belmont...	1 m....	Ocean Bound, 3, 121.	1:43
Withers Stakes.....	May 21	Belmont...	1 m....	The Turk, 3, 126.....	1:40
Belmont Stakes.....	May 30	Belmont...	1⅜ m....	Sweep, 3, 126.....	2:22
Brooklyn Handicap.....	May 31	Gravesend.	1¼ m....	Fitz Herbert, 4, 130..	2:05⅗
Great American.....	June 11	Gravesend.	5 f.....	Babbler, 2, 122.....	1:02⅘
Broadway Stakes.....	June 3	Gravesend.	1 1/16 m....	Prince Imperial, 3, 112	1:46⅗
Tremont	June 15	Gravesend.	6 f.....	Footprint, 2, 115.. ..	1:11⅕
Brooklyn Derby.....	June 14	Gravesend.	1¼ m....	Dalmatian, 3, 122....	2:07
Suburban Handicap....	June 17	Sheepshead	1¼ m....	Olambala, 4, 115.....	2:04⅗
Tidal Stakes.....	June 22	Sheepshead	1¼ m....	The Turk, 3, 119....	2:03⅘
Great Tidal.....	June 25	Sheepshead	6 f.....	Round the World, 2, 122.....	1:13⅗
Advance	June 27	Sheepshead	1 1/16 m....	Ballot, 6, 128.....	2:10
Commonwealth	July 2	Sheepshead	1¼ m....	Olambala, 4, 122.....	2:02⅘
Realization	July 4	Sheepshead	1⅝ m....	Sweep, 3, 126.....	2:53
Brighton Mile..... ...	July 5	Yonkers...	1 m....	King James, 5, 126..	1:39⅗
Brighton Handicap.....	July 9	Yonkers...	1¼ m....	Olambala, 4, 119....	2:06⅗
Seagate Stakes.....	July 13	Yonkers...	1⅛ m....	Dalmatian, 3, 126....	1:53
Iroquois Stakes.....	July 15	Yonkers...	1¼ m....	Dalmatian, 3, 126....	2:06⅗
Brighton Junior.....	July 16	Yonkers...	6 f.....	Helene, 2, 104.....	1:13⅗
Yonkers Handicap.....	July 21	Yonkers...	1 1/16 m....	Dalmatian, 3, 114.....	*1:45⅕
Empire City Handicap.	July 23	Yonkers...	1⅛ m....	Dalmatian, 3, 118....	*1:51
The Flash Stakes.....	Aug. 4	Saratoga...	5½ f.....	Sempronius, 2, 127....	1:09
Saratoga Stakes.....	Aug. 4	Saratoga...	1¼ m....	Olambala, 4, 128.....	2:08⅗
The U. S. Hotel Stakes..	Aug. 10	Saratoga...	6 f.....	Naushon, 2, 122.....	1:14
The Travers.....	Aug. 13	Saratoga...	1¼ m....	Dalmatian, 3, 129....	2:10
Saratoga Special.....	Aug. 13	Saratoga...	6 f.....	Novelty, 2, 122.....	1:14⅗
The Spinaway.....	Aug. 16			Bashti, 2, 122.....	1:06⅘
Grand Union Hotel Stakes.....	Aug. 17	Saratoga... Saratoga...	5½ f..... 6 f.....	Iron Mask, 2, 114....	1:12⅘
The Hopeful.....	Aug. 20	Saratoga...	6 f.....	Novelty, 2, 130.....	1:14
Rensselaer Handicap...	Aug. 27	Saratoga...	6 f.....	Novelty, 2, 135.....	1:13
Saratoga Cup.....	Aug. 27	Saratoga..	1¾ m....	Countless, 3, 113.....	2:58⅗
The Futurity.....	Aug. 31	Saratoga...	6 f.....	Novelty, 2, 127.....	1:12⅕
Bowie Handicap.....	Oct. 31	Pimlico....	2 m....	Everett, 3, 107.....	†3:25⅗

*New track record. †New American record.

THOROUGHBRED RUNNING RECORDS.

Distance.	Horse.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ m.....	Bob Wade (4).....	Butte, Mont.....	Aug. 20, 1890	0:21¼
⅜ m.....	Atoka (aged), 115 lb.....	Butte, Mont.....	Aug. 23, 1906	0:33⅗
⅝ m.....	Red S. (aged), 122 lb....	Butte, Mont.....	July 23, 1896	0:34
8½ fur.....	Carmisa (2)	Emeryville, Cal.....	Feb. 21, 1906	0:40⅗

Distance.	Horse.	Place.	Date.	Time.
½ m.	Geraldine (4), 122 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Aug. 30, 1889	0:46
½ m.	Bessie Macklin (2), 100 lb.	Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 3, 1899	0:46½
4½ fur.	Tanya (2), 107 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	May 12, 1904	0:51½
4½ fur.	Preceptor (2), 112 lb.	Belmont Park (straight)	May 19, 1908	0:51
5 fur.	Maid Marian (4), 111 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Oct. 9, 1894	0:56¾
5 fur.	Jack Nunnally (2), 108 lb.	Oakland	Dec. 3, 1907	0:58⅝
5½ fur.	Plater (2), 107 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Oct. 21, 1902	1:02½
5½ fur.	Lady Irma (3), 98 lb.	Los Angeles	Dec. 29, 1908	1:04⅝
(*)	Kingston (aged), 139 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	June 22, 1891	1:08
¾ m.	Artful (2), 130 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Oct. 15, 1904	1:08
¾ m.	Chapultepec (3), 111 lb.	Los Angeles	Dec. 29, 1908	1:11
6½ fur.	Lady Vera (2), 90 lb.	Belmont Park (straight)	Oct. 19, 1906	1:16⅝
6½ fur.	B'kdale Nymph (4), 124 lb.	Belmont Park	Oct. 14, 1907	1:17⅝
⅞ m.	Roseben (5), 126 lb.	Belmont Park	Oct. 16, 1906	1:22
7½ fur.	Raging (3), 104 lb.	Washington Pk., Chicago	July 1, 1903	1:32⅛
1 m.	Salvator (4), 110 lb.	Monm'th Pk. (straight, against time)	Aug. 28, 1890	1:35½
1 m.	Kildeer (4), 91 lb.	Monm'th Pk. (straight)	Aug. 13, 1892	1:37¼
1 m.	Centre Shot (3), 105 lb.	Santa Anita, Los Angeles	Dec. 22, 1908	1:37⅛
1 m., 20 yds.	Macy (4), 107 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 2, 1898	1:40
1 m., 20 yds.	Maid Marian (4), 106 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 19, 1894	1:40
1 m., 50 yds.	Haviland (6), 95 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 9, 1903	1:41½
1 m., 70 yds.	Bubbling Water((4), 121 lb.	Oakland	Nov. 30, 1910	1:42⅕
1 1-16 m.	Royal Tourist (3), 108 lb.	Emeryville, Cal.	Nov. 11, 1908	1:44⅛
1⅛ m.	Vox Populi (4), 110 lb.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec. 19, 1908	1:50
1 3-16 m.	Scintillant (6), 106 lb.	Harlem track, Chicago	Sept. 1, 1902	1:57⅝
1¼ m.	Broomstick (3), 104 lb.	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	July 9, 1904	2:02⅝
1 m., 500 yds.	Ben d'Or (4), 115 lb.	Saratoga	July 25, 1882	2:10½
1 5-16 m.	Ballot (4), 126 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	July 1, 1908	2:09⅜
1⅜ m.	Irish Lad (4), 126 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	June 25, 1904	2:17⅝
1½ m.	Goodrich (3), 102 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 16, 1898	2:30¼
1⅝ m.	Africander (3), 126 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	July 7, 1903	2:45⅛
1¾ m.	Major Daingerfield (4), 120 lb.	Morris Park	Oct. 3, 1903	2:57
1⅞ m.	Julius Cæsar (5), 108 lb.	New Orleans	Feb. 21, 1900	3:19
2 m.	Everett (3), 107	Pimlico	Oct. 31, 1910	3:25⅜
2 m.	Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb.	Louisville (agt. time)	May 29, 1877	3:27½
2⅛ m.	Joe Murphy (4), 99 lb.	Hawthorne Pk., Chicago	Aug. 30, 1894	3:42
2¼ m.	Ethelbert (4), 125 lb.	Brighton Beach	Aug. 4, 1900	3:49⅛
2½ m.	Kyrat (3), 88 lb.	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899	4:24½
2⅝ m.	Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb.	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876	4:58⅛
2¾ m.	Hubbard (4), 107 lb.	Saratoga	Aug. 9, 1873	4:58¾
3 m.	Drake Carter (4), 115 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 6, 1884	5:24
4 m.	Lucretia Borgia (4), 85 lb.	Oakland (against time)	May 20, 1897	7:11
4 m.	The Bachelor (aged), 113 lb.	Oakland, Cal.	Feb. 22, 1899	7:16½

*Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6 furlongs).

RECORD OF LEADING JOCKEYS.

Year.	Jockey.	Mounts.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.	Per Cent.
1898	T. Burns	973	277	213	149	352	.28
1899	T. Burns	1,064	273	173	266	334	.26
1900	Mitchell	854	195	140	139	380	.23
1901	W. O'Co'r.	1,047	253	221	192	381	.24
1902	Bansch	1,069	276	205	181	407	.26
1903	Fuller	918	229	152	122	415	.25
1904	Hildeb'd	1,169	297	230	171	471	.25
1905	Nicol	861	221	143	136	361	.26
1906	W. Miller.	1,384	388	300	199	497	.28
1907	W. Miller.	852	224	165	120	347	.26
1908	Notter	533	149	120	93	171	.28
1909	E. Dugan.	463	111	98	69	195	.24

WINNERS ENGLISH DERBY.

1867, Hermit; 1868, Blue Gown; 1869, Pretender; 1870, Kingcraft; 1871, Favonius; 1872, Cremorne; 1873, Doncaster; 1874, George Frederick; 1875, Galopin; 1876, Kisber; 1877, Silvio; 1878, Sefton, 1879, Sir Bevys; 1880, Bend Or; 1881, Iroquois; 1882, Shotover; 1883, St. Blaise; 1884, St. Gatien–Harvester (dead heat); 1885, Melton; 1886, Ormonde; 1887, Hampton; 1888, Ayrshire; 1889, Donovan, 1890, Sainfoin; 1891, Common; 1892, Sir Hugo; 1893, Isinglass; 1894, Ladas; 1895, Sir Visto; 1896, Persimmon; 1897, Galtee More; 1898, Jeddah; 1899, Flying Fox; 1900, Diamond Jubilee; 1901, Volodyovski; 1902, Ard Patrick; 1903, Rock Sand; 1904, St. Amant; 1905, Cicero; 1906, Spearmint; 1907, Orby; 1908, Signorinetta; 1909, Minoru; 1910, Lemberg.

TROTTING AND PACING.

The trotting and pacing season of 1910 was made notable by the wholesale breaking of records. The most amazing performance, perhaps, of the year was Uhlan's mile in 1:58¾. He now stands at the head of all trotters, as Lou Dillon's mark of 1:58½ was made with the help of a wind shield. The sire of Bingen is likely to lower his own record under favorable conditions. The new three-year-old record of Colorado E., which trotted a mile in 2:04¾, and the new four-year-old mark of Joan, which trotted one mile in 2:04¾, were quite as surprising to horsemen.

Other performances that stood out were The Harvester's new record for a stal-

lion of 2:01; Native Belle's three-year-old filly record of 2:06½; Uhlan's mark of 2:05¼ for a half mile track; The Harvester's record of 4:15¼ for two miles, and Minor Heir's pacing record in a race of 1:59.

Many other records of less importance were made, and the season stands out as one of the greatest in the history of light harness racing.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile against time	Uhlan	Cleveland	Aug. 12, 1910	1:58¾
1 mile	Lou Dillon*	Memphis†	Oct. 24, 1905	1:58½
1 mile in a race	Hamburg Belle	Cleveland	Aug. 25, 1909	2:01¼
1 mile (half mile track)	George G	Allentown	Oct. 16, 1907	2:06¾
1 mile by a stallion	The Harvester	Columbus	Sept. 22, 1910	2:01
1 mile by a gelding	Major Delmar*	Memphis†	Oct. 22, 1903	1:59¾
1 mile by a mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis†	Oct. 24, 1903	1:58½
1 mile (running mate)	Ayres P.*	Kirkwood	July 3, 1903	2:03½
1 mile by a yearling	Miss Stokes	Lexington	Sept. 17, 1909	2:19¼
1 mile by a yearling	Abdell*	San Jose	Sept. 28, 1894	2:23
1 mile by a 2-year-old	Native Belle	Lexington	Oct. 6, 1909	2:07¾
1 mile by a 3-year-old	Colorado E	Lexington	Oct. 15, 1910	2:04¾
1 mile, 3-year-old filly	Native Belle	Lexington	Oct. 14, 1910	2:06½
1 mile, 4-year-old	Joan	Lexington	Oct. 13, 1910	2:04¾
1 mile by 5 yr. old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis†	Oct. 24, 1903	1:58½
1 mile by 6 yr. old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis	Nov. 11, 1904	2:01
1 mile (green trotter)	Fleming Bay	Peoria	July 6, 1905	2:07½
1 mile to h. w sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis	Oct. 26, 1904	2:07
1 mile (½ mile track)	Uhlan	Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 21, 1910	2:05¼
Best 2 heats (stallion)	The Harvester	Detroit	Aug. 2, 1910	2:04¼ 2:04¼
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	Cleveland	Aug. 25, 1909	2:01¼ 2:01¾
Best 3 heats	Hamburg Belle	Hartford	Sept. 17, 1908	2:05 2:06 2:04¾
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington	Oct. 15, 1910	4:15¼
3 miles	Nightingale* Fairy Wood	Nashville Minneapolis	Oct. 20, 1893 July 1, 1895	7:16¼ 6:55½
4 miles	Bertie R Senator L	Blackpool, Eng.† San José	Sept. 11, 1899 Nov. 2, 1894	9:58 10:12
5 miles	Bishop Hero	Oakland	Oct. 14, 1893	12:30¾
10 miles	Pascal* Controller	New York San Francisco	Nov. 2, 1893 Nov. 23, 1878	26:15 27:23¼
20 miles	Capt McGowan*	Boston	Oct. 31, 1865	58:25
30 miles	Gen Taylor*	San Francisco	Feb. 21, 1857	1:47:59
50 miles	Ariel*	Albany	May 5, 1846	3:55:40½
100 miles	Conqueror*	Centreville	Nov. 12, 1853	8:55:53

Trotting to Saddle.

1 mile	Country Jay	Cleveland	Aug. 13, 1909	2:08¼

Trotting to Wagon.

1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis†	Oct. 28, 1903	2:00
1 mile in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis	Oct. 21, 1903	2:04¾
1 mile for gelding	Uhlan	Cleveland	Aug. 8, 1910	2:01
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis	Oct. 21, 1903	2:04¾ 2:04¾
Best 3 heats	Hopeful	Chicago	Oct. 12, 1878	2:16½ 2:17 2:17
2 miles	Pelagon	Philadelphia	Oct. 20, 1909	4:38
3 miles	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze	Nov. 8, 1905	7:30½
5 miles	Fillmore	San Francisco	April 18, 1863	13:16
10 miles	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco	June 15, 1858	29.04½
20 miles	Controller	San Francisco	April 20, 1878	58:57

*Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield. runner preceding trotter.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile (world's record)	Dan Patch*	St. Paul†	Sept. 8, 1906	1:55
1 mile by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul†	Sept. 8, 1906	1:55
1 mile by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York†	Sept. 23, 1903	1:57
1 mile	Dan Patch	Memphis	Nov. 8, 1905	1:58
1 mile by a mare	Daniel	Memphis	Oct. 24, 1903	2:00¼
1 mile (½ mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown	Sept. 21, 1905	2:02
1 mile in a race	Minor Heir	Indianapolis	Sept. 12, 1910	1:59
1 mile yearling filly	Belle Acton*	Lyons, Neb	Oct 14, 1892	2:20¾

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile yearling colt	Manager H.	Springfield	.....	2:20
1 mile by 2 yr. old	Directly*	Galesburg	Sept. 20, 1894	2:07¾
	Ecstacy	Lexington	Oct. 15, 1898	2:10½
	Fletta Dillon	Indianapolis	Sept. 7, 1909	2:10½
1 mile by 3 yr. old	Klatawah	Louisville	Sept. 28, 1898	2:05½
1 mile by 4 yr. old	Online*	Sioux City	Oct. 12, 1894	2:04
1 mile to h. w. sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon†	Nov. 30, 1903	2:04¾
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis	Oct. 27, 1903	0:56
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon†	Nov. 30, 1903	4:17
3 miles	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Ia.	Nov. 6, 1891	7:38¼
	James K. Polk	Centreville	Sept. 13, 1847	7:44
4 miles	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Ia.	Nov. 13, 1891	10:10
5 miles	Fisherman	San Francisco	Dec. 19, 1874	13:03½
Best 2 heats	Prince Alert	Memphis	Oct. 26, 1901	2:02½ 2:00¾

To Wagon.

Distance	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis*	Oct. 27, 1903	1:57¼
1 mile in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis	Oct. 20, 1904	2:04½
2 miles	Young America	.....	.....	4:58½
3 miles	Longfellow	Sacramento	Sept. 7, 1869	7:53
4 miles	Longfellow	San Francisco	Dec. 31, 1869	10:42½
5 miles	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco	Dec. 11, 1874	12:54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W.	Memphis	Oct. 22, 1902	2:05¾ 2:05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul	Sept. 16, 1887	2:16¼ 2:15½ 2:15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Direct Hal Prince Direct	Memphis	Oct. 26, 1902	2:05½

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shields, runner preceding pacer.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD AT 18.1.

March 16, 1910, Chicago, Ill.—George Sutton, of Chicago, champion, 228; William F. Hoppe, of New York City, challenger, 500.

December 1-2, New York City—William F. Hoppe, champion, 1,000; George F. Slosson, also of New York City, challenger, 471. (In this game Hoppe made the highest championship match run—110—and average—22.22.)

Present champion, William F. Hoppe.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD AT 18.2

February 1-2-3, 1910, Chicago, Ill.—Henry P. Cline, of Philadelphia, ehallenger, 1,500; Calvin Demarest, of Chicago, champion, 1,387.

April 2, St. Louis, Mo.—H. P. Cline, of Philadelphia, champion, 500; Albert G. Cutler, formerly of Boston, 42. (Cline in this game made the best average of the championship year—33.33—and also the highest run—129—barring Demarest's 147 on February 2 in the Chicago game above, and Cutler made the lowest run—8—the lowest losing average—2.80—and the lowest total of all the years.)

May 26, New York City—H. P. Cline, of Philadelphia, champion, 394; William F. Hoppe, of New York City, challenger, 500.

Present champion, William F. Hoppe.

THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP.

January 10-11-12, New York City—Fred Eames, of Denver, Col., challenger, 150; Alfredo De Oro, of New York City, champion, 137.

March 14-15-16, Denver, Col.—Fred Eames, champion, 131; Thomas Hueston, challenger, 150.

May 16-17-18, New York City—Thomas Hueston, champion, 114; Alfredo De Oro, challenger, New York City, 150.

October 18-19-20, New York City—Alfredo De Oro, champion, 150; Lloyd Jevne, of Salt Lake City, Utah, challenger, 121.

Present champion, Alfredo De Oro.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF CONTINUOUS POOL.

January 31, February 2-3, 1910, New York City—Thomas Hueston, champion, 547; Jerome R. Keogh, Rochester, N. Y., challenger, 600.

March 14-15-16, Rochester, N. Y.—Jerome R. Keogh, champion, 600; Charles Weston, of Pittsburg, challenger, 566.

April 25-26-27, Rochester, N. Y.—Jerome R. Keogh, champion, 600; Clarence Safford, of Chicago, challenger, 493.

September 6-7-8, New York City—Jerome R. Keogh, champion, 600; Thomas Hueston, challenger, 501.

October 18-19-20, Syracuse, N. Y.—Jerome R. Keogh, champion, 600; Benjamin F. Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., challenger, 426.

November 28-29-30, New York City—Jerome R. Keogh, champion, 470; Alfredo De Oro, New York City, challengeer, 500.

Present champion, Alfredo De Oro.

AMATEUR 18.2 CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

April 4 to 15, Hamilton Club's rooms, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Annual tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Contestants finished in this order: Edward W. Gardner, New York; Charles F. Conklin, Chicago; J. Ferd. Poggenburg, New York; W. E. Uffen-

helmer, Philadelphia; Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia; and Morris D. Brown, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Walter G. Douglas, of New York, tied for last two places.

Gardner won all his games and made the only double figure general average (10.08); Poggenburg won the special prize for highest single average (16.67), and Mayer won that for high run (122).

RECORDS AT BILLIARDS.

"Straight rail" billiards (with three balls)—Highest run made in match play (on 5x10 table), 1,531 points, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, 1880. Highest average for match play, 333⅓, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1879.

Cushion carroms—Highest run made in tournament play, 85 points, by Frank C. Ives, at Boston, 1896. Highest average for tournament play, 10 (for 200 points), by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1887.

Fourteen-inch balkline—Highest run with "anchor nurse" allowed, 566 points, by Jacob Schaefer, at New York, 1893. Highest run with "anchor nurse" barred, 359 points, by Frank C. Ives, at Chicago, 1894. Highest average with "anchor nurse" allowed, 100, by Jacob Schaefer, at New York, 1893, and by Frank C. Ives, at Chicago, 1904. Highest average with "anchor nurse" barred, 63 2-10, by Frank C. Ives, at New York, 1894.

Highest amateur record run for tournament games, 202 points, by Calvin Demarest, at Chicago, 1908. Highest amateur average for tournament games, 57½, by Calvin Demarest, at Chicago, 1908.

Eighteen-inch balkline (two shots in)—Highest run for tournament play (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 290 points, by Frank C. Ives, at New York, 1896. Highest runs with "anchor nurse" barred, 234 points, by George Sutton, at New York, 1906, and 255, made by Louis Curé, of France, against Jacob Schaefer, in Paris. Highest average for tournament games (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 50, by Frank C. Ives, at New York, 1896. Highest average for tournament games with "anchor nurse" barred, 100, by George Sutton, at New York, 1906. Highest run for championship game, 232, by G. B. Sutton, in 1907. Best average for championship match, 33.33, by G. B. Sutton, in 1907.

Eighteen-inch balkline (one shot in)—Highest run for tournament play, 140 points, in 500-point game, by F. C. Ives, in 1897. Best average in tournament, 31.25, by F. C. Ives, in 1897. Highest run in championship match, 100, by J. Schaefer, in 1907. Best average in championship match, 20.83, by Willie Hoppe, in 1906.

RECORD AT POOL.

Alfredo de Oro holds record, with run of 81 balls, in championship match with Jerome R. Keogh, New York, November 30, 1910.

BICYCLING.

The annual six-day team race was held in Madison Square Garden December 5 to 10. At the end of the race four teams were tied for first place and a match race at one mile was ridden to place the teams. This was won by Eddie Root, who was teamed with Jimmy Moran, forming the American team. The final standing of the teams follows:

	Miles.	Laps.
Root and Moran	2,545	3
Rutt and Clarke	2,545	3
Fogler and Hill	2,545	3
Hehlr and Goullet	2,545	3
Mitten and Thomas	2,545	2
West and Demara	2,545	1
Cameron and Halstead	2,545	0

The previous winners of the six-day team race follow:

Year. Winners.	Miles.
1899—Miller and Waller	2,733
1900—McFarland and Elkes	2,623
1901—Walthour and McEachern	2,555
1902—Leander and Krebs	2,477
1903—Walthour and Monroe	2,318
1904—Root and Dorlon	2,386
1905—Root and Fogler	2,260
1906—Root and Fogler	2,292
1907—Rutt and Stol	2,312
1908—McFarland and Moran	2,737
1909—Rutt and Clarke	2,660
1910—Root and Moran	2,545

HOCKEY.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1910.

The annual championship series of the American Hockey League resulted in a victory for the New York Athletic Club. The final standing of the teams follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
N. Y. A. C.	7	1	.875
Wanderers' H. C.	6	2	.750
St. Nicholas H. C.	3	5	.375
Crescent A. C.	3	5	.375
Hockey Club	1	7	.125

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Princeton	5	0	1.000
Harvard	4	1	.800
Cornell	2	2	.500
Yale	2	3	.400
Dartmouth	1	3	.250
Columbia	0	5	.000

SWIMMING.

The National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championship contests of 1910 resulted as follows:

Event.	Holder.	Time.
50 yards..Indoor	C. M. Daniels	0:24⅜
100 yards..Indoor	C. M. Daniels	0:54⅝
220 yards..Indoor	C. M. Daniels	2:33
500 yards..Indoor	C. M. Daniels	6:28
440 yards..Outdoor	C. M. Daniels	5:39⅝
880 yards..Outdoor	L. B. Goodwin	13:12
1 mile...Outdoor	L. B. Goodwin	30:02⅝

Best Amateur Records.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date.
25 yards	0:11⅜	C. M. Daniels	1910
50 yards	0.24⅜	C. M. Daniels	1906
75 yards	0:41⅜	C. M. Daniels	1906
100 yards	0:54⅝	C. M. Daniels	1910
220 yards	0:25⅝	C. M. Daniels	1909
440 yards	5.31⅝	C. M. Daniels	1907
880 yards	11:44⅝	C. M. Daniels	1907
1 mile	23:40⅝	C. M. Daniels	1907

The record for the distance plunge with one minute's time limit is 74 feet, made by C. S. Brown on March 21, 1908.

The record for the 400 yards relay race is 4:00⅝ and was made on April 11, 1910, by C. M. Daniels, C. T. Trubenbach, N. Nerich and George South, of the New York Athletic Club.

RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	Course.	American yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	Result.
Aug. 22, 1851	Around Isle of Wight.....	America.....	10:37:00	Aurora	10:55:00	America won by 18:00
Aug. 8, 1870	New York Y. C. course.....	Magic.....	3:58:26 2-10	Cambria	4:37:38 9-10	Magic won by 39:12
Oct. 16, 1871	New York Y. C. course.....	Columbia.....	6:19:41	Livonia	6:46:45	Columbia won by 27:04
Oct. 18, 1871	20 m. windward and back..	Columbia.....	3:07:42	Livonia	3:18:15	Columbia won by 10:33
Oct. 19, 1871	New York Y. C. course.....	*Columbia.....	4:17:35	Livonia	4:02:25	*Livonia won by 15:10
Oct. 21, 1871	20 m. windward and back..	Sappho.....	5:39:02	Livonia	6:09:23½	Sappho won by 30:21
Oct. 23, 1871	New York Y. C. course.....	Sappho.....	4:46:17	Livonia	5:11:44	Sappho won by 25:27
Aug. 11, 1876	New York Y. C. course.....	Madeleine.....	5:23:54	Countess of Dufferin	5:34:53	Madeleine won by 10:59
Aug. 12, 1876	20 m. windward and back..	Madeleine.....	7:18:46	Countess of Dufferin	7:46:00	Madeleine won by 27:14
Nov. 9, 1881	New York Y. C. course.....	Mischief.....	4:17:09	Atalanta	4:45:39¼	Mischief won by 28:30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	16 m. leeward and back....	Mischief.....	4:54:58	Atalanta	5:33:47	Mischief won by 38:54
Sept. 14, 1885	New York Y. C. course.....	Puritan.....	6:06:05	Genesta	6:22:24	Puritan won by 16:19
Sept. 16, 1885	20 m. leeward and back.....	Puritan.....	5:03:14	Genesta	5:04:52	Puritan won by 1:38
Sept. 9, 1886	New York Y. C. course.....	Mayflower.....	5:26:41	Galatea	5:38:43	Mayflower won by 12:02
Sept. 11, 1886	20 m. leeward and back....	Mayflower.....	6:49:00	Galatea	7:18:09	Mayflower won by 29:09
Sept. 27, 1887	New York Y. C. course.....	Volunteer.....	4:53:18	Thistle	5:12:41¾	Volunteer won by 19:23¾
Sept. 30, 1887	20 m. windward and back..	Volunteer.....	5:42:56¼	Thistle	5:54:45	Volunteer won by 11:48¾
Oct. 7, 1893	15 m. windward and back..	Vigilant.....	4:05:47	Valkyrie II.....	4:11:35	Vigilant won by 5:48
Oct. 9, 1893	30 m. triangular course.....	Vigilant.....	3:25:01	Valkyrie II.....	3:35:36	Vigilant won by 10:35
Oct. 13, 1893	15 m. windward and back..	Vigilant.....	3:24:39	Valkyrie II.....	3:25:19	Vigilant won by 0:40
Sept. 7, 1895	15 m. windward and back...	Defender.....	4:59:54 9-10	Valkyrie III....	5:08:41	Defender won by 8:49 1-10
Sept. 10, 1895	30 m. triangular course.....	Defender.....	3:55:56	Valkyrie III....	† disqualified	Defender won on foul
Sept. 12, 1895	15 m. leeward and back....	Defender.....	4:43:43	Valkyrie III....	withdrew	Defender had walkover
Oct. 16, 1899	15 m. windward and back..	Columbia.....	4:53:53	Shamrock I.....	5:04:01	Columbia won by 10:08
Oct. 17, 1899	30 m. triangular course.....	Columbia.....	3:27:00	Shamrock I.....	disabled	Columbia had walkover
Oct. 20, 1899	15 m. leeward and back....	Columbia.....	3:38:09	Shamrock I.....	3:44:43	Columbia won by 6:34
Sept. 28, 1901	15 m. windward and back...	Columbia.....	4:30:24	Shamrock II....	4:31:44	Columbia won by 1:20
Oct. 3, 1901	30 m. triangular course.....	Columbia.....	3:12:35	Shamrock II....	3:16:10	Columbia won by 3:35
Oct. 4, 1901	15 m. leeward and back....	Columbia.....	4:32:57	Shamrock II....	4:33:38	‡Columbia won by 0:41
Aug. 22, 1903	15 m. windward and back..	Reliance.....	3:32:17	Shamrock III...	3:39:20	Reliance won by 7:03
Aug. 27, 1903	30 m. triangular course.....	Reliance.....	3:14:54	Shamrock III...	3:16:13	Reliance won by 1:19
Sept. 3, 1903	15 m. leeward and back....	Reliance.....	4:28:06	Shamrock III...	——	§Reliance won

*Columbia disabled, but finished. †Valkyrie III fouled the Defender, and the race was awarded to the American boat, though the challenger finished 47 secs. ahead, in 3:55:09. ‡Shamrock II finished first, but lost the race on time allowance of 43 secs. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III 1 min. 57 sec. in all their races, the Reliance measuring 108.41 feet and Shamrock III 104.37 feet. In the preliminary trials between the Reliance, the Constitution and the Columbia the Constitution won three races, although the Reliance was selected as the Cup defender. §Shamrock III lost in fog.

WINNING YACHTS AND POWER BOATS IN 1910.

SAILING RACES.

Clubs and Races.	Dates.	Winners, Rigs and Owners.	Distance. Miles.	Actual time. H. M. S.
New York Y. C. Astor Cup (schooners)	Aug. 11	Elmina (schooner), F. F. Brewster	37½	3:29:30
New York Y. C. Astor Cup (sloops)	Aug. 11	Aurora (sloop), C. Vanderbilt	37½	3:54:15
New York Y. C. King's Cup	Aug. 12	Aurora (sloop), C. Vanderbilt	35½	5:08:48
New York Y. C. Commodore's Cup (sloops)	Aug. 5	Shinna (sloop), M. F. Plant	65	8:08:27
New York Y. C. Aloha Cup (schooners)	Aug. 8	Iris (schooner), John Whitehouse	37	8:46:50
Atlantic and Royal Bermuda—N. Y. to Bermuda	July 9–13	Vagrant, H. Vanderbilt	670	90:42:00
Atlantic Y. C. Intercity	Sept. 2	Amoret, H. S. Wheelock	18	3:18:33
Atlantic Y. C. Lipton Cup	Sept. 2	Blue Bill, R. D. Moore	9.6	2:40:18
New York Athletic Club—Block Island race	June 25	Wanderer IV, R. B. Budd	100	21:03:00
Brooklyn Y. C.—Cape May and return	July 2–5	Gardenia, L. S. Herzig	300	65:20:00
Brooklyn Y. C.—Vineyard Sound (Challenge Cup)	July 2–5	Walalua, H. L. Stone	280	64:25:12
New Rochelle Y. C.—Cornfield Lightship and return	July 9	Windward, Richard Monks	140	33:39:00
Indian Harbor Y. C.—Greenwich to New London	June 29	Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	72	8:13:45
Eastern Y. C.—Sonderklasse-Taft Cup	Aug. 20	Harpoon, C. F. Adams	10	2:11:30
Eastern Y. C.—Sonderklasse-Draper Cup	Aug. 22	Beaver, C. H. W. Foster	10	2:37:32
Eastern Y. C.—Bar Harbor to Marblehead	Aug. 22	Irolita (schooner), E. W. Clark	—	—
Manchester Y. C.—Seawanhaka Cup race	July 26–28	Massachusetts, E. A. Boardman	*36	6:55:56
Indian Harbor Y. C.—Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup	July 30	Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	15	2:31:06

*Three races of twelve miles each.

POWER BOAT RACES.

Boat and owner.	Dates.	Courses.	Distance. Miles.	Actual time. H. M. S.	Speed. Knots.
Berneyo, S. W. Granbery	May 21–27	Philadelphia to Havana	1,200	150:19:00	7.97
Eronel, Samuel Cochrane	June 25–29	New York to Bermuda	670	87:29:00	7.79
Elmo II, F. D. Giles, jr.	June 25–26	New Rochelle to Block Island	100	12:30:50	7.98
Elmo II, F. D. Giles, jr.	July 9	Marblehead to New York	285	34:35:00	8.23
Elmo II, F. D. Giles, jr.	July 2	New York to Albany and return	234	32:17:35	7.31
Elmo II, F. D. Giles, jr. (under 40 ft.)	Sept. 21	New York to Peekskill and return	60	6:28:11	9.302
Caroline, M. F. Dennis (over 40 ft.)	Sept. 21	New York to Peekskill and return	60	6:20:06	9.474
Edith II, A. E. Smith	Sept. 21	New York to Poughkeepsie and return	115	5:48:21	19.780
Edith II, A. E. Smith	Sept. 22–24	National Motor Boat Carnival	90	4:50:24	18.61
Tartar, Ralph D. Slavin (Class B)	Sept. 22–24	National Motor Boat Carnival	90	3:11:40	28.27
Restless, T. F. Chesebrough (Class C)	Sept. 22–24	National Motor Boat Carnival	90	5:17:19	17.97
Dixie, F. K. Burnham	Aug. 20	British International Cup	30	0:59:41	30.13
Dixie, F. K. Burnham	Aug. 4–6	Gold Challenge Cup	31⅔	0:57:11	32.48
Dixie, F. K. Burnham	Sept. 3	Interlake Motor Boat Championship	35	1:05:13	32.307
Dixie, F. K. Burnham	Aug. 27	1,000 Isl. and Royal St. Law. Y. C. Cup	10.2	0:19:10⅓	31.84
Emerson, A. H. Travers	Aug. 30–31	Western P. B. Association Regatta	*45	1:31:17⅔	29.34

*Nine heats of five miles each.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY.

After years of patient effort W. C. Fownes, jr., of Pittsburg, realized his ambition by winning the amateur galf title over the links of the Country Club of Brookline last September. Fownes' hardest match occurred in the semi-final round, when he eliminated C. W. Evans, jr., the youthful prodigy from the West. The victory of the Pittsburg man was all the more sensational in that he stood two down with only three holes to play, but he made the last three holes in a stroke better than par. Low score honors in the qualifying round went to Fred Herreshoff, of Garden City, who made the thirty-six holes in 152. Herreshoff looked like a possible winner of the tournament until he met Evans in the third round. Fownes defeated Warren K. Wood, of Chicago, in the final round. Wood was wild and brilliant in streaks. The tournament was remarkable for two other things. There was a record breaking number of starters—more than two hundred. Then, two favorites, H. Chandler Egan and Robert Gardner, failed to qualify. Gardner won the title the year before.

Testing Round.	First Round.	Second Round.	Semi-final Round.	Final Round.
H. H. Wilder.....162 Marshall Whitlatch.....165	Wilder, 4—3.....	Wilder, 4—2.....	Fownes, 4—3.....	Fownes, 1 up.....
R. W. Brown.....167 W. M. Van Amringe.....161	Brown, 5—3.....			
W. C. Fownes, jr.....155 E. Knowles.....164	Fownes, 2—1...	Fownes, 6—5.....		
A. M. Reid.....160 R. Weir.....167	Reid, 5—4.....			
P. W. Whittemore.....157 E. M. Byers.....160	Whittemore, 2—1	Herreshoff, 5—4..	Evans, 11—10....	
Fred Herreshoff.....152 J. F. Shanley.....168	Herreshoff, 6—4..			
D. E. Sawyer.....163 A. Seckel.....167	Sawyer, 5—4.....	Evans, 2—1.....		
C. Evans, jr.....161 Robert Hunter.....160	Evans, 5—4.....			
W. K. Wood.....154 S. D. Bowers.....163	Wood, 5—4.....	Wood, 3—2.....	Wood, 2 up.....	Fownes, 4—3.
P. Gilbert.....166 G. W. White.....163	Gilbert, 2—1.....			
W. J. Travis.....156 C. G. Waldo. jr.....161	Travis, 7—6.....	Anderson, 5—3...		
J. G. Anderson .....158 J. M. Ward.....167	Anderson, 1 up...			
Harold Weber.....166 T. M. Sherman.....163	Weber, 5—4.....	Weber, 3—2.....	Tuckerman, 1 in 37 holes.....	Wood, 2 up.....
R. R. Gorton.....166 Paul Hunter.....161	Gorton, 6—5.....			
W. R. Tuckerman.....162 H. Schmidt.....162	Tuckerman, 3—2.	Tuckerman, 1 in 37 holes.....		
F. A. Martin.....164 G. A. Armstrong.....164	Martin, 3—2.....			

SUMMARY OF WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF TOURNEY.

Miss Dorothy Campbell won the women's national golf championship tournament for the second year in succession over the course of the Homewood Country Club, near Chicago, in October. The winner defeated Mrs. C. M. Martin in the final round. Although entered from the Tavistock Golf Club, of England, Mrs. Martin is an American woman and learned her game in this country. Miss Campbell was born in Scotland and played mostly at North Berwick before coming to America. When she arrived here shortly before the national tournament at Philadelphia Miss Campbell held the women's championship of Great Britain as well. About a year ago Miss Campbell took up her residence in Canada, where she has resided since. There was only one entrant from New York—Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the metropolitan champion. Miss Hyde made a fine showing, reaching the semi-final round. She was defeated by Mrs. Martin.

Miss Dorothy Campbell, Canada..... 85 Mrs. A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo.....106	Miss Campbell, 7—5.	Miss Campbell, 6—5.	Miss Campbell, 4—3.	Miss Campbell, 4—3.	Miss Campbell, 2—1.
Miss Mary Fownes, Pittsburg..... 95 Miss Margaret Knapp, Skokie..... 97	Miss Fownes, 4—3.				
Miss Grace Semple, St. Louis..... 98 Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia..... 89	Mrs. Barlow, 1 up.	Mrs. Barlow, 5—3.			
Miss Myra Helmer, Midlothian..... 99 Mrs. Thurston Harris, Westward Ho..... 97	Miss Helmer, 3—2.				
Mrs. L. N. Brochon, La Grande.....105 Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine, Onwentsia.....107	Mrs. Brochon, 4—2.	Miss Layman, 3—2.	Miss Harvey, 5—3.	Miss Campbell, 4—3.	
Miss Caroline Painter, Midlothian.....105 Miss Ruth Layman, Hinsdale.....107	Miss Layman, 3—2.				
Mrs. F. M. Winkler, Beverly.....105 Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Philadelphia..... 91	Mrs. Fox, 8—6.	Miss Harvey, 3—2.			
Miss Florence Harvey, Canada..... 93 Mrs. H. Galt, Onwentsia..... 98	Miss Harvey, 3—2.				
Mrs. F. W. Anderson, Skokie..... 97 Miss Katherine Moulton, Minikahda.....109	Miss Moulton, 3—2.	Miss Hyde, 3—1.	Miss Hyde, 2—1.	Mrs. Martin, 3—2.	
Miss Lillian B. Hyde, New York..... 91 Mrs. C. D. Barrows, Portland.....108	Miss Hyde, 10—8.				
Mrs. Luther Kennett, Evanston..... 97 Miss L. B. Elkins, Pittsburg.....100	Miss Elkins, 1 up.*	Miss Llewellyn, 1 up.			
Mrs. P. Manchester, Skokie.....108 Miss Vida Llewellyn, La Grange..... 95	Miss Llewellyn, 4—2.				
Miss C. E. Nesbitt, Canada..... 93 Mrs. E. R. Williams, Lake Geneva.....101	Miss Nesbitt, 6—5.	Miss Nesbitt, 2 up.	Mrs. Martin, 7—5.		
Miss Ethel Corbet, Homewood.....105 Mrs. William West, Philadelphia.....100	Mrs. West, 3—1.				
Miss G. M. Martin, England..... 90 Mrs. G. G. Carlyle, Exmoor.....104	Mrs. Martin, 4—2.	Mrs. Martin, 4—3.			
Miss Eleanor Chandler, Philadelphia.....107 Mrs. M. P. Warren, Skokie.....109	Miss Warren, 2—1.				

*Nineteen holes.

HONOR ROLL OF GOLF FOR SEASON OF 1910.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS

Date.	Club.	Event.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Medallist.	Score.
Sept. 12	Brookline	National amateur	W. C. Fownes, jr.	W. K. Wood	Fred Herreshoff	152
Oct. 10	Homewood	Women's national	Miss Dorothy Campbell	Mrs. C. M. Martin	Miss D. Campbell	85
June 17	Philadelphia Cricket	National open	*Alec Smith	J. J. McDermott	McDonald Smith	298
June 8	Huntingdon Valley	Women's Eastern	Miss F. C. Osgood	Mrs. E. C. Wheeler		357
Aug. 25	Deal	Metropolitan open	Alec Smith	J. J. McDermott		303

*Triple tie at 298. On play-off A. Smith got 71, McDermott 75, M. Smith 77.

SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

Date.	Club.	Event.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Gold medallist.	Score.
May 9	Huntingdon Valley	Eastern interscholastic	G. W. White	E. C. Beall	G. W. White	84
May 25	Morris County	Metropolitan amateur	Fred Herreshoff	J. D. Travers	G. P. Tiffany	144
May 31	Montclair	Women's metropolitan	Miss L. B. Hyde	Miss J. R. Mix	Miss J. R. Mix	90
June 2	Essex County	New Jersey	Max Behr	J. D. Travers	J. D. Travers	74
June 16	Fox Hills	Staten Island	B. T. Allen	J. T. McMenamy	W. C. Freeman, J. T. McMenamy	80
June 16	Saegkill	Hudson River	A. M. Reid	G. P. Tiffany	C. H. Brown	80
July 6	New Haven	Connecticut	R. H. Hovey	E. S. Parmelee	B. P. Merriman	149
July 13	Brooklyn-Forest Park	Long Island	H. J. Donnelly	J. B. Catlin	C. T. Sweeny	79
July 25	Minikahda	Western amateur	Mason Phelps	Charles Evans, jr.	H. G. Legg	140
July 26	Salisbury	Eastern professional	James Maiden	Tom Anderson, jr.	Isaac Mackie	72
Aug. 31	Beverly	Western open	*Charles Evans, jr.	George A. Simpson	Charles Evans, jr.	71
Sept. 1	Van Cortlandt Park	Greater New York	Joseph Sylvester	William Wallace	Joseph Sylvester	72
Sept. 13	Skokie	Women's Western	Mrs. Thurston Harris	Mrs. H. L. Pound	Miss L. Kennett	82
Sept. 19	Essex County	†Intercollegiate	Robert Hunter	F. C. Davidson	B. P. Merriman	78

*Amateur. †Team championship won by Yale.

OPEN AND INVITATION TOURNAMENTS.

Date.	Club.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Medallist.	Handicap.
Apr. 21	Lakewood	W. J. Travis	Fred Herreshoff	H. M. Forrest, 156	M. J. Condon.. 76— 7— 69
Apr. 28	Atlantic City	Richard Mott	W. E. Shackelford	W. E. Shackelford, 83	———
May 5	Garden City	W. J. Travis	J. D. Travers	W. J. Travis, 77	D. McKellar... 81— 5— 76
May 12	Fox Hills	W. E. Conklyn	G. C. Baxter	G. W. White, 76	F. Herreshoff.. 72— 1— 71
June 9	Wykagyl	G. W. White	Robert Hunter	G. W. White, 158	P. C. Poinier.
June 16	Montclair	J. D. Travers	W. B. Bremner	G. W. White, 80	———
June 22	Apawamis	W. J. Travis	F. R. Upton, jr.	W. J. Travis, 154	C. P. Rowland. 86—12— 74
June 30	Ardsley	G. P. Tiffany	C. H. Brown	C. H. Arent, 80	P. B. Rossire..163—18—145
Aug. 4	Shinnecock	J. M. Ward	P. P. Carter	J. M. Ward, McKim Hollins 78	R. C. Watson.152— 6—146
Sept. 23	Tuxedo	W. J. Travis	F. S. Douglas	W. J. Travis, 72	———
Oct. 6	Nassau	W. J. Travis	J. M. Ward	W. J. Travis, 151	S. W. Trawick 89—18— 71
Oct. 20	Atlantic City	W. J. Travis	S. D. Bowers	W. J. Travis, 75	———

In the tricity matches for the Lesley cup, at Myopia, September 30 and October 1, Massachusetts beat Pennsylvania 10 to 5 on the first day and defeated Metropolitan 10 to 5 in the decisive contest.

In the tricity matches for the Griscom cup, at Huntingdon Valley, June 6 and 7, Massachusetts beat Pennsylvania 8 to 7 on the first day and defeated Metropolitan 8 to 7 in the decisive contest.

WINNERS OF OTHER GOLF FIXTURES.

John Ball won the amateur golf championship of Great Britain and James Brald the open championship. Winners of golf fixtures in this country not included in leading tournaments follow:

Eastern State Championships.

Maine—K. E. Mosser, Portland, winner; H. Ricker, Portland Spring, runner-up; H. Schmidt, Samoset, medallist.

New Hampshire—J. R. Guilford, Manchester, winner; C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, runner-up; J. R. Guilford, medallist.

Rhode Island—H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet, winner; R. B. Jones, Wannamoisett, runner-up; H. E. Kenworthy, medallist.

Massachusetts—H. W. Stucklen, Brae Burn, winner; P. Gilbert, Brae Burn, runner-up; P. Gilbert, medallist.

Connecticut—R. H. Hovey, Hartford, winner; E. S. Parmalee, New Haven, runner-up; B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, medallist.

Pennsylvania—W. C. Fownes, jr., Oakmont, winner; George A. Ormiston, Oakmont, runner-up; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, medallist.

Western State Championship.

Ohio—Joseph K. Bole, Euclid, winner; R. H. Crowell, Euclid, runner-up; J. K. Bole, medallist.

Indiana—William Diddell, Highland, winner; Burr Sweezey, Marion, runner-up; William Diddell, medallist.

Michigan—Harold Lee, winner; Wylie Carhart, runner-up.

Missouri—Christian Kenny, Algonquin, winner.

Nebraska—W. J. Foye, Omaha, winner; F. H. Gaines, runner-up.

Wisconsin—Hamilton Vose, Milwaukee, winner; H. S. Hadfield, Milwaukee, runner-up.

Colorado—Harold B. Fisher, winner; Walter Fairbanks, runner-up.

Iowa—Ralph Rider, Des Moines, winner; Harry Ammons, Hyperion, runner-up; W. Sheehan, Hyperion, medallist.

Minnesota—Harry Legg, Minikahda, winner; N. P. Rogers, Town and Country, runner-up.

Texas—R. H. Connerly, winner; F. T. Connerly, runner-up; R. H. Connerly, medallist.

Oregon—Jay J. Morrill, winner; Allan A. Wright, runner-up.

Sectional Championships.

Western Amateur—Mason Phelps, Midlothian, winner; Charles Evans, jr., Edgewater, runner-up; Harry P. Legg, Minikahda, medallist.

Western Junior—Charles Evans, jr., winner; George Fox, Wheaton, runner-up; C. Evans, jr., medallist.

Tom Morris Cup—Oakmont Country Club, winner.

Olympic Cup—Won by Western team, composed of Hunter, Gardner, Evans and Seckel.

Trans-Mississippi—H. G. Legg, Minikahda, winner; W. M. Sheehan, Des Moines, runner-up; H. G. Legg, medallist.

Western Pennsylvania—W. C. Fownes, jr., winner; F. W. Kay, runner-up; E. H. Byers, medallist.

Western Interscholastic—Fraser Hale, New Trier, winner; K. T. Layman, La Grange, runner-up; F. Hale, medallist.

League of the Lakes—H. M. Faust, Buffalo, winner; W. A. Gardner; Buffalo, runner-up; L. Brown, Detroit, medallist.

Western Open—Charles Evans, jr., winner; George A. Simpson, Kenosha, second.

Eastern Interscholastic—Gardner W. White, Cutler School, winner; E. C. Beale, Lawrenceville, runner-up; G. W. White, medallist.

Middle Atlantic—H. L. Bond, Baltimore Country, winner; E. E. Mitchell, Wilmington, runner-up; Robert Wier, Wilmington, medallist.

Southern—F. G. Byrd, Atlanta, winner; R. B. Bush; New Orleans, runner-up; Ellis Knowles, Pensacola, medallist.

White Mountain—C. H. Brown, St. Andrews, winner; H. P. Harrington, Woodland, runner-up; C. H. Brown, medallist.

National Freight Traffic—C. B. Buxton, Philadelphia, winner; C. F. Seeger, New York, runner-up.

American Golf Association of Advertising Interests—T. M. Sherman, Utica, winner; L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, runner-up; T. M. Sherman, medallist.

Greater Boston Interscholastic—A. D. Knight, Worcester High School, winner; R. W. Gleason, Lowell High School, runner-up; F. Ouimet, Brookline High School, medallist.

Central New York—Harry Neville, Auburn, winner; H. L. Towne, Schenectady, runner-up.

Women's Fixtures.

Canadian—Miss Dorothy Campbell, winner; Mrs. Henry Anderson, runner-up.

Indiana—Miss Erla Bowers, Highland, winner; Mrs. Harvey Hammond, runner-up.

Western—Mrs. H. L. Pound, Skokie, winner; Mrs. T. Harris, Westward Ho, runner-up; Mrs. Luther Kennett, Evanston, medallist.

Chicago—Mrs. Thurston Harris, winner; Miss Inez Clark, runner-up; Mrs. Harris, medallist.

Philadelphia—Mrs. Caleb Fox, winner; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, runner-up.

British—Miss E. Grant Suttle, winner; Miss L. Moore, runner-up.

Boston—Miss F. C. Osgood, winner; Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, jr., runner-up.

RECORD OF OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Place.	Winner.	Score.
1910..	Phila. Cr'ket	Alec Smith....	298
1909..	Englewood ..	George Sargent	299
1908..	Myopia	Fred McLeod..	322
1907..	Phila. Cr'ket	Alec Ross.....	302
1906..	Onwentsia ..	Alec Smith....	295
1905..	Myopia	Will Anderson.	314
1904..	Glen View...	Will Anderson.	303
1903..	Baltusrol ...	Will Anderson.	307
1902..	Garden City.	L. Auchterlonie	307
1901..	Myopia	Will Anderson.	331
1900..	Wheaton ...	Harry Vardon.	313
1899..	Baltimore ...	Will Smith....	315
1898..	Myopia	Fred Herd.....	328
1897..	Wheaton	Joe Lloyd.....	162
1896..	Shinnecock .	James Foulis..	152
1895..	Newport	H. Rawlins....	173

RECORD OF AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Club.	Player.
1910.	Brookline	W. C. Fownes, Jr.
1909.	Wheaton .	R. A. Gardner.
1908.	Garden C'y	J. D. Travers.
1907.	Euclid	J. D. Travers.
1906.	Englewood.	E. M. Byers.
1905.	Wheaton .	H. C. Egan.
1904.	Baltusrol .	H. C. Egan.
1903.	Nassau ...	W. J. Travis.
1902.	Glen View	L. N. James.
1901.	Atlan'c C'y	W. J. Travis.
1900.	Garden C'y	W. J. Travis.
1899.	Onwentsia	H. M. Harriman.
1898.	Morris Co.	F. S. Douglas.
1897.	Wheaton .	H. J. Whigham.
1896.	Shinnecock	H. J. Whigham.
1895.	Newport ..	C. B. Macdonald.

RECORD OF WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Club.	Player.
1910.	Homeward.	Miss Dorothy Campbell.
1909.	Merion ...	Miss Dorothy Campbell.
1908.	Chevy Ch.	Miss Kate C. Harley.
1907.	Midlothian.	Miss Margaret Curtis.
1906.	Brae Burn.	Miss H. S. Curtis.
1905.	Morris Co.	Miss Pauline Mackay.
1904.	Merion ...	Miss Georgianna Bishop.
1903.	Chicago ..	Miss Bessie Anthony.
1902.	Brookline .	Miss Genevieve Hecker.
1901.	Baltusrol .	Miss Genevieve Hecker.
1900.	Shinnecock	Miss Frances Griscom.
1899.	Phila.	Miss Ruth Underhill.
1898.	Ardsley ..	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.
1897.	Essex Co..	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.
1896.	Morris Co.	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.
1895.	Shinnecock	Mrs. C. S. Brown.

CHESS.

The year 1910 was marked in chess by a match for the world's chess championship between Dr. Emanuel Lasker, title holder, and Carl Schlechter, of Vienna, the first of the kind in which Dr. Lasker failed to carry off the honors. The champion came within an ace of being defeated, but, by winning the tenth and last game, tied Schlechter's score and saved his title. Schlechter won the fifth game, all of the rest being drawn. The play was at Vienna and Berlin. In a series at Paris, Dr. Lasker defeated D. Janowski by 7 to 1 and two drawn.

In the international cable matches, Great Britain defeated America for the second time in succession, but in the subsequent match against Oxford and Cambridge the American collegians repeated their success of 1909.

Frank J. Marshall, United States chess champion, who made a tour of the country under the management of the "American Chess Bulletin" of New York, defeated J. W. Showalter, of Georgetown, Ky., in a championship match at Lexington, Ky., by the score of 7 to 2, and three drawn. The championship of the Manhattan Chess Club, too, was won by Marshall. Marshall also attended the international congress at Hamburg in August, which was won by Schlechter, and the American was bracketed with R. Teichmann for fifth place.

A tie between Harvard and Yale was the outcome of the annual tournament with Columbia and Princeton in New York. The University of Pennsylvania won the annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League in New York from Cornell and Brown.

The summary of the chief fixtures follows:

INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENT.

The eighteenth of this annual series ended in a tie between Harvard and Yale, each team scoring 7 points out of 12. Columbia, 6½ to 5½, was third, and Princeton, 3½ to 8½, last. The winning scores: Yale—J. R. Chandler, 3 to 0; G. Burgess, 1½ to 1½; C. F. Jefferson, 1 to 2; G. F. Parsons, 1½ to 1½. Harvard—C. S. Hadley, ½ to 2½; W. M. P. Mitchell, 1 to 2; F. P. Byerly, 3 to 0, D. B. Priest, 2½ to 1½.

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE LEAGUE.

Won by Pennsylvania, 6½ to 1½; Cornell, 5½ to 2½; Brown, 0 to 8. Winning scores: N. T. Whitaker, 4 to 0; H. L. Bauder, 2½ to 1½.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

State championship won by J. R. Capablanca; C. Jaffe, second. Summer meeting at Rochester—Masters' tournament won by J. L. Clark, Harvard.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE MATCH.

America.		Great Britain.	
F. J. Marshall.	1	J. B. Blackburne	0
J. F. Barry....	0	H. E. Atkins...	1
A. B. Hodges,.	½	J. F. Lawrence.	½
H. G. Vogt....	0	V. L. Wahltuck	1
J. H. Welbrecht	0	F. D. Yates....	1
S. L. Stadelman	0	G. E. Wainwri't	1
G. J. Schweitzer	½	W. Ward.....	½
R. L. Black...	1	J. H. Blake....	0
H. Rosenfield..	0	G. A. Thomas...	1
L. B. Theyer...	½	R. P. Michell...	½
Totals	3½	Totals	6½

INTERCOLLEGIATE CABLE MATCH.

America.		England.	
N. T. Whitaker	½	R. Lob.....	½
J. R. Chandler.	1	J. M. Bee.....	0
L. W. Stephens	½	A. P. Waterfield	½
L. Tolins.....	1	G. H. Stevens..	0
G. Burgess.....	1	H. M. Bewley...	0
H. L. Bander..	½	E. Southwell...	½
Totals	4½	Totals	1½

NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA.

Manhattan C. C., 9½; Franklin C. C., 6½; Interborough League, 6; Philadelphia League, 6.

INTERSTATE COLLEGE LEAGUE.

New York University, 10½ to 1½; City College, 9 to 3, followed by Rutgers and Stevens Institute.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Manhattan C. C., F. J. Marshall; Rice C. C., I. Tenenwurzel; Brooklyn C. C., R. T. Black.

INTERBOROUGH LEAGUE.

First, Dyker Heights Country Club, 6 to 3; Lyceum C. C., 4½ to 4½; New York C. C., 4 to 5; Pillsbury C. C., 3½ to 5½.

AVIATION.

In two years the world has seen its dream come true. From flights at the altitude of ten feet the bird men are now within whispering distance of 10,000 feet. From mere hops and elongated jumps, aviators now fly from Paris to London, from Albany to New York, from Chicago to Springfield, and talk seriously of a transcontinental flight for a prize. From a few seconds in the air we have advanced until to win this year's International Michelin Cup for duration the aviator will have to fly longer than six hours—perhaps longer than from sunrise to sunset.

Scientists studying the problems involved in aeronautics are unable to forecast the extent to which aeroplane and dirigible achievements will amaze mankind before their marvellously rapid accumulation is arrested.

The aeroplane was ready and the Wright brothers stood side by side at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on that now historic 17th day of December, 1903. Who should be the first to try to fly it? Wilbur tells the story with characteristic brevity:

"We tossed a penny. Orv. did not guess right. That is how I happened to be the first to fly. I was up fifty-nine seconds."

It would be a big task, and in many respects of no value whatever, to record all the aeroplane flights made in 1910. Aviation tournaments were held in many European countries, and in America, in addition to the International Aviation Meet at Belmont Park (the blue ribbon event of the year in aeronautics), notable aviation tournaments were held at Los Angeles, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore and Denver. The important records are printed below.

The death of Ralph Johnstone, the Wright aviator, who established a world altitude record on October 31, 1910, was the sole fatality in American aviation annals for 1910. He was killed at Denver on November 17, 1910, by a fall of 500 feet. Lieut. Selfridge, who was killed at Washington, D. C., on September 17, 1908, while a passenger with Orville Wright, completes the list of killed for this country since flying by aeroplane became a fact. Orville Wright's leg was broken and he lay for weeks in the hospital. Abroad, the men who were killed through aeroplane disasters last year number twenty.

France has sixty aeroplanes for purposes of manœuvre, Germany is rapidly catching up, and all nations are studying the probable value of the aeroplane as the fourth arm of military service.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION MEET, OCT. 22-30, 1910.

THE RACE FOR THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT CUP AT BELMONT PARK, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1910.

Told by the Official Figures, Lap for Lap.

Claude Grahame-White.

Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom. Gnome-Blériot, 100 H. P.

Laps.	Kilo-metre	Hour of passing.				Time for lap.				Elapsed time.			
		H.	M.	S.	1/100	H.	M.	S.	1/100	H.	M.	S.	1/100
—	—	*8	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	†8	42	39	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	8	45	55	30	—	3	15	64	—	3	15	64
2	10	8	49	04	44	—	3	09	14	—	6	24	78
3	15	8	52	12	51	—	3	08	07	—	9	32	85
4	20	8	55	24	62	—	3	12	11	—	12	44	96
5	25	8	58	35	68	—	3	11	06	—	15	56	02
6	30	9	01	39	44	—	3	03	76	—	18	59	78
7	35	9	04	42	52	—	3	03	08	—	22	02	86
8	40	9	07	48	52	—	3	06	00	—	25	08	86
9	45	9	10	56	17	—	3	07	65	—	28	16	51
10	50	9	13	59	14	—	3	02	97	—	31	19	48
11	55	9	17	05	13	—	3	05	99	—	34	25	47
12	60	9	20	04	89	—	2	59	76	—	37	25	23
13	65	9	23	01	23	—	2	56	34	—	40	21	57
14	70	9	25	57	00	—	2	55	77	—	43	17	34
15	75	9	28	54	88	—	2	57	88	—	46	15	22
16	80	9	31	51	60	—	2	56	72	—	49	11	94
17	85	9	34	49	14	—	2	57	54	—	52	09	48
18	90	9	37	47	80	—	2	58	66	—	55	08	14
19	95	9	40	44	04	—	2	56	24	—	58	04	38
20	100	9	43	44	40	—	3	00	36	1	01	04	74
21	105	9	46	43	03	—	2	58	63	1	04	03	37
22	110	9	49	46	13	—	3	03	10	1	07	06	47
‡	—	9	51	37	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Alfred Leblanc.

Aero Club of France. Gnome–Blériot, 100 H. P.

—	—	*8	59	49	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	†9	00	20	00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	9	03	05	63	—	2	45	63	—	2	45	63
2	10	9	05	50	92	—	2	45	29	—	5	30	92
3	15	9	08	37	67	—	2	46	75	—	8	17	67
4	20	9	11	24	96	—	2	47	29	—	11	04	96
5	25	9	14	10	52	—	2	45	56	—	13	50	52
6	30	9	16	58	31	—	2	47	79	—	16	38	31
7	35	9	19	45	20	—	2	46	89	—	19	25	20
8	40	9	22	32	58	—	2	47	38	—	22	12	58
9	45	9	25	21	00	—	2	48	42	—	25	01	00
10	50	9	28	11	02	—	2	50	02	—	27	51	02
11	55	9	30	55	80	—	2	44	78	—	30	35	80
12	60	9	33	42	80	—	2	47	00	—	33	22	80
13	65	9	36	29	32	—	2	46	52	—	36	09	32
14	70	9	39	15	80	—	2	46	48	—	38	55	80
15	75	9	42	01	40	—	2	45	60	—	41	41	40
16	80	9	44	49	50	—	2	48	10	—	44	29	50
17	85	9	47	35	60	—	2	46	10	—	47	15	60
18	90	9	50	24	38	—	2	48	78	—	50	04	38
19	95	9	53	09	70	—	2	45	32	—	52	49	70
§	—	9	53	35	00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Left the ground. †Crossed starting line. ‡Landed in infield. §Smashed machine when having to land through lack of gasolene.

Grahame–White broke all existing world's records from six laps to the finish. Leblanc a few minutes later took the honors for speed from Grahame–White by beating his best time on every lap, the only trouble with Leblanc being that he "ran out of gasolene" and did not fly the last two and one-half kilometres of the course.

Grahame–White won $5,000 and the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom got the cup.

Leblanc's fastest lap was his eleventh—2 min. 44⅘ sec.—which figures out 67.868 miles an hour—the greatest speed ever travelled by an aeroplane that has been officially timed.

SPEED OF OTHER FLYERS IN THE RACE FOR THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT TROPHY AT BELMONT PARK, OCTOBER 29, 1910.

Distance.		John B. Moisant (Aero Club of America), 50–horsepower Blériot. Passed starting line at 3:31:35.35 p. m.		Alec Ogilvie (Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom), 50–horsepower Wright. Passed starting line at 9:08:53.23 a. m.	
Laps.	Kilom.	Time for Lap.	Elapsed Time.	Time for Lap.	Elapsed Time.
		m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	5	3:43.35	3:43.35	3:31.62	3:31.62
2	10	3:50.55	7:33.90	3:34.82	7:06.44
3	15	3:54.40	11:28.30	3:30.55	10:36.99
4	20	3:55.59	15:23.89	3:27.70	14:04.69
5	25	3:45.00	19:08.89	3:29.08	17:33.77
6	30	4:17.98	23:26.87	3:26.78	21:00.55
7	35	42:24.16	1:05:51.03	3:34.22	24:34.77
8	40	3:56.94	1:09:47.97	3:27.34	28:02.11
9	45	3:54.55	1:13:42.52	3:28.66	31:30.77
10	50	3:56.16	1:17:38.68	3:28.32	34:59.09
11	55	3:58.75	1:21:37.43	3:22.88	38:21.97
12	60	3:59.44	1:25:30.87	3:27.78	41:49.75
13	65	4:02.25	1:29:39.12	59:53.47	1:41:43.22
14	70	4:00.94	1:33:40.08	3:30.94	1:45:14.16
15	75	4:03.33	1:37:43.41	3:32.53	1:48:46.69
16	80	3:54.04	1:41:37.45	3:38.50	1:52:25.19
17	85	4:00.70	1:45:38.15	3:35.16	1:56:00.35
18	90	4:02.32	1:49:40.47	3:30.11	1:59:30.46
19	95	4:04.67	1:53:45.14	3:32.83	2:03:03.29
Extra	100	3:59.71	1:57:44.85	3:33.40	2:06:36.69

Distance.		Hubert Latham 100–horsepower Antoinette. (Aero Club de France). Passed starting line at 10:58:55.67 a. m.		Armstrong J. Drexel (Aero Club of America), 50–horsepower Blériot. Passed starting line at 3:25:56.53 p. m.	
Laps.	Kilom.	Time for Lap.	Elapsed Time.	Time for Lap.	Elapsed Time.
		h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
1	5	3:23.27	3:23.27	3:38.15	3:38.15
2	10	3:19.00	6:42.27	3:41.47	7:19.62
3	15	3:19.14	10:01.41	3:44.15	11:03.77
4	20	3:17.97	13:19.38	3:46.03	14:49.80
5	25	3:15.66	16:35.04	3:49.39	18:39.19

Distance.		Hubert Latham (Aero Club de France). 100-horsepower Antoinette. Passed starting line at 10:58:55.67 a. m.		Armstrong J. Drexel (Aero Club of America), 50-horsepower Blériot, Passed starting line at 3:25:56.53 p. m.	
Laps.	Kilom.	Time for Lap.	Elapsed Time.	Time for Lap.	Elapsed Time.
		h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
6	30	3:23.64	19:58.68	3:43.58	22:22.77
7	35	3:20.63	23:19.31	3:41.31	26:04.08
8	40	3:25.74	26:45.05		
9	45	3:23.28	30:08.33		
10	50	3:22.82	33:31.15		
11	55	3:22.27	36:53.42		
12	60	3:22.83	40:16.25		
13	65	3:26.61	43:42.86		
14	70	3:24.18	47:07.04		
15	75	3:33.83	50:40.87		
16	80	4:43:43.39	5:34:24.26		
17	85	3:28.12	5:37:52.38		
18	90	3:48.60	5:41:40.98		
19	95	3:24.68	5:47:53.41		
20	100	3:47.75	6:45:28.73		
Extra		4:53.27			

According to the rules of the race, the starting line had to be crossed before 3:32 p. m. J. Radley (Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom), 50-horsepower Blériot, crossed at 3:32:25.36, and Charles K. Hamilton (Aero Club of America), 110-horsepower Hamilton biplane, at 3:36:26.06. They were accordingly disqualified and called upon to land.

LAP FOR LAP RECORDS FOR J. G. BENNETT TROPHY.

Leblanc's best times over the various distances recognized as records were as follows (Morane's old records are given, also, for comparison):

Kilometres.	Miles	New Records.	When Made in Race.	Previous Records.
5	3.107	2:44⅘	Eleventh lap	2:48⅞
10	6.214	5:30 9-10	First two laps	5:42⅞
20	12.427	11:04⅘	Eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth laps	12:38⅞
30	18.641	16:38 3-10	First six laps	19:32
40	24.855	22:12⅜	First eight laps	26:12
50	31.068	27:48 7-10	Last ten laps	32:48⅛
60	37.282	33:22⅘	First twelve laps	39:32⅞
70	43.496	38:55⅘	First fourteen laps	46:19⅛
80	49.710	44:29½	First sixteen laps	53:05
90	55.923	50:04 1-10	Last eighteen laps	59:52⅞

FASTEST TEN KILOMETRES (6.2 MILES) DURING REGULAR HOURLY DISTANCE EVENTS, INTERNATIONAL AVIATION TOURNAMENT AT BELMONT PARK, OCTOBER 22-30, 1910.

[1]Grahame-White	6:02.16	Oct. 30	During first hourly event.
[2]Latham	6:26.07	Oct. 30	During first hourly event
[3]Aubrun	6:50.00	Oct. 30	During first hourly event
McCurdy	7:06.95	Oct. 30	During first hourly event
Simon	7:23.50	Oct. 25	During second hourly event
Moisant	7:28.09	Oct. 30	During first hourly event
Drexel	7:31.20	Oct. 22	During first hourly event
Ely	8:20.81	Oct. 30	During first hourly event
Mars	8:40.55	Oct. 25	During second hourly event
Johnstone	10:08.00	Oct. 24	During first hourly event
Hoxsey	10:16.40	Oct. 24	During first hourly event

[1]First prize, $1,500. [2]Second prize, $1,000. [3]Third prize, $500.

TOTALIZATION OF DURATION AT BELMONT PARK.

(October 22-30.)

	H.M.S.		H.M.S.
[1]Hoxsey	6:29:21.85	Mars	0:31:15.10
Latham	5:09:29.59	Simon	0:18:44.30
Grahame-White	4:57:01.08	Radley	0:11:05.29
Johnstone	4:47:44.40	Ely	0:08:20.81
Moisant	2:37:07.65	Willard	0:06:36.80
Aubrun	1:48:04.90	Leblanc	0:05:37.50
Parmelee	1:40:25.40	Brookins	0:05:30.85
De Lesseps	1:34:39.85	Barrier	0:03:35.10
Drexel	1:22:48.00	Audemars	0:02:24.50
McCurdy	0:55:47.01		

[1]First prize, $3,000 and $1,000 cup.

TOTALIZATION OF DISTANCE AT BELMONT PARK DURING DAYS OF REGULAR EVENTS.

	Kilometres.			Kilometres.	
[1]Latham	270	(167.4 miles)	Mars	30	(18.6 miles)
[2]Grahame-White	267.5	(165.85 miles)	Ely	10	(6.1 miles)

	Kilometres.			Kilometres.	
[3]Aubrun	147.5	(91.45 miles)	Simon	10	(6.1 miles)
Moisant	140	(86.8 miles)	Brookins	7.5	(4.65 miles)
Hoxsey	100	(62.1 miles)	Leblanc	7.5	(4.65 miles)
Johnstone	97.5	(60.45 miles)	Radley	5	(3.1 miles)
Drexel	95	(58.9 miles)	Audemars	2.5	(1.55 miles)
McCurdy	75	(46.5 miles)	De Lesseps	2.5	(1.55 miles)

[1]First prize, $1,500. [2]Second prize, $1,000. [3]Third prize, $500.

PRIZE MONEY WON BY AVIATORS AT THE INTERNATIONAL AVIATION MEET, OCTOBER 22-30, 1910.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
Grahame-White.	$13,600*	Drexel	$1,700	Willard	$100
Moissant	13,550	McCurdy	1,350	Ely	100
Johnstone	9,408⅓	Radley	1,300	Barrier	100
Latham	8,183⅓	Parmelee	950	Mars	50
Hoxsey	6,908⅓	Simon	750		
Aubrun	2,400	Brookins	400	Total	$63,250
DeLesseps	2,300	Audemars	100		

*This includes the prize of $5,000 that goes to the winner in the James Gordon Bennett race. Hoxey also won a $1,000 cup.

AMERICAN AEROPLANE RECORDS FOR DISTANCE AND DURATION IN 1910 (INCLUDING 'CROSS-COUNTRY).

Aviator.	Time.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.	Place.
[1]Paulhan	1:58:32	Jan. 17	Farman	Gnome	Los Angeles, Cal.
[2]Paulhan	1:02:42⅘	Jan. 18	Farman	Gnome	Los Angeles, Cal.
[3]Paulhan	0:33:45⅖	Jan. 19	Farman	Gnome	Los Angeles, Cal.
Paulhan	1:49:40⅘	Jan. 20	Farman	Gnome	Los Angeles, Cal.
Curtiss	1:25:05	Jan. 20	Herring-Curtiss	Curtiss	Los Angeles, Cal.
Hamilton	1:05:00	Jan. 24	Herring-Curtiss	Curtiss	San Diego, Cal.
[4]McCurdy	0:25:00	Mch. 3	McCurdy	Curtiss	Baddeck, N. S.
[5]Curtiss	1:24:00	May 29	Herring-Curtiss	Curtiss	Albany, N. Y.
[6]Curtiss	*2:50:00	May 29	Herring-Curtiss	Curtiss	Albany, N. Y.
[7]Fulois	1:02:30	May 30	Wright	Wright	San Antonio, Tex.
[8]Hamilton	1:06:15	June 11	Herring-Curtiss	Curtiss	New York Harbor
[9]Hamilton	1:43:00	June 13	Herring-Curtiss.	Curtiss	Gov. Isl.-Phil.
	1:21:00	June 13	Herring-Curtiss.	Curtiss	Philadelphia to South Amboy, N. J.
	*3:27:00				
Brookins	1:04:00	June 15	Wright	Wright	Indianapolis.
[10]Harmon	2:03:00	July 3	Farman	Gnome	Garden City, L. I.
Harmon	1:04:00	Aug. 14	Farman	Gnome	Garden City, L. I.
[11]Harmon	29:00	Aug. 20	Farman	Gnome	G. City to Greenwich, Conn.
[12]Johnstone	3:05:40	Sept. 3	Wright	Wright	Boston-Harvard meet, Atlantic. Mass.
[13]Grahame-White	0:34:11	Sept. 3	Bleriot	Gnome	Boston-Harvard
[14]Brookins	†2:29:00	Sept. 29	Wright	Wright	Chicago-Springfield
	‡5:51:00				
[15]Hoxsey	3:33:00	Oct. 8	Wright	Wright	Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
[16]Moisant	0:34:38.34	Oct. 30	Bleriot	Gnome 50 H. P.	Belmont Park, N. Y. to Statue of Liberty and return.
[17]Grahame-White	0:35:21	Oct. 30	Bleriot	Gnome 100 H. P.	Belmont Park-Statue of Liberty
[18]De Lesseps	0:41:56	Oct. 30	Bleriot	Gnome 50 H. P.	Belmont Park-Statue of Liberty
[19]Curtiss	3:01:00	Aug. 31 Sept. 1	Curtis	Curtiss	Euclid Beach to Cedar Point, O.

*Total time in air. †Longest lap. ‡Total flying time. [1]Won $3,000 prize traveling over circular course 75.77 miles. [2]Won $10,000 prize for record 'cross-country flight, 45¼ miles. [3]Mme. Paulhan the passenger. [4]Over ice of Bras d'Or Lakes, on March 8, passenger flights of 4 and 7 minutes were made. [5]Distance from Albany to Camelot, N. Y., first stop on Albany-New York flight, 71¼ miles. [6]Distance (straight line) from Albany to Governor's Island, 136.34 miles.; distance from Albany to Spuyten Duyvil, second stop, 128 miles; distance of course, Albany to Governor's Island, 142½ miles; speed per hour, 50.52 miles; distances compiled by office of Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.; won $10,000 "World" prize. [7]Lieutenant Foulois, of U. S. Army Signal Corps, taught by Wilbur Wright to fly the government machine. [8]In fog and rain, over ferry boats and harbor tugs, preparing for New York-Philadelphia flight. [9]First round trip by aero-

plane between two cities for a prize offered by "New York Times"; time from South Amboy, where delay for repairs was necessary, to Governor's Island, 23 minutes; total distance, Philadelphia and return, 175 miles; total time in air, 3 hours 27 minutes; estimated flight to Philadelphia without stop, 86 miles. [10]American duration record at the time. [11]First flight over Long Island Sound for "Country Life in America" trophy; air distance flown estimated at 18 miles. [12]American duration record; distance travelled over aviation grounds, 101 miles 389 feet. [13]From Atlantic, near Boston, twice to Boston Light and return, 33 miles; $10,000 prize. [14]Record 'cross-country for America at time (see Hoxey); second lap, from Gilman to Mount Pulaski, Ill., 88 miles, or two miles better than American record held by Hamilton (New York-Philadelphia); total straight-line distance from Chicago to Springfield, 175¾ miles, made with two stops; average speed, 30.4 miles; "Chicago Record-Herald" $10,000 prize. [15]American record for 'cross-country flying in that the total distance, 104 miles, was made without a stop; Brookins previously held same, with 88 miles. [16]Won $10,000 prize offered by Thomas F. Ryan, but owing to protest entered by Grahame-White. Englishman, will not be decided for a year; distance, approximately 35 miles. [17]See above; Moisant. [18]See above; Moisant. [19]Round trip, approximately 120 miles, for $5,000 prize.

AMERICAN ALTITUDE RECORDS FOR AEROPLANES.

Aviator.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Altitude. Feet.
[1]Paulhan	Farman	Los Angeles	Jan. 12, 1910	[2]4,165
[2]Brookins	Wright	Indianapolis	June 13, 1910	[2]4,384
[2]Brookins	Wright	Indianapolis	June 17, 1910	[2]4,939
[2]Brookins	Wright	Atlantic City	July 4, 1910	[2]6,175
Drexel	Blériot	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	[3]7,105
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 31, 1910	[2]9,714
Drexel	Blériot	Belmont Park	Oct. 31, 1910	8,373
De Lesseps	Blériot	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	5,615
Brookins	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	4,882
De Lesseps	Blériot	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	6,931
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	5,796
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	7,303
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	3,772
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	4,882
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	6,233
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	5,813
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 27, 1910	[3]8,471
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 27, 1910	6,903
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 28, 1910	6,705
Parmelee	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 28, 1910	3,636
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 29, 1910	5,146
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 29, 1910	3,235
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 29, 1910	4,644
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 29, 1910	4,091
[5]Drexel	Blériot	Philadelphia	Nov. 23, 1910	[2]9,970

[1]Won $3,000 prize. [2]World's record at the time. [3]American record at the time. [4]Won $5,000; time up, 1 hour 29 minutes 21.60 seconds. [5]No prize offered; time up, 1 hour 23 minutes. Record not accepted by the Aero Club of America.

FAST FLIGHTS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Yr.	Date.	Country.	Aviator.	Machine.	Place.
1903.	Dec. 17	U. S. A.	W. Wright	Wright	Kitty Hawk, N. C.
1906.	Sept. 12	Denmark	Ellenhammer	Ellenhammer	Sindholm.
1908.	May 23	Italy	Delagrange	Voisin	Rome.
1908.	May 26	Belgium	H. Farman	Voisin	Ghent.
1908.	Oct. 15	Scotland	Gibbs	Dunne	Perthshire.
1908.	Nov. 24	Germany	Zipfel	Voisin	Berlin.
1909.	Jan. 2	England	Cody	Cody	Farnsborough.
1909.	Feb. 23	Canada	McCurdy	Silver Dart (bi.)	Baddeck, N. S.
1909.	Apr. 27	Austria	Leganeux	Voisin	Vienna.
1909.	July 18	Holland	LeFebre	Wright	The Hague.
1909.	July 25	Russia	Von Der Schrouf.	Voisin	Odessa.
1909.	Aug. 3	Sweden	Hansen	Voisin	Stockholm.
1909.	Oct. 17	Hungary	Blériot	Blériot	Budapest.
1909.	Oct. 17	Portugal	Zipfel	Voisin	Lisbon.
1909.	Oct. 30	Rumania	Blériot	Blériot	Bucharest.
1909.	Nov. 15	Algeria	Metrot	Voisin	Algiers.
1909.	Dec. 2	Turkey	De Carters	Voisin	Constantinople.
1909.	Dec. 9	N. S. Wales.	Defries	Wright	Sydney.
1909.	Dec. 15	Egypt	De Carters	Voisin	Abassia.
1909.	Dec. 28	S. Africa	Kimmerling	Voisin	East London.
1909.	Dec. 31	Ireland	Ferguson	Ferguson	Hillsborough.
1910.	Feb. 7	Argentine Rep.	Bregi	Voisin	Buenos Ayres.
1910.	Feb. 11	Spain	Mamet	Blériot	Barcelona.
1910.	Feb. 25	Mexico	Raoul-Duval	Blériot	Mexico.
1910.	Mar. 16	Victoria	Houdini	Voisin	Melbourne.

FATAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS, 1908-'10.

Name.	Date.	Place.
	1908.	
Lieut. Selfridge,	Sept. 17	Ft. Myer
	1909.	
Lebebore,	Sept. 7	Juvisy
Captain Ferber,	Sept. 22	Boulogne
Fernandez,	Dec. 6	Nice
	1910.	
Delagrange,	Jan. 4	Bordeaux
Le Blon,	April 2	St. Sebastian
Hauvette Michelin,	May 13	Lyons
Zoseley,	June 2	Budapest
Robl,	June 18	Stettin
Wachter,	July 3	Rheims
Daniel Kinet,	July 15	Ghent
Rolls,	July 12	Bournemouth
	1910.	
Nicholas Kinet,	Aug. 3	Brussels
Lieutenant Vivaldi,	Aug. 12	Magliani
Van Maasdyck,	Aug 27	Arnheim
Poillot,	Sept. 25	Chartres
Chavez,	Sept. 27	Domo Dossola
Plochmann,	Sept. 28	Habreheim
Haas,	Oct. 1	Treves
Maticwitch,	Oct. 7	St. Petersburg
Captain Madiot,	Oct. 23	Douai
Lieutenant Mente,	Oct. 25	Madgebourg
Blanchard,	Oct. 26	Issy-les-Moulineaux
Lieutenant Saglietti,	Oct. 27	Rome
Ralph Johnstone,	Nov. 17	Denver

MISCELLANEOUS AVIATION STATISTICS.

Quick start world's record is held by Grabame-White, and was made at Blackpool, England. Using a Farman biplane, he rose from the ground at 20 feet and 9 inches, on August 15, 1910.

On May 23, 1910, Charles K. Hamilton, in the Curtiss biplane, rose from the ground at San Antonio, Tex., at seventy feet, 3.8 seconds after start.

Walter Brookins holds the record of the world for describing a circle in an aeroplane in the briefest time. At Asbury Park, N. J., in August, 1910, Brookins accomplished the feat in 5½ seconds. He also held the previous world's record by describing a circle at Indianapolis, Ind., in 6 2-5 seconds, on June 16, 1910.

The first woman passenger to fly by aeroplane in America was Mrs. Ralph D. Van de Man, who was carried by Wilbur Wright at College Park, Md., in October, 1909.

A great number of "passenger flights" have been made in America and abroad during 1910. An American record was established by Charles F. Willard, in a Curtiss biplane, at Garden City, Long Island, on August 14, 1910, when he took up R. F. Patterson, Harry Willard and A. Albin. Starting from the Aeronautical Society's shed, he flew at about fifteen feet above the ground as far as the grandstand, a distance of a quarter of a mile. The machine weighed approximately 650 pounds, the four men weighed 375 pounds, and, including the oil and gas, the weight carried was approximately 1,200 pounds for 320 square feet of supporting surface.

One of the most notable passenger carrying trips was that made by Arch Hoxsey, in a Wright, when he took up Theodore Roosevelt and remained aloft, at St. Louis, on October 11, 1910, for 3 minutes and 20 seconds.

Eugene B. Ely, in a Curtiss biplane, flew from the deck of a warship for the first time in history on November 14, 1910. From the United States cruiser Birmingham, lying in Hampton Roads, Ely flew across the lower end of Chesapeake Bay to a point of land opposite Fort Monroe, Virginia, about four miles, in five minutes.

On December 9, 1910, M. Leganeux a French aviator, broke the world's high flight record at Pau, France, going up 10,499 feet.

BALLOONING.

While abroad the large dirigible balloons are constantly increasing in size and number for use in army manœuvres, the United States Government owns only one war balloon, furnished in 1908 by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin. It is only 120 feet long and is a mere toy compared to the Zeppelin, Parseval and Grosse types which other nations—especially Germany and France—are steadily building. In Germany approximately two and a quarter million cubic feet of gas were used in 1910 for balloon ascensions of one kind or another. In the United States the amount was approximately a quarter of a million cubic feet.

In many respects the most sensational American balloon trip of the year was that made by Walter Wellman and his crew of five men in a widely advertised attempt to cross the Atlantic. The big dirigible "America," of the non-rigid type, with Walter Wellman in command and Melvin Vaniman, chief engineer, sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., at 8:05 a. m. on October 15 in a heavy fog. She kept up wireless communication with the outside world until 12:45 p. m. October 16 (when off Nantucket Island), after which time she lacked the power to transmit messages, but at no time was unable to receive them, the crew being advised of the search made for them, but unable to indicate their whereabouts. The motor became disabled, presumably through the jerking of the equilibrator.

The America was abandoned at 7 a. m. October 18, when between New York and the Bermudas. She was up and manned for seventy-one hours (about thirty-three hours longer than Zeppelin's overland record), and drifted and motored about 1,000 miles in that time.

THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT BALLOON CUP RACE.

From St. Louis, October 17, 1910. Won by America II, Manned by Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post, of New York City.

Balloon.	Manned by.	Time of start.	Landed at.	Time of landing.	Approximate Distance.	Time.	
					Miles.	Hrs.	Min.
America II (United States)	A. R. Hawley, pilot; Augustus Post, aide	Oct. 17, 5:46:20 p. m.	Lake Tschotogama, near Peribonka, Que.	Oct. 19, 3:30 p. m.	1,171.13	45	44
Dusseldorf (Germany)	Lieut. Hans Gericke, pilot; Samuel F. Perkins, aide	Oct. 17, 5:35:55 p. m.	Kiskisink, Quebec	Oct. 19, 12:00 m.	1,131.00	42	24
Germania (Germany)	Hugo von Abercron, pilot; August Blanckertz, aide	Oct. 17, 5:53:50 p. m.	Coccoocahe, Quebec	Oct. 19, 10:00 a. m.	1,079.00	40	6
Helvetia (Switzerland)	Colonel Schaeck, pilot; A. Armbruster, aide.	Oct. 17, 5:26:55 p. m.	Ville Marie, Quebec	Oct. 19, 6:00 a. m.	826.00	36	33
Harburg III (Germany)	Leopold Vogt, pilot; W. F. Assman, aide	Oct. 17, 5:14:15 p. m	Gull Island, Lake Nepissing, Ontario	Oct. 18, 9:00 p. m.	766.00	27	46
Azurea (Switzerland)	Capt. E. Messner, pilot; Leon Givandan, aide	Oct. 17, 5:07:05 p. m.	22 miles N. E. Biscotasing, Ontario	Oct. 19, 8:00 a. m.	756.00	38	53
Isle de France (France)	Alfred Leblanc, pilot; Walter de Mumm, aide	Oct. 17, 5:23:30 p. m.	3 miles north Pogamasing, Ont.	Oct. 19, 4:23 a. m.	722.00	35	
St. Louis IV (United States)	Capt. H. E. Honeywell, pilot; J. W. Solland, aide	Oct. 17, 5:25:40 p. m.	Hillman, Mich	Oct. 18, 10:00 p. m.	552.00	28	34
Condor (France)	Jacques Faure, pilot; Ernest G. Schmolck, aide	Oct. 17, 4:20:45 p. m.	4 miles north Two Rivers, Wis.	Oct. 18, 12:45 p. m.	413.00	20	24
Million Population Club (United States)	S. Louis von Phul, pilot; J. M. O'Reilly, aide	Oct. 17, 4:52:45 p. m.	6½ miles north Racine, Wis.	Oct. 18, 7:25 a. m.	317.00	14	32

ELIMINATION RACE HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1910, TO SELECT AMERICAN TEAM FOR JAMES GORDON BENNETT CUP RACE.

Official Results of Elimination Race.

Balloon.	Manned by	Time of Start.	Landed at	Time of Landing.	Distance.	Time H.M.
America II	A. R. Hawley, pilot; Augustus Post, aide	Sept. 17, 4:53 p. m.	Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va.	Sept. 19, 1:15 p. m.	453 miles	44:25
Centennial	H. E. Honeywell, pilot; Lambert, aide	Sept. 17, 5:39 p. m.	Brush Valley, Indiana Co., Penn.	Sept. 18, 5:15 p. m.	379½ miles	23:36
Buck Eye	J. H. Wade, jr., pilot; A. H. Morgan, aide	Sept. 17, 5:52 p. m.	Sowers, Floyd Co., Va.	Sept. 19, 7:30 a. m.	371 miles	37:38
Million Population City	S. Louis Von Phul, pilot; J. M. O'Reilly, aide	Sept. 17, 5:19 p. m.	Trafford, Westmoreland Co., Penn.	Sept. 18, 2:35 p. m.	343 miles	21:16

Balloon.	Manned by	Time of Start.	Landed at	Time of Landing.	Distance.	Time H.M.
Miss Sofia	W. T. Assmann, pilot; P. J. McCollough, aide	Sept. 17, 5:02 p. m.	Macfarlan, Ritchie Co., W. Va.	Sept. 18, 5:10 p. m.	269½ miles	24:08
Pennsylvania II	A. T. Atherholt, pilot; C. B. Graham, aide	Sept. 17, 5:38 p. m.	Dexter, Meigs Co., Ohio	Sept. 18, 10:30 a. m.	218 miles	18:52
New York	Clifford B. Harmon, pilot; Thos. S. Baldwin, aide	Sept. 17, 5:56 p. m.	Powellsville, Scioto Co., Ohio	Sept. 18, 12 m.	198 miles	18:04
Hoosier II	Charles Walsh, pilot; Samuel Reber, aide	Sept. 17, 5:49 p. m.	West Milton, Miami Co., Ohio	Sept. 18, 12:55 a. m.	99 miles	7:06

Winners of the Bennett Balloon Cup in former years were: 1906, America (Lieutenant Lahm, balloon United States, 401 miles); 1907, Germany (O. Erbsloh, balloon Pommern, 872 miles); 1908, Switzerland (Colonel Shaeck, balloon Helvetia, 756 miles); 1909, America (E. Mix, balloon America II, 700 miles).

OTHER WORLD RECORDS FOR SPHERICAL BALLOONS.

World's record, distance: Count Henri de la Vaulx and Comte Castillon de Saint Victor, Vincennes, France, to Korostychew, Russia (1,193 miles), in 35¾ hours, October 9–11, 1900.

World's record, duration: Seventy-two hours, made by Colonel Schaeck, a Swiss military officer, from Berlin, Germany, on October 11, 1908, landing in the sea off Norway.

United States record, duration: Clifford B. Harmon and Augustus Post, St. Louis, Mo., to Edina, Mo., 48 hours 26 minutes, in St. Louis Centennial balloon race, October 4, 1909.

United States record, altitude: 24,200 feet. reached by Clifford B. Harmon and Augustus Post, St. Louis, Mo., to Edina, Mo., October 4, 1909. [1] Not official.

Lahm Cup record (United States): 697 miles. A. Holland Forbes and Colonel Max C. Fleischmann, St. Louis, Mo., to near Beach, Va., October 12, 1909, during which they reached an altitude of 20,600 feet.

AMERICAN SPEED RECORDS FOR AEROPLANES.

(For cross-country records see Distance and Duration Tables.)

Aviator.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Distance.	Time. H.M.S.
Curtiss	Herring-Curtiss	Los Angeles	Jan. 14, 1910	1.611 miles	0:02:12
Curtiss	Herring-Curtiss	Los Angeles	Jan. 17, 1910	16.11 miles	0:23:43⅗
[1]Hamilton	Herring-Curtiss	Los Angeles	Jan. 14, 1910	1.611 miles	0:03:36⅗
Paulhan	Farman	Los Angeles	Jan. 13, 1910	4.833 miles	0:08:16⅕
[2]Grahame-White	Bleriot	Boston-Harvard	Sept. 3–13, 1910	5.25 miles	0:06:01
[3]Brookins	Wright	Boston-Harvard	Sept. 3–13, 1910	5.25 miles	*0:13:48
Grahame-White	Farman	Belmont Park	Oct. 22, 1910	50 kilometres (31.55 miles)	0:57:37.20
Moisant	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 22, 1910	35 kilometres (21.7 miles)	0:51:02.40
Grahame-White	Farman	Belmont Park	Oct. 22, 1910	47.5 kilometres (29.45 miles)	0:56:22
Moisant	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 22, 1910	35 kilometres (21.7 miles)	0:49:32.40
Drexel	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	70 kilometres (42.4 miles)	0:54:33.40
Aubrun	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	67.5 kilometres (41.85 miles)	0:48:10.65
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	52.5 kilometres (32.55 miles)	0:56:43

Aviator.	Machine.	Place.	Date	Distance.	Time. H.M.S.
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	52.5 kilometres (32.55 miles)	0:57:10.60
Grahame-White	Farman	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	50 kilometres (31.55 miles)	0:55:18.20
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	12.5 kilometres (7.75 miles)	0:11:04.85
Brookins	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	7.5 kilometres (4.65 miles)	0:05:30.85
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	52.5 kilometres (32.55 miles)	0:47:56.40
Grahame-White	Farman	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	52.5 kilometres (32.55 miles)	0:57:58.20
Aubrun	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	50 kilometres (31.55 miles)	0:35:53.40
Hoxsey	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	47.5 kilometres (29.45 miles)	0:55:20.40
Johnstone	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	45 kilometres (27.9 miles)	0:46:52.80
Radley	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	5 kilometres (3.1 miles)	0:03:38.20
McCurdy	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	25 kilometres (15.5 miles)	0:19:49.20
Mars	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	25 kilometres (15.5 miles)	0:22:54.15
Frisbie	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 24, 1910	5 kilometres (3.1 miles)	0:04:30.21
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	47.5 kilometres (29.45 miles)	0:57:31
Grahame-White	Farman	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	5 kilometres (3.1 miles)	0:06:37.35
Grahame-White	Farman	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	35 kilometres (21.7 miles)	0:34:16.85
McCurdy	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	30 kilometres (19.6 miles)	0:21:43.35
Mars	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	30 kilometres (19.6 miles)	0:30:47.40
Simon	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	10 kilometres (6.2 miles)	0:07:23.50
Lebinne	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 25, 1910	7.5 kilometres (4.65 miles)	0:05:18.85
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	42.5 kilometres (26.35 miles)	0:36:22.45
Parmelee	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	40 kilometres (24.8 miles)	0:57:37.03
Brookins	Wright	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	30 kilometres (19.6 miles)	0:22:40.80
Grahame-White	Farman	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	20 kilometres (12.4 miles)	0:18:04.75
Simon	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	15 kilometres (9.3 miles)	0:11:40.90
Mars	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 26, 1910	2.5 kilometres (1.55 miles)	0:02:02.80
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 27, 1910	35 kilometres (21.7 miles)	0:55:24.15
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 28, 1910	10 kilometres (6.2 miles)	0:14:00.25
Audemars	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 28, 1910	2.5 kilometres (1.55 miles)	0:02:24.50
De Lesseps	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 28, 1910	2.5 kilometres (1.55 miles)	0:02:36.35
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 28, 1910	30 kilometres (19.6 miles)	0:43:59.40
Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	82.5 kilometres (51.15 miles)	0:58:48.41
Moisant	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	70 kilometres (42.4 miles)	0:54:34.25
McCurdy	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	45 kilometres (27.9 miles)	0:32:35.99
Aubrun	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	30 kilometres (19.6 miles)	0:21:13.35
Grahame-White	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	27.5 kilometres (17.05 miles)	0:17:21.45
Ely	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	10 kilometres (6.2 miles)	0:08:20.81
Radley	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	25 kilometres (15.5 miles)	0:17:32.45
McCurdy	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	15 kilometres (9.3 miles)	0:11:13.30
Willard	Curtiss	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	5 kilometres (3.1 miles)	0:05:22.35
Grahame-White	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	25 kilometres (15.5 miles)	0:14:56.13
Aubrun	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	25 kilometres (15.5 miles)	0:16:37.05
Simon	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	25 kilometres (15.5 miles)	0:16:54.80
Radley	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 30, 1910	5 kilometres (3.1 miles)	0:03:20.77
[1]Moisant	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 31, 1910	13.5 kilometres (83.7 miles)	1:42:23.80
[5]Latham	Antoinette	Belmont Park	Oct. 31, 1910	87.5 kilometres (54.25 miles)	1:04:36
[6]Simon	Bleriot	Belmont Park	Oct. 31, 1910	60 kilometres (37.2 miles)	0:50:13

[1]After slow-speed record, with passenger. [2]Won first prize, $3,000. [3]Won $1,000 for slow-speed record of the world; Ogilvie held previous slow speed record (24.11 miles an hour, in Wright machine). [4]Won $2,000. [5]Won $1,000. [6]Won $500. *22.82 miles an hour.

ELECTIONS IN STATES.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt.	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan.
Autauga	73	733	97	655
Baldwin	126	454	109	439
Barbour	49	1356	43	1303
Bibb	155	1085	139	670
Blount	910	1383	973	1133
Bullock	—	726	10	782
Butler	83	805	137	727
Calhoun	287	1556	570	1438
Chambers ..	74	1421	50	1025
Cherokee ...	502	905	580	712
Chilton	648	738	890	656
Choctaw	45	588	44	590
Clarke	79	1131	56	1169
Clay	990	1345	594	863
Cleburne	414	701	357	278
Coffee	226	1106	341	1305
Colbert	203	936	353	849
Conecuh	106	739	112	651
Coosa	472	953	447	717
Covington ..	310	907	315	1054
Crenshaw ..	180	1077	311	1100
Cullman	1238	1497	1524	1239
Dale	345	997	347	921
Dallas	36	1472	28	1420
De Kalb....	1237	1716	1104	1395
Elmore	151	1226	138	1063
Escambia ...	83	627	113	614
Etowah	823	1431	996	1309
Fayette	599	712	679	731
Franklin ...	668	767	652	650
Geneva	473	743	501	854
Greene	17	477	12	423
Hale	27	723	13	714
Henry	104	701	79	723
Houston	384	1248	243	965
Jackson	666	1641	469	1404
Jefferson	1090	6424	2182	7803
Lamar	215	648	160	839
Lauderdale .	316	1269	427	1177
Lawrence ..	410	909	343	602
Lee	40	1348	—	1126
Limestone ..	187	1053	238	1188
Lowndes	32	697	36	633
Macon	51	562	38	482
Madison	182	2119	277	2168
Marengo	56	1119	78	1333
Marion	635	1224	589	1100
Marshall	966	1366	923	1313
Mobile	325	3283	456	2422
Monroe	46	836	18	856
Montgomery..	50	2492	79	2621
Morgan	416	1437	497	1548
Perry	47	799	12	776
Pickens	105	866	61	816
Pike	29	1544	39	1507
Randolph ...	695	1518	395	799
Russell	21	558	32	516
Shelby	679	1106	1231	1011
St. Clair....	593	908	782	820
Sumter	16	883	3	719
Talladega ...	252	1264	351	1010
Tallapoosa ..	234	1791	103	1343
Tuscaloosa .	132	1405	162	1729
Walker	1024	1639	1365	1632
Washington..	54	443	40	464
Wilcox	2	912	2	1027
Winston	789	602	949	443
Davidson t'kt	—	—	975	—
Totals	22472	79857	26283	74374
Plurality ...		57385		48091
Scattering ..	6516		4127	
Whole vote..	108845		104784	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 1,399; Chafin, Pro., 665; Hisgen, Ind., 495; Watson, Pop., 1,568.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 612; Debs, Soc., 853; Watson, Pop., 5,051.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

The vote for state officers will not be canvassed until the Legislature meets in 1911. The officers elected were:

Governor—Emmett O'Neal, D.
Lieutenant Governor—Walter D. Seed, D.
Secretary of State—Cyrus B. Brown, D.
Treasurer—John Purifoy, D.
Attorney General—Robert C. Brickell, D.
Auditor—C. B. Smith, D.
Commissioner of School and Public Lands—R. F. Kolb, D.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. J. Willingham, D.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—J. R. Dowdell, D.
Associate Justices—A. D. Sayre, D.; Ormond Somerville, D., and John Anderson, D.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington. Population (1900), 181,781. Geo. W. Taylor, D., 6,571.

2. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox. Population (1900), 239,653. S. H. Dent, D., 9,550.

3. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell. Population (1900), 223,409. Henry D. Clayton, D., 9,173.

4. Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega. Population (1900), 178,716. Fred S. Blackmon, D., 8,286; J. M. Atkins, R., 3,572. Blackmon's plurality, 4,714.

5. Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa. Population (1900), 219,910. J. Thomas Heflin, D., 10,058.

6. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Walker. Population (1900), 218,324. R. P. Hobson, D., 9,296; A. D. Mitchell, R., 2,014. Hobson's plurality, 7,282.

7. Counties of Cherokee, Cullinan, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall,

St. Clair and Winston. Population (1900), 158,643. J. L. Burnett, D., 9,496; M. W. Howard, R., 8,977. Burnett's plurality, 519.

8. Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Morgan. Population (1900), 194,441. William Richardson, D., 8,785.

9. Counties of Bibb, Blount, Jefferson and Perry. Population (1900), 213,820. O. W. Underwood, D., 10,114.

Legislature of 1907-'10.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	4	5
Democrats	35	100	135
Dem. majorities	34	96	130

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900—President	55,512	97,131
1902—Governor	24,190	67,649
1904—President	22,472	79,857
1906—Governor	10,002	62,771
1908—President	26,283	74,374

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908		GOVERNOR. 1910	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Taft	Bryan	Roland L.	Andrew Donaghey	Geo. W.
Arkansas	673	927	399	1067
Ashley	821	1100	395	1233
Baxter	301	607	263	694
Benton	1532	3067	985	2564
Boone	682	1149	552	1312
Bradley	316	906	161	990
Calhoun	233	554	57	647
Carroll	1051	1295	1118	1525
Chicot	644	438	220	985
Clark	1007	1206	437	1314
Clay	1010	1527	736	1645
Cleburne	215	506	246	923
Cleveland	426	771	156	943
Columbia	817	1613	402	1350
Conway	821	2533	264	2778
Craighead	710	1653	314	1973
Crawford	1339	1261	1176	1670
Crittenden	382	428	32	1304
Cross	524	705	327	979
Dallas	636	721	614	949
Desha	265	518	56	441
Drew	680	1123	352	1157
Faulkner	752	1771	550	1784
Franklin	568	1311	589	1496
Fulton	367	741	286	831
Garland	1109	1340	883	1732
Grant	160	524	133	598
Greene	549	1606	491	1846
Hempstead	1350	1779	1402	2569
Hot Spring	686	833	778	1235
Howard	611	967	295	1067
Independence	945	1529	927	2264
Izard	392	873	346	1140
Jackson	864	1055	531	1382
Jefferson	1386	1585	616	1878
Johnson	540	1164	532	1490
Lafayette	550	737	362	774
Lawrence	582	1188	377	1517
Lee	354	1182	1305	2274
Lincoln	159	389	245	806
Little River	434	660	171	664
Logan	1151	1716	1065	1825
Lonoke	592	1385	489	1696
Madison	1542	1441	1374	1402
Marion	370	705	359	764
Miller	725	1038	458	1061
Mississippi	930	1172	213	1063
Monroe	912	1022	289	675
Montgomery	553	522	415	957
Nevada	890	784	348	1080
Newton	584	377	693	496
Ouachita	1156	1504	1071	1417
Perry	608	445	237	660
Phillips	1194	393	441	1347
Pike	568	602	550	924
Poinsett	845	462	471	1287
Polk	824	629	400	1271
Pope	813	1664	710	1441
Prairie	812	1103	312	830
Pulaski	3539	3893	1308	3820
Randolph	516	1348	543	2019
Saline	369	899	205	1286
Scott	489	893	348	1138
Searcy	636	597	967	828
Sebastian	2052	3035	1175	2830
Sevier	521	1073	257	1195
Sharp	317	940	213	936
St. Francis	755	619	595	1116
Stone	267	496	209	540
Union	558	1407	153	1576
Van Buren	670	797	771	1060
Washington	1702	2748	1270	2175
White	886	1718	676	2285
Woodruff	755	1046	267	931
Yell	1040	1743	852	1980
Total	56679	87015	39570	101646
Plurality		30336		62076
Scattering	8351		9196	
Whole vote	152045		150312	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 5,842; Chafin, Pro., 1,194; Watson, Pop., 1,026; Hisgen, Ind., 289.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Daniel Hogan, Soc., 9,196.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Secretary of State—Earle W. Hodges, D., 106,583; O. N. Harkey, R., 45,309.

Treasurer—John W. Crockett, D., 107,307; R. S. Granger, R., 44,467.

Auditor—John R. Jobe, D., 105,182; J. C. Smith, R., 45,464.

Attorney General—Hal L. Norwood, D., 106,953; John B. Cox, R., 44,885.

Land Commissioner—Reuben G. Dye, D., 105,666; Floyd Thompson, R., 45,603.

Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture—Fred H. Phillips, D., 106,573; Sam R. Young, R., 45,259.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—George B. Cook, D., 106,932; Wallace Townsend, R., 44,600.

Associate Justice Supreme Court—W. F. Kirby, D., 138,969.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff; population (1900), 180,790—Robert B. Macon, D., 2,803.

2. Counties of Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence,

Monroe, Prairie, Randolph, Sharp, Stone and White; population (1900), 184,492—W. A. Oldfield, D., 5,053; J. T. Hall, R., 1,131. Oldfield's plurality, 3,922.

3. Counties of Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy, Van Buren and Washington; population (1900), 177,396—J. C. Floyd, D., 5,131; B. S. Granger, R., 4,197. Floyd's plurality, 934.

4. Counties of Crawford, Howard, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Pike, Polk, Scott, Sebastian and Sevier; population (1900), 191,752—Ben Cravens, D., 3,369.

5. Counties of Conway, Faulkner, Franklin, Johnson, Perry, Pope, Pulaski and Yell; population (1900), 190,333—H. M. Janeway, D., 5,505; A. C. Remmel, R., 1,702. Janeway's plurality, 3,803.

6. Counties of Arkansas, Cleveland, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Garland, Grant, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lonoke and Saline; population (1900), 196,292—[illegible] T. Robinson, D., 4,701; B. C. Thompson, R., 1,062. Robinson's plurality, 4,639.

7. Counties of Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Columbia, Hempstead, Lafayette, Nevada, Ouachita and Union; population (1900), 190,509—W. S. Goodwin, D., 5,266; A. L. Wilson, R., 1,143. Goodwin's plurality, 4,123.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	6	6
Democrats	35	94	129
Dem. majorities	35	88	123

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900—President	44,800	81,142
1902—Governor	29,251	77,354
1904—President	46,860	64,434
1904—Governor	53,898	91,991
1906—Governor	41,505	105,048
1908—President	56,679	87,015
1908—Governor	45,409	111,478

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. Hiram W. Johnson	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Theodore A. Bell
Alameda	21380	7110	15826	9821
Alpine	75	11	65	9
Amador	1035	874	1000	1100
Butte	3094	2746	2692	2507
Calaveras	1323	833	1037	1127
Colusa	730	1064	649	1313
Contra Costa	3336	1599	2603	2319
Del Norte	450	202	390	316
El Dorado	986	1019	810	1072
Fresno	6384	4743	6200	5455
Glenn	618	711	585	955
Humboldt	4221	1206	3050	1688
Imperial	—	—	1106	801
Inyo	583	618	582	634
Kern	2270	2215	2680	3410
Kings	1198	859	1500	1149
Lake	625	628	570	744
Lassen	551	361	622	437
Los Angeles	41483	22076	30513	23051
Madera	596	574	750	777
Marin	2732	983	1955	1897
Mariposa	352	480	403	562
Mendocino	2746	1752	2119	2259
Merced	1107	1100	1212	1311
Modoc	620	574	635	590
Mono	224	121	230	156
Monterey	2486	1616	2580	1839
Napa	2405	1336	1629	2372
Nevada	1825	1368	1398	1290
Orange	3244	1911	3026	2695
Placer	1865	1491	1560	1603
Plumas	659	395	622	423
Riverside	3229	1374	3026	1914
Sacramento	6515	4533	5217	6033
San Benito	937	684	915	874
San Ber'dino	4729	2685	4111	3611
San Diego	5412	2393	4514	2966
San Fran'sco	33184	21260	25528	24085
San Joaquin	4470	3331	3969	3851
S. L. Obispo	2008	1381	2121	1285
San Mateo	2867	1314	2389	1828
S'ta Barbara	2713	1640	2334	1995
Santa Clara	7950	3836	7078	5416
Santa Cruz	2886	1643	2508	1706
Shasta	1891	1389	1723	1606
Sierra	600	410	542	385
Siskiyou	1813	1657	1630	1910
Solano	3115	2033	2301	2919
Sonoma	5427	3168	3976	4178
Stanislaus	1663	1390	1992	1798
Sutter	836	652	745	146
Tehama	1064	894	1094	1184
Trinity	393	331	484	388
Tulare	2742	2329	3113	2877
Tuolumne	943	878	1080	1179
Ventura	1864	1181	1696	1545
Yolo	1707	1553	1466	1804
Yuba	1270	902	940	1090
Totals	214398	127492	177191	154835
Plurality	86906		22356	
Scattering	44707		53626	
Whole vote	386597		385652	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 28,659; Chafin, Pro., 11,770; Hisgen, Ind., 4,278.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: J. Stitt Wilson, Soc., 47,819; Simeon P. Meads, Pro., 5,807.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Albert J. Wallace, R., 168,145; Timothy Spellacy, D., 153,364; F. Wheeler, Soc., 45,830; M. W. Atwood, Pro., 5,592. Wallace's plurality, 14,781.

Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, R., 202,453; Simeon S. Bayley, D., 106,264; E. A. Cantrell, Soc., 51,754; J. C. Dale, Pro., 6,779. Jordan's plurality, 96,189.

Treasurer—W. R. Williams, R., 204,992; Tupper S. Malone, D., 103,426; E. A. Briggs, Soc., 41,124. Williams's plurality, 101,566.

Controller—A. B. Nye, R. and D., 308,196; W. S. Deeds, Soc., 41,697; C. V. Sturdevant, Pro., 6,904. Nye's plurality, 266,499.

Attorney General—U. S. Webb, R., 211,431; J. E. Pemberton, D., 100,807; H. L. Ford, Soc., 51,158. Webb's plurality, 110,624.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edward Hyatt, R., 196,933; Thomas H. Kirk, D., 110,551; Agnes Downing, Soc., 40,905. Hyatt's plurality, 86,382.

Surveyor General—W. S. Kingsbury, R., 199,800; E. W. Nolan, D., 107,199; R. Gilhousen, Soc., 40,637. Kingsbury's plurality, 92,601.

Superintendent of State Printing—W. W. Shannon, R., 208,611; D. W. Ravenscroft, D., 100,438; F. M. Elliott, Soc., 40,736. Shannon's plurality, 108,173.

Justices of Supreme Court—Henry A. Melvin, R., 181,803; M. C. Sloss, R., 193,921; William P. Lawlor, D., 142,215; Benjamin F. Bledsoe, D., 109,726. Melvin's plurality, 39,588. Sloss's plurality, 51,706.

Clerk of Supreme Court—B. Grant Taylor, R., 197,278; H. A. Blanchard, D., 109,624; E. M. Shore, Soc., 40,657. Taylor's plurality, 87,654.

Railroad Commissioners—First District: Alexander Gordon, R., 44,474; C. L. Browning, D., 30,845. Gordon's plurality, 13,629. Second District: H. D. Loveland, R., 32,880; Barclay Henley, D., 22,218. Loveland's plurality, 10,662. Third District: John H. Eshleman, R., 116,103; William A. Wall, D., 59,136. Eshleman's plurality, 56,967.

Members of the State Board of Equalization—First District: Edward M. Rolkin, R., 27,942; Edward R. Rock, D., 20,470. Rolkin's plurality, 7,472. Second District: John Mitchell, R., 38,566; Gavin, D., 21,335. Mitchell's plurality, 17,231. Third District: Richard E. Collins, R., 56,360; McArthur, Soc., 5,358. Collins's plurality, 51,002. Fourth District: Jefferson McElvaine, R., 90,983; J. H. Boyd, D., 48,886. McElvaine's plurality, 42,097.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, Eldorado, Humboldt, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra Nevada, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity and Tuolumne; population (1900), 180,871—William F. Engelbright, R., 16,570; John E. Raker, D., 16,704. Raker's plurality, 134.

2. Counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, Sonoma, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba; population (1900), 200,785—Wm. Kent, R., 25,346; I. G. Zumwalt, D., 22,229. Kent's plurality, 3,117.

3. Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano; population (1900), 172,386—Joseph R. Knowland, R., 34,291; Miller, Soc., 6,653. Knowland's plurality, 27,638.

4. Part of San Francisco County; population (1900), 178,858—Julius Kahn, R., 10,188; Walter MacArthur, D., 6,636. Kahn's plurality, 3,552.

5. Part of San Francisco County and counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara; population (1900), 236,234—Everis H. Hayes, R., 33,265; Thomas E. Hayden, D., 15,345. Hayes's plurality, 17,920.

6. Counties of Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz and Stanislaus; population (1900), 135,839—James C. Needham, R., 19,717; A. L. Cowell, D., 18,405. Needham's plurality, 1,309.

7. County of Los Angeles; population (1900), 170,298—William D. Stephens, R., 36,435; Lorin A. Handley, D., 13,340. Stephens's plurality, 23,095.

8. Counties of Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare and Ventura; population (1900), 189,782—Sylvester C. Smith, R., 28,202; William G. Irving, D., 18,958. Smith's plurality, 9,244.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	67	98
Democrats	9	13	22
Rep. majorities	22	54	76

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900—President	164,755	124,985
1902—Governor	146,332	143,783
1904—President	205,226	89,294
1906—Governor	125,887	117,700
1908, President	214,398	127,492

COLORADO.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt.	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft.	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan.
Adams	1115	1041	1301	1232
Arapahoe	1351	717	1514	1340
Archuleta	674	357	503	505
Bacca	203	130	215	179
Bent	812	416	915	819
Boulder	5487	4030	4856	5772
Chaffee	1612	1601	1233	1697
Cheyenne	145	69	445	331
Clear Creek	1694	1252	872	1702
Conejos	2018	901	1736	1335
Costilla	917	506	1051	559
Custer	587	612	499	555
Delta	1567	1046	1838	2006
Denver	32667	28958	30193	33145
Dolores	150	167	69	184
Douglas	792	524	779	629
Eagle	802	625	521	828
Elbert	768	482	973	785
El Paso	9589	5281	8022	5995
Fremont	3533	3057	3069	3146
Garfield	1639	1286	1504	1898
Gilpin	1311	1260	843	1185
Grand	475	266	529	487
Gunnison	1348	1260	889	1481
Hinsdale	243	239	156	215
Huerfano	2733	958	3074	776
Jefferson	2903	1739	2623	2583
Kiowa	180	124	474	406
Kit Carson	3026	2938	1918	2652
Lake	3026	2938	1918	2562
La Plata	1745	1458	1381	2004
Larimer	4138	27	4489	3629
Las Animas	5218	4436	5716	4212
Lincoln	323	132	794	576
Logan	821	486	1054	950
Mesa	2783	1555	3049	2824
Mineral	306	575	218	488
Montezuma	1306	922	440	948
Montrose	526	563	1193	1461
Morgan	1436	406	1672	1208
Otero	2975	2225	3232	3542
Ouray	916	1080	539	1085
Park	685	669	465	807
Phillips	444	140	508	401
Pitkin	922	1120	531	1262
Prowers	1155	494	1430	1015
Pueblo	9173	6966	7337	8092

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Rio Blanco	552	391	384	466
Rio Grande	1417	690	1122	1139
Routt	1384	856	1098	1403
Saguache	922	697	811	817
San Juan	708	899	547	774
San Miguel	1370	797	882	927
Sedgwick	347	131	544	278
Summit	561	569	366	743
Teller	5595	4398	3104	4192
Washington	460	191	599	424
Weld	4828	2555	5537	4650
Yuma	1111	525	1061	1148
Totals	134687	100105	123700	126644
Plurality	34582			2944
Scattering	8891		13533	
Whole vote	243683		263877	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 7,974; Chafin, Pro., 5,559.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 3,438; Debs, Soc., 4,304; Corregan, Soc. Lab., 335; Watson, Pop., 824.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Canvas of vote for state officers delayed. For official returns, if any, see "Addenda and Errata."

Governor—John F. Shafroth, D., elected.

Lieutenant Governor—Stephen R. Fitzgarald, D., elected.

Secretary of State—James D. Pearce, D., elected.

Treasurer—Roady Kenehan, D., elected.

Auditor—M. A. Leddy, D., elected.

Attorney General—Benjamin Griffith, R., elected.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Katherine M. Cook, D., elected.

Railroad Commissioner—Sheridan S. Kendall, R., elected.

Justice of Supreme Court—James E. Carrigues, R., elected.

Regents of State University—Miss Anna Wolcott, R., and W. J. King, R., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

State at large—Edward T. Taylor, D., 105,700; Isaac N. Stevens, R., 101,722; Bentley, Soc., 8,620; Crusa, Pro., 4,689. Taylor's plurality, 3,978.

1. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma; population, 245,979—Atterson W. Rucker, D., 40,458; James C. Burger, R., 37,966; Martin, Soc., 3,661; Kindel, Pro., 1,744. Rucker's plurality, 2,492.

2. Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit and Teller; population (1900), 293,721—John A. Martin, D., 60,201; James A. Orr, R., 57,006; Loomis, Pro., 2,320. Martin's plurality, 3,195.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	24	33
Democrats	26	41	67
Dem. majority	17	17	34

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900—President	93,072	122,733
1902—Governor	87,684	80,727
1903—Sup. Court Justice	45,689	38,103
1904, President	134,687	100,105
*1904—Governor	113,754	123,092
1906—Governor	92,646	74,512
1908, President	123,700	126,644
1908, Governor	118,953	130,141

*Unseated by Legislature.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Fairfield	23490	15796	24064	14917
Hartford	23865	16204	24781	12967
Litchfield	8797	4500	8978	4128
Middlesex	4991	3167	5071	2935
New Haven	31663	21744	32204	22394
New London	10385	7093	9941	6549
Tolland	2964	1772	2816	1742
Windham	4934	2833	4960	2623
Totals	111089	72909	112815	68255
Plurality	38180		44560	
Scattering	7118		8826	
Whole vote	191116		189896	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 5,113; Chafin, Pro., 2,380; Preston, Soc. Lab., 608; Hisgen, Ind., 728.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 1,506; Debs, Soc., 4,543; Corregan, Soc. Lab., 575; Watson, Pop., 495.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

(Official canvass of vote for state officers delayed. For official figures see "Addenda and Errata.")

Governor (figures unofficial)—Charles A. Goodwin, R., 73,019; Simeon E. Baldwin, D., 76,948; Robert Hunter, Soc., 10,788; E. L. G. Hohenthal, Pro., 1,849.

Lieutenant Governor—Dennis A. Blakeslee, R., elected.

Secretary of State—Matthew H. Rogers, R., elected.

Treasurer—Costello Lippitt, R., elected.

Controller—Thomas D. Bradstreet, R., elected.

Attorney General—John H. Light, R., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

State at Large—John Q. Tilson, R., 79,585; George P. Ingersoll, D., 73,221; Samuel E. Boardsley, Pro., 10,304; William P. Barstow, Soc., 1,874; Max Feldman, Soc. Lab., 1,163. Tilson's plurality, 6,364.

1. Counties of Hartford and Tolland; population (1900), 220,003—E. Stevens Henry, R., 19,367; Augustus Lonergan,

D., 18,132; Herbert N. Beebe, Pro., 1,840; Edward E. Agard, Soc., 693; Anton Rossmeisl, Soc. Lab., 312. Henry's plurality, 1,235.

2. Counties of Middlesex and New Haven; population (1900), 310,923—Andrew N. Shepard, R., 24,480; Thomas L. Reilly, D., 27,492; Julius A. Paecht, Pro., 3,708; Thomas R. Thompson, Soc., 423; Otto Ruckser, Soc. Lab., 375. Reilly's plurality, 3,012.

3. Counties of New London and Windham; population (1900), 129,619—Edwin W. Higgins, R., 10,011; Raymond J. Jodoin, D., 9,993; Edward P. Clark, Pro., 557; James M. Young, Soc., 344; Louis Weingarth, Soc., Lab., 96. Higgins's plurality, 78.

4. Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield; population (1900), 247,875—Ebenezer J. Hill, R., 23,479; Lynn W. Wilson, D., 20,636; Charles T. Peach, Pro., 3,606; Elisha Z. Ellis, Soc., 413; Edward Pryor, Soc. Lab., 372. Hill's plurality, 2,843.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	21	159	180
Democrats	14	97	111
Rep. majorities	7	62	69

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	102,572	74,014
1902, Governor	85,338	69,330
1904, President	111,089	72,909
1904, Governor	104,736	79,164
1906, Governor	88,384	67,776
1908, Governor	98,179	82,260

DELAWARE.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan	TREAS'RER 1910. Rep. David O. Moore	TREAS'RER 1910. Dem. Millard F. Davis
Kent	4158	4095	3903	3847
New Castle	14979	12964	12249	12149
Sussex	5870	5013	5534	5111
Totals	25007	22072	21686	21107
Plurality	2935		579	
Scattering	945		1245	
Whole vote	48024		44038	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Hiram B. Hatch, Pro., 701; William Bodenstedt, Soc., 544.

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 240; Chafin, Pro., 677; Hisgen, Ind., 28.

Vote for Congressman, 1910.

State, at large—William H. Heald, R., 22,410; Robert C. White, D., 20,281; L. W. Brosius, Pro., 775; Frank A. Houck, Soc., 535. Heald's plurality, 2,129.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	22	31
Democrats	8	13	21
Rep. majority	1	9	10

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	22,537	18,865
1900, Governor	22,421	18,808
1902, Treasurer	20,705	16,652
1904, President	23,712	19,347
1904, Governor	22,532	19,780
1906, Treasurer	20,156	17,162
1908, President	25,007	22,072
1908, Governor	24,706	22,794

FLORIDA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Allachua	543	1277	595	1367
Baker	120	207	172	297
Brevard	125	553	177	643
Bradford	124	633	176	723
Calhoun	160	162	212	252
Citrus	21	369	73	459
Clay	50	247	102	337
Columbia	317	595	369	685
Dade	307	887	359	977
De Soto	188	721	240	811
Duval	671	2011	723	2109
Escambia	497	1573	549	1663
Franklin	144	336	196	426
Gadsden	54	471	106	561
Hamilton	155	455	207	545
Hernando	12	172	64	262
Hillsborough	516	1976	568	2066
Holmes	140	284	192	374
Jackson	354	1186	406	1276
Jefferson	123	471	175	561
La Fayette	122	275	174	365
Lake	148	529	200	619
Lee	84	266	136	356
Leon	84	649	136	739
Levy	151	426	203	516
Liberty	50	143	102	233
Madison	66	595	118	685
Manatee	91	592	143	682
Marion	230	1091	282	1181
Monroe	287	680	339	770
Nassau	161	509	213	599
Orange	315	874	367	972
Osceola	65	271	117	361
Pasco	96	453	148	543
Polk	125	869	177	1059
Putnam	210	562	262	652
Santa Rosa	78	403	125	495
St. Johns	204	550	256	640
Sumter	61	316	113	406
Suwanee	125	584	177	674
Taylor	119	168	171	258
Volusia	263	654	315	744
Wakulla	39	233	91	323
Walton	322	354	374	444
Washington	202	414	254	504
Totals	8314	27046	10654	31104
Plurality	18732		20450	
Scattering	3947		7702	
Whole vote	39307		49460	

(The State totals are official. The county figures are not official.)

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 3,747; Chafin, Pro., 553; Watson, Pop., 1,946; Hisgen, Ind., 1,356.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 5; Debs, Soc., 2,337; Watson, Pop., 1,605.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

(The Republican party had no state ticket in the field in 1910.)

Justices of the Supreme Court—R. S. Cockrell, D., 25,898; R. F. Taylor, D., 25,619.

Railroad Commissioners—R. Hudson Burr, D., 25,259; N. A. Blitch, D., 23,563; A. N. Jackson, Soc., 10,204; J. H. Lastinger, Soc., 5,110. Burr's plurality, 15,055. Blitch's plurality, 13,359.

A prohibition amendment to the Constitution was defeated by 24,506 votes for to 29,271 against.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Citrus, De Soto, Hernando, Hillsboro, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Pasco, Polk, Sumter and Taylor—Population 1905), 193,415. S. M. Sparkman, D., 10,525; C. C. Allen, Soc., 2,346. Sparkman's plurality, 8,179.

2. Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Hamilton, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Suwanee and Volusia—Population (1905), 231,818. Frank Clark, D., 11,626; Thomas C. Buddington, R., 1,372; Thomas C. W. Cox, Soc., 1,804. Clark's plurality, 9,822.

3. Counties of Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton and Washington—Population (1905), 187,308. Dannette C. Mays, D., 8,844; Eric von Axelson, Soc., 1,032. May's plurality, 7,812.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	32	68	100
Dem. majorities	32	68	100

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	7,499	28,077
1900, Governor	6,238	29,251
1904, President	8,314	27,046
1904, Governor	6,357	28,971
1908, President	10,654	31,104
1908, Governor	6,453	33,036

GEORGIA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Appling	237	554	250	249
Baker	8	511	36	149
Baldwin	15	494	201	417
Banks	199	424	221	211
Bartow	406	791	780	726
Ben Hill	—	—	412	407
Berrien	68	889	212	595
Bibb	236	2117	565	1946
Brooks	102	429	362	472
Bryan	191	256	—	—
Bulloch	54	574	116	756
Burke	52	657	193	519
Butts	80	531	167	348
Calhoun	19	345	106	272
Camden	312	380	233	181
Campbell	40	308	140	210
Carroll	400	1187	505	917
Catoosa	120	281	213	317
Charlton	31	207	53	124
Chatham	363	2645	1209	3305
Chattah'chee	62	107	118	111
Chattooga	378	472	716	437
Cherokee	246	622	665	326
Clarke	118	773	207	720
Clay	47	270	161	242
Clayton	59	333	223	248
Clinch	141	285	157	202
Cobb	220	1171	548	889
Coffee	267	571	382	534
Colquitt	2	189	125	390
Columbia	62	446	12	144
Coweta	160	1070	220	1032
Crawford	4	314	24	285
Crisp	—	—	206	452
Dade	37	217	72	228
Dawson	260	267	219	125
Decatur	182	985	537	782
De Kalb	213	759	356	740
Dodge	98	688	177	544
Dooly	107	986	271	507
Dougherty	45	475	158	583
Douglas	133	230	181	152
Early	12	466	173	375
Echols	12	159	15	140
Effingham	40	359	89	802
Elbert	6	877	103	714
Emanuel	94	519	530	549
Fannin	653	456	681	420
Fayette	59	360	162	338
Floyd	466	1692	677	1204
Forsyth	259	470	345	150
Franklin	207	486	253	379
Fulton	1769	5377	2906	4790
Gilmer	617	550	519	360
Glascock	11	117	52	63
Glynn	316	501	298	467
Gordon	323	525	615	476
Grady	—	—	238	463
Greene	201	451	428	412
Gwinnett	132	1219	541	677
Habersham	229	681	230	364
Hall	190	1135	634	707
Hancock	23	531	80	457
Haralson	477	349	506	252
Harris	80	649	94	556
Hart	93	482	192	408
Heard	9	361	5	203
Henry	64	461	194	369
Houston	78	768	27	855
Irwin	342	658	174	388
Jackson	496	963	406	735
Jasper	50	613	155	557
Jeff Davis	—	—	156	172
Jefferson	121	378	361	373
Jenkins	—	—	53	188
Johnson	59	257	162	135
Jones	89	498	322	385
Laurens	390	878	730	957
Lee	73	297	252	337
Liberty	245	242	412	219
Lincoln	—	195	1	157
Lowndes	289	888	154	681
Lumpkin	253	525	218	261
Macon	180	465	196	350
Madison	49	733	170	560
Marion	51	247	155	217
McDuffie	4	196	25	157
McIntosh	190	144	161	147

Counties.	PRESID'T. —1904.— Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. —1904.— Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. —1908— Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. —1908— Dem. Bryan
Meriwether	98	765	211	683
Miller	1	174	23	161
Milton	25	263	120	182
Mitchell	145	511	196	555
Monroe	36	462	162	456
Montgomery	121	593	254	414
Morgan	67	512	187	462
Murray	252	270	539	312
Muscogee	164	1522	459	1599
Newton	354	928	303	643
Oconee	99	198	51	136
Oglethorpe	5	719	67	495
Paulding	341	402	630	256
Pickens	810	347	731	187
Pierce	73	354	150	295
Pike	92	662	230	727
Polk	689	653	901	492
Pulaski	29	605	107	651
Putnam	3	573	20	410
Quitman	35	119	31	87
Rabun	121	364	171	233
Randolph	87	561	366	522
Richmond	174	1816	267	1727
Rockdale	133	434	172	352
Schley	55	243	173	219
Screven	25	430	428	355
Spalding	142	905	199	725
Stephens	—	—	261	306
Stewart	155	429	241	415
Sumter	159	918	476	876
Talbott	74	484	129	408
Taliferro	184	377	216	235
Tattnall	171	621	263	534
Taylor	63	309	159	253
Telfair	44	781	29	613
Terrell	77	630	142	528
Thomas	374	862	723	765
Tift	—	—	104	450
Toombs	—	—	200	282
Towns	417	338	291	196
Troup	20	891	45	714
Turner	—	—	105	276
Twiggs	30	378	73	301
Union	466	419	418	344
Upson	77	468	145	369
Walker	511	858	925	754
Walton	245	877	389	727
Ware	158	635	190	771
Warren	75	220	166	158
Washington	195	976	267	630
Wayne	89	417	144	394
Webster	53	165	117	114
White	179	297	183	121
Whitfield	427	569	775	586
Wilcox	194	501	120	380
Wilkes	6	622	65	557
Wilkinson	37	539	55	280
Worth	272	529	237	457
Totals	24003	83472	41692	72350
Plurality		59469		30658
Scattering	22392		18685	
Whole vote	129867		132727	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 584; Chafin, Pro., 1,059; Watson, Pop., 16,965; Hisgen, Ind., 77.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 684; Debs, Soc., 197; Watson, Pop., 21,511.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

(The vote of Georgia for state officers is not accessible to the public. At the election of 1910 there was no organized opposition to the Democratic candidates). These officers were elected:

Governor—Hoke Smith, D., who received approximately 95,000 votes to about 17,000 for Joseph M. Brown, D., but not a party candidate.

Secretary of State—Philip Cook, D., elected.

Controller—William A. Wright, D., elected.

Treasurer—W. G. Speer, D., elected.

Attorney General—T. B. Felder, D., elected.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Thomas C. Hudson, D., elected.

Pension Commissioner—John W. Lindsay, D., elected.

Railroad Commissioner—James Perry, D., elected.

School Commissioner—M. L. Brittain, D., elected.

Prison Commissioner—Robert Davison, D., elected.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—William H. Fish, D., elected.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Marcus W. Beck, D., elected.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Arthur G Powell, D., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven, Tattnall and Toombs; population (1909), 219,453—Charles Edwards, D., 2,019.

2. Counties of Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Tift, Thomas, Turner and Worth; population (1909), 237,091—S. A. Roddenberry, D., 3,179.

3. Counties of Ben Hill, Crawford, Crisp, Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Twiggs, Webster and Wilcox; population 1900), 184,770—Dudley Hughes, D., 2,855.

4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup; population (1909), 185,986—W. C. Adamson, D., 2,815.

5. Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale and Walton; population (1909), 211,527—William Schley Howard, D., 4,091.

6. Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson; population (1909), 193,852—Charles Bartlett, D., 3,351.

7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield; population (1909), 197,612—Gordon Lee, D., 7,146; Walter Akerman, R., 2,285. Lee's plurality, 4,861.

8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam and Wilkes; population (1909), 185,126—Samuel J. Tribble, Ind. D., 8,635; William Howard, D., 6,222. Tribble's plurality, 2,413.

9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns,

Union and White; population (1909), 202,335—Thomas M. Bell, D., 4,285.

10. Counties of Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Hancock, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson; population (1909), 181,395—Thomas Hardwick, D., 4,331; C. E. McGregor, Ind. D., 1,418. Hardwick's plurality, 2,913.

11. Counties of Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Ware and Wayne; population (1909), 217,184—William Brantley, D., 3,160.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	44	181	225
Dem. majorities..	44	181	225

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
1900, President ...	35,035	81,700	4,584
1902, Governor....	——	81,538	5,566
1904, President....	24,003	83,472	21,511
1904, Governor....	——	68,880	——
1906, Governor....	——	77,300	——
1908, President....	41,692	72,350	16,965
1908, Governor....	——	112,291	*11,746

*Independent.

IDAHO.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT. 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. James H. Brady	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. James H. Hawley
Ada	4778	3721	4135	3944
Bannock .	2690	1892	2064	2423
Bear Lake	1460	933	1364	909
Bingham .	3277	1749	2166	2264
Blaine ...	1197	1248	899	1390
Boise	877	862	881	721
Bonner ...	2512	1223	1893	1195
Canyon ..	4023	2783	3209	2620
Cassia ...	1049	600	1001	783
Custer ...	521	598	298	669
Elmore ..	662	666	687	765
Fremont .	3920	2854	2573	3776
Idaho	2126	1833	1441	1595
Kootenai .	4407	2206	2259	2932
Latah	3101	1802	2304	1599
Lemhi ...	809	777	786	891
Lincoln ..	1310	804	1748	1640
Nez Perce.	3871	2843	2307	1599
Oneida ...	2595	1512	2685	1412
Owyhee ..	604	650	434	573
Shoshone .	3256	2109	1716	2571
Twin Falls	1757	1051	1636	1808
Wash'ton..	1819	1452	1525	1659
Totals ..	52621	36162	39961	40856
Plurality .	16459			895
Scattering.	8505		5342	
Whole vote.	97288		86159	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 6,400; Chafin, Pro., 1,968; Hisgen, Ind., 119.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Sidney W. Motley, Soc., 5,342.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Lewis H. Sweetser, R., 41,776; Edgar J. Hunter, D., 34,763; M. C. Gifford, Soc., 5,791. Sweetser's plurality, 7,013.

Secretary of State—W. L. Gifford, R., 41,583; O. V. Badley, D., 35,353; D. G. Mahoney, Soc., 5,496. Gifford's plurality, 6,230.

Auditor—Stephen D. Taylor, R., 43,639; Egbert W. Jones, D., 32,665; G. W. Tripelow, Soc., 5,510. Taylor's plurality, 10,974.

Treasurer—O. V. Allen, R., 43,309; Joseph Carruth, D., 34,590; J. M. Meyer, Soc., 5,598. Allen's plurality, 8,719.

Attorney General—Daniel C. McDougal, R., 40,229; Frank L. Moore, D., 36,323; C. H. Felton, Soc., 5,482. McDougal's plurality, 3,906.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Grace M. Shepherd, R., 43,849; Gertrude F. Noble, D., 33,183; Elizabeth H. Crabbe, Soc., 5,433. Shepherd's plurality, 10,666.

Mine Inspector—Robert N. Bell, R., 44,830; Jay Czizek, D., 30,853; C. B. Pendleton, Soc., 5,618. Bell's plurality, 13,977.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Isaac W. Sullivan, R., 43,067; James L. McClear, D., 32,926; J. H. Coon, Soc., 5,531. Sullivan's plurality, 10,141.

Vote for Congressman, 1910.

State at Large—Burton L. French, R., 46,401; Arthur M. Bowen, D., 31,832; Rolla Myer, Soc., 5,463. French's plurality, 14,569.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans ...	14	34	48
Democrats	9	25	34
Rep. majorities..	5	9	14

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	27,198	29,414
1900, Governor.....	26,468	28,628
1902, Governor.....	31,874	26,021
1904, President.....	47,783	18,480
1904, Governor.....	41,877	24,192
1906, Governor.....	38,386	29,496
1908, President.....	52,621	36,162
1908, Governor.....	47,864	40,145

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan	TREASUR'R. 1910. Rep. E. S. Mitchell	TREASUR'R. 1910. Dem. H. K. Hartley
Adams	7233	8294	4455	5657
Alexander ..	3790	2027	2541	2208
Bond	2143	1465	1827	1186
Boone	2805	587	1664	229
Brown	947	1609	480	1044
Bureau	5280	2871	3601	1725
Calhoun	735	905	542	869
Carroll	2875	1129	2041	594
Cass	1878	2434	1381	1948

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft.....	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan.....	TREASUR'R. 1910. Rep. E. F. Mitchell.	TREASUR'R. 1910. Dem. H. K. Hartley.
Champaign .	7162	4830	5302	3246
Christian ...	3686	4156	2987	3322
Clark	3158	2793	2534	2251
Clay	2250	2152	1961	1666
Clinton	2104	3016	1560	2169
Coles	4388	3957	3433	3084
Cook	230400	152990	144679	157607
Crawford ...	3090	2890	2445	2376
Cumberland .	1739	1810	1415	1466
De Kalb.....	5866	1732	2918	767
De Witt.....	2628	2155	2260	1862
Douglas	2656	1917	2061	1373
Du Page.....	4530	1975	3047	976
Edgar	3757	3433	3076	3654
Edwards	1614	747	1340	572
Effingham ..	1877	2820	1394	2020
Fayette	3261	3193	2690	2667
Ford	2617	1164	1886	903
Franklin	2539	2401	2162	1960
Fulton	6077	4900	4566	3350
Gallatin	1411	1845	918	1397
Greene	2004	3159	874	1939
Grundy	3127	1359	2394	1184
Hamilton ...	1809	2128	1583	1942
Hancock	3781	4260	3161	3383
Hardin	813	680	702	609
Henderson ..	1547	820	1325	598
Henry	6387	2499	4059	1709
Iroquois	4855	2966	3259	1594
Jackson	4016	3149	3421	2386
Jasper	1860	2317	1401	1768
Jefferson ...	3210	3377	2753	2795
Jersey	1460	1818	1164	1678
Jo Daviess..	3132	2310	2670	1943
Johnson	1913	1055	1571	782
Kane	12840	4316	5848	1882
Kankakee ...	5999	2461	4372	1525
Kendall	1948	556	1434	397
Knox	7084	3277	4501	1665
Lake	6392	2264	3635	1031
La Salle.....	11159	7589	8288	5769
Lawrence ...	2197	2253	1987	2119
Lee	4255	2144	3132	1840
Livingston ..	5358	3778	4403	2788
Logan	3451	3546	2644	2983
Macon	6643	4615	5715	2995
Macoupin ...	4988	5775	3726	4616
Madison	9463	7812	7154	5163
Marion	3435	4001	2767	2831
Marshall	1893	1714	1547	1726
Mason	1924	2264	1277	1823
Massac	2084	652	1181	347
McDonough .	3733	3112	3235	2589
McHenry ...	5331	1887	3074	695
McLean	8953	5982	6548	3904
Menard	1600	1748	1393	1521
Mercer	2871	1777	2009	881
Monroe	1733	1512	1660	1447
Montgomery	3782	3909	2740	3446
Morgan	4019	3993	3547	3347
Moultrie	1704	16[illegible]5	1305	1479
Ogle	4848	1761	2295	641
Peoria	10828	8898	7664	5577
Perry	2392	2482	2030	1789
Platt	2349	1530	1556	873
Pike	2932	3859	2412	3028
Pope	1706	748	1254	590
Pulaski	2185	1080	1664	625
Putnam	834	413	669	334
Randolph ...	3045	3172	2586	2563
Richland ...	1084	1938	1466	1671
Rock Island.	8196	4739	5514	2513
Saline	3125	2471	2836	2328
Sangamon ...	10422	9351	8558	7266
Schuyler	1622	1876	1307	1599
Scott	1101	1376	999	1310
Shelby	3312	4065	2245	2976
Stark	1635	738	1119	543
St. Clair.....	12619	11342	10630	7970
Stephenson .	4605	4076	3809	3470
Tazewell	3767	3786	3166	3419
Union	1695	2690	976	1821
Vermillion ..	11726	6320	7990	3530
Wabash	1511	1814	1327	1487
Warren	3283	2327	2550	1945
Washington .	2355	1830	2172	1379
Wayne	2946	2791	2706	2327
White	2436	2930	2125	2398
Whiteside ...	5257	2140	3122	1082
Will	10358	5693	7511	4736
Williamson .	4786	3513	3487	2201
Winnebago .	8919	2163	3810	562
Woodford ...	2204	2156	1963	2054
Totals	629932	450810	436484	376046
Plurality ...	179122		60438	
Scattering ..	74012		72243	
Whole vote..	1154754		884773	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 34,711; Chafin, Pro., 29,364; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,680; Watson, Pop., 633; Hisgen, Ind., 7,724; Turney, United Christian, 400.

The scattering vote for Treasurer in 1910 was: Lorenzo J. Kendall, Pro., 20,113; G. T. Frankel, Soc., 49,187; Gustav Larson, Soc. Lab., 2,943.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., 420,332; Conrad M. Bardwell, D., 370,874; Eldon G. Burritt, Pro., 18,464; J. C. Kennedy, Soc., 49,126; Albert Lingenfelter, Soc. Lab., 2,753. Blair's plurality, 49,458.

Trustees of the University of Illinois—Mary E. Busey, R., 415,095; Otis W. Holt, R., 399,892; William L. Abbott, R., 411,009; John J. McGlynn, D., 364,118; Alexander L. White, D., 374,082; George T. Page, D., 373,181; L. Belle Goodman, Pro., 21,605; Ella S. Stewart, Pro., 21,592; George W. Hootman, Pro., 20,150; Mary O'Reilley, Soc., 49,896; Marian Anderson, Soc., 48,488; Annie T. Howe, Soc., 48,280; Regina Boebe, Soc. Lab., 2,556; Marie Mahlberg, Soc. Lab., 2,455; Olive Lingenfelter, Soc. Lab., 2,469. Busey's plurality, 41,013; Holt's plurality 25,810; Abbott's plurality, 36,927.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Part of Cook County—Population (1900), 237,701. Martin B. Madden, R., 14,920; Michael E. Maher, D., 13,466; H. E. Eckles, Pro., 293; Joseph H. Greer, Soc., 1,165. Madden's plurality, 1,454.

2. Part of Cook County—Population

(1900), 181,936. James R. Mann, R., 20,-128; John Charles Vaughan, D., 18,717; J. O. Bentall, Soc., 2,711. Mann's plurality, 1,411.

3. Part of Cook County—Population (1900), 186,140. William Warfield Wilson, R., 16,661; Fred J. Crowley, D., 16,604; Charles G. Kindred, Pro., 885; J. Clifford Cox, Soc., 2,920. Wilson's plurality, 57.

4. Part of Cook County—Population (1900), 201,870. Michael G. Walsh, R., 7,028; James T. McDermott, D., 15,764; Franklin J. Reed, Pro., 259; Peter Bolthouse, Soc., 1,994. McDermott's plurality, 8,736.

5 Part of Cook County—Population (1900), 212,978. Louis H. Clusmann, R., 3,533; Adolph J. Sabath, D., 13,936; George H. Van Dyke, Pro., 207; Joseph J. Kral, Soc., 1,775. Sabath's plurality, 10,403.

6. Part of Cook County—Population (1900), 196,610. William J. Moxley, R., 17,178; Edmund J. Stack, D., 22,951; Joseph P. Ellacott, Pro., 1,257; George Chant, Soc., 3,551. Stack's plurality, 5,773.

7. Part of Cock County—Population (1900), 268,163. Frederick Lundin, R., 21,096; Frank Buchanan, D., 22,520; J. F. Gieske, Pro., 1,065; John Collins, Soc., 7,016. Buchanan's plurality, 1,424.

8. Part of Cook County—Population (1900), 286,643. Daniel D. Coffey, R., 7,995; Thomas Gallagher, D., 14,281; J. W. Cronker, Pro., 174; John Drexler, Soc., 1,903. Gallagher's plurality, 6,286.

9. Part of Cook County—Population (1900), 220,766. Frederick H. Gansbergen, R., 12,991; Lynden Evans, D., 13,501, John R. Boynton, Pro., 404; Frank Shiflersmith, Soc., 2,650. Evans's plurality, 510.

10. Part of Cook County and Lake County—Population (1900), 189,552. George Edmund Foss, R., 20,130; Richard J. Finnegan, D., 17,641; Charles O. Boring, Pro., 1,185; Robert C. Magisen, Soc., 3,360. Foss's plurality, 2,489.

11. Counties of Dupage, Kane, McHenry and Will—Population (1900), 211,-511. Ira C. Copley, R., 17,899; Frank O. Hawley, D., 11,276; Jonas G. Brooks, Pro., 1,106; James H. Brewer, Soc., 1,047. Copley's plurality, 6,623.

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, Lasalle and Winnébago—Population (1900), 218,771. Charles E. Fuller, R., 20,665; J. W. Rausch, D., 9,185; Frederick M. Farmiloe, Pro., 1,054; Thomas Johnson, Soc., 2,257. Fuller's plurality, 11,480.

13. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephens n and Whiteside—Population (1900), 172,162. John C. McKenzie, R., 17,249; O. H. Wright, D., 9,752; L. R. Markel, Pro., 689; Edward L. Rubendall, Soc., 456. McKenzie's plurality, 7,497.

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren—Population (1900), 170,820. James McKinney, R., 17,004; Clyde H. Tavenner, D., 12,980; Samuel S. Chapman, Pro., 852; Milton L. Morrill, Soc., 1,658. McKinney's plurality, 4,024.

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler—Population (1900), 213,049. George W. Prince, R., 16,753; Albert E. Bergland, D., 16,487; Paul D. Ransom, Pro., 900; John C. Sjodin, Soc., 1,501. Prince's plurality, 266.

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell—Population (1900), 194,243. Joseph V. Graff, R., 15,024; Claude U. Stone, D., 17,633; Charles C. Edwards, Pro., 686; John Panier, Soc., 1,162. Stone's plurality, 2,609.

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford—Population (1900), 178,739. John A. Sterling, R., 16,601; Louis FitzHenry, D., 14,215; Robert Means, Pro., 817; J. F. Sanders, Soc., 272. Sterling's plurality, 2,386.

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion—Population (1900), 209,233. Joseph G. Cannon, R., 20,943; William L. Cundiff, D., 16,186; George W. Woolsey, Pro., 1,664; H. M. Brooks, Soc., 725. Cannon's plurality, 4,757.

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, Dewitt, Douglass, Macon, Moultrie, Piatt and Shelby—Population (1900), 228,896. William B. McKinley, R., 23,107; I. J. Martin, D., 19,259; Thomas C. Eiler, Pro., 1,073; J. W. Easley, Soc., 459. McKinley's plurality, 3,848.

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott—Population (1900), 184,-593. James H. Danskin, R., 12,961; Henry T. Rainey, D., 20,194; Charles Temple, Pro., 550; Jesse Morgan, Soc., 380. Rainey's plurality, 7,233.

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon—Population (1900), 177,475. H. Clay Wilson, R., 17,-318; James M. Graham, D., 19,888; Edmund Miller, Pro., 889; Herman Rahm, Soc., 1,599. Graham's plurality, 2,568.

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington—Population (1900), 200,830. William A. Rodenberg, Rep., 23,024; Bruce A. Campbell, D., 18,-987; A. J. Meek, Pro., 654; Henry Groeteke, Soc., 3,826. Rodenberg's plurality, 4,037.

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash—Population (1900), 211,830. J. H. Loy, R., 18,230; Martin D. Foster, D., 23,535; D. R. Bebout, Pro., 1,096; Rikus A. Jeths, Soc., 981. Foster's plurality, 5,305.

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White—Population (1900), 190,438. Pleasant T. Chapman, R., 16,918; H. Robert Fowler, D., 17,235; T. J. Scott, Pro., 630; M. S. Dickerson, Soc., 521. Fowler's plurality, 317.

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson—Population (1900), 185,-721. N. B. Thistlewood, R., 18,233; William D. Lyerle, D., 16,442; J. H. Davis, Pro., 675; Daniel Boone, Soc., 1,815. Thistlewood's plurality, 1,791.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	34	82	116
Democrats	17	68	85
Prohibitionists ...	—	1	1
Independents	—	1	1
Citizens	—	1	1
Rep. majorities...	17	11	28

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	597,985	503,061
1900, Governor	579,747	518,966
1902, Treasurer	450,695	360,925
1904, President	632,645	327,606
1904, Governor	634,029	334,880
1906, Treasurer	417,544	271,984
1908, President	629,932	450,810
1908, Governor	550,076	526,912

INDIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. —1908.— Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT. —1908.— Dem. Bryan	SEC. STATE. —1910.— Rep. Otis E. Gulley	SEC. STATE. —1910.— Dem. Lewis G. Ellingham
Adams	1726	3404	1326	2829
Allen	9468	2145	6150	8914
Bartholomew	3306	3637	3087	3420
Benton	1936	1566	1666	1427
Blackford	1835	2214	1692	1995
Boone	3471	3525	3288	3356
Brown	663	1177	556	888
Carroll	2546	2590	2426	2406
Cass	4700	5234	4180	4637
Clark	3706	4085	2633	3619
Clay	3766	4204	2999	3721
Clinton	3626	3680	3347	3281
Crawford	1403	1539	1071	1248
Daviess	3424	3253	3124	3065
Dearborn	2520	3365	1915	2826
Decatur	2838	2564	2637	2391
De Kalb	2991	3684	2622	3228
Delaware	7014	5725	5213	4794
Dubois	1397	3344	1138	2941
Elkhart	6245	5697	5536	5339
Fayette	2394	1700	2120	1698
Floyd	3431	4064	2648	3446
Fountain	2894	2846	2611	2645
Franklin	1670	2616	1396	2256
Fulton	2426	2350	2081	2085
Gibson	3753	3656	3396	3445
Grant	7181	5819	5991	5094
Greene	4145	4172	3724	3563
Hamilton	4421	2947	3559	2534
Hancock	2472	3040	2068	2653
Harrison	2419	2646	1946	2217
Hendricks	3231	2571	2860	2279
Henry	4558	3197	3513	2568
Howard	4423	3497	3707	2650
Huntington	3973	3712	3514	3480
Jackson	2631	3783	1856	2832
Jasper	1939	1495	1566	1249
Jay	3256	3370	2977	3215
Jefferson	2995	2708	2504	2354
Jennings	2100	1871	1784	1773
Johnson	2519	3268	2388	2607
Knox	4247	5116	3698	4164
Kosciusko	4377	3362	3860	2970
La Grange	2357	1414	1730	1051
Lake	9499	5502	7854	6120
La Porte	5824	5680	4806	5295
Lawrence	3884	3118	3000	2472
Madison	7481	8296	5935	7422
Marion	34351	34078	26872	30492
Marshall	2947	3287	2670	3053
Martin	1667	1733	1428	1637
Miami	3820	4176	3171	3549
Monroe	3051	2780	2604	2318
Montgomery	4427	4227	3754	4034
Morgan	3074	2789	2746	2687
Newton	1645	1190	1376	1188
Noble	3507	3289	3050	2976
Ohio	619	622	628	681
Orange	2433	1961	2039	2002
Owen	1726	2023	1622	1826
Parke	3026	2707	2553	2223
Perry	1903	2356	1656	2138
Pike	2357	2360	2092	2098
Porter	2940	1789	2369	1528
Posey	2444	3084	1765	2579
Pulaski	1561	1832	1306	1384
Putnam	2626	3131	2251	2799
Randolph	4792	2600	3821	2260
Ripley	2660	2749	2407	2638
Rush	3102	2544	2743	2436
Scott	979	1243	837	1057
Shelby	3529	4035	2916	3823
Spencer	2920	2602	2659	2673
Starke	1521	1305	1336	1281
Steuben	2704	1453	2299	1337
St. Joseph	11222	8562	8236	7959
Sullivan	2942	4657	2382	3560
Switzerland	1444	1537	1434	1445
Tippecanoe	6164	4984	5410	4502
Tipton	2395	2556	2144	2391
Union	1066	808	930	772
Vanderburg	9116	8033	7286	7919
Vermilion	2568	1844	2031	1971
Vigo	10223	10685	6599	9346
Wabash	4091	3116	3512	2657
Warren	2092	1045	1638	786
Warrick	2839	2782	2345	2489
Washington	1976	2573	1670	2224
Wayne	6731	4503	5182	3674
Wells	2185	3345	1751	2676
White	2423	2326	2331	2073
Whitely	2302	2493	2017	2342
Totals	348993	338262	287568	299735
Plurality	10731			12167
Scattering	33871		39630	
Whole vote	721126		626833	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 13,476; Chafin, Pro., 18,045; Preston, Soc. Lab., 643; Watson, Pop., 1,193; Hisgen, Ind., 514.

The scattering vote for Secretary of State in 1910 was: George W. Hitz, Pro., 17,024; Sherman Jones, Soc., 19,632; Oliver P. Stoner, Soc. Lab., 2,974.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Auditor—John E. Reed, R., 282,984; William H. O'Brien, D., 295,243; J. O. Morrison, Pro., 16,413; Russell Wyttenbach, Soc., 19,013; Grover Mundy, Soc. Lab., 2,861.

Treasurer—Jonce Monyhan, R., 282,685; William H. Vollmer, D., 249,639; S. N. Thompson, Pro., 16,436; William F. Jackman, Soc., 19,057; Carl L. Olsen, Soc. Lab., 2,774.

Attorney General—Finley P. Mount, R., 282,173; Thomas H. Honan, D., 295,039; Charles F. Holler, Pro., 16,432; Lamont Jones, Soc., 18,995; Ira J. Baker, Soc. Lab., 2,805.

Clerk Supreme Court—Edw. W. Fitzpatrick, R., 282,495; J. Fred France, D., 294,668; Emery A. Richardson, Pro., 16,-

392; Charles Arbogast, Soc., 18,976; Gustav A. Dreyer, Soc. Lab., 2,797.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Samuel C. Farrell, R., 282,134; Charles A. Greathouse, D., 294,763; Walter S. Smith, Pro., 16,387; Janet Fenimore, Soc., 19,048; Alma Kirkham, Soc. Lab., 2,806.

Chief Bureau Statistics—J. L. Peetz, R., 282,659; Thomas W. Brolley, D., 294,108; Albert Stanley, Pro., 16,404; J. C. Mitchell, Soc., 19,036; Frank Helbeich, Soc. Lab., 2,735.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley, R., 282,735; Edward Barrett, D., 284,304; Charles Hill, Pro., 16,340; Charles A. Pryor, Soc., 19,003; Joseph W. Ruminer, Soc. Lab., 2,761.

Judge Supreme Court, 2d District—Oscar H. Montgomery, R., 281,652; Douglas Morris, D., 295,028; John H. Parker, Pro., 17,465; James E. Chenoweth, Soc., 18,969.

Judge Supreme Court, 3d District—Robert M. Miller, R., 282,472; Charles E. Cox, D., 294,232; Benjamin F. Watson, Pro., 16,439; John F. Essex, Soc., 18,825.

Judge Appellate Court, 1st District—Cassius C. Hadley, R., 282,068; M. B. Hottel, D., 294,392; William H. Hill, Pro., 16,374; Noble Van Meter, Soc., 18,895.

Judge Appellate Court, 1st District—Ward H. Watson, R., 282,054; Edward W. Felt, D., 294,183; Abraham Cole, Pro., 16,336; John A. Cooper, Soc., 18,955.

Judge Appellate Court, 2d District—Joseph M. Rabb, R., 281,855; Andrew A. Adams, D., 294,273; Isaac J. Pollard, Pro., 16,329; James J. Lash, Soc., 19,047.

Judge Appellate Court, 2d District—Daniel W. Comstock, R., 281,751; M. V. Lairy, D., 293,897; Sanson J. North, Pro., 16,345; Bruce Calvert, Soc., 18,994.

Judge Appellate Court, 2d District—Harry B. Tuthill, R., 281,664; Joseph G. Ibach, D., 294,154; Robert S. Denny, Pro., 16,207; Clarence O. Wood, Soc., 18,913.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick; population (1900), 189,423—Frank B. Posey, R., 18,606; John W. Boehne, D., 22,420; W. V. Harrell, Pro., 853; Robert Bishop, Soc., 1,027. Boehne's plurality, 3,814.

2. Counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Owen and Sullivan; population (1900), 193,657—Oscar E. Bland, R., 21,419; William A. Cullop, D., 22,960; Elijah Eddington, Pro., 700; Z. M. Gaston, Soc., 2,322. Cullop's plurality, 1,541.

3. Counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Harrison, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington; population (1900), 180,836—H. C. Poindexter, R., 14,969; William E. Cox, D., 21,670; W. B. Lewis, Pro., 419; A. J. Wells, Soc., 78. Cox's plurality, 6,701.

4. Counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland; population (1900), 178,486—John H. Hamman, R., 17,921; Lincoln Dixon, D., 22,001; J. A. Kinnick, Pro., 750; R. C. Farnsaid, Soc., 253. Dixon's plurality, 4,080.

5. Counties of Clay, Hendricks, Morgan, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo; population (1900), 197,799—Frank C. Tilley, R., 21,267; Ralph W. Moss, D., 25,911; E. R. Walter, Pro., 828; James O'Neal, Soc., 2,103. Moss's plurality, 4,650.

6. Counties of Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne; population (1900), 186,035—William O. Barnard, R., 22,242; Finley H. Gray, D., 23,740; Aaron Worth, Pro., 1,461; W. L. Parkins, Soc., 1,057. Gray's plurality, 1,498.

7. County of Marion; population (1900), 197,227—Linton A. Cox, R., 26,968; Charles A. Korbly, D., 30,330; J. A. Lewis, Pro., 719; C. L. E. Ott, Soc., 2,295. Korbly's plurality, 3,362.

8. Counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells; population (1900), 221,246—Rollin Warner, R., 19,309; John A. M. Adair, D., 25,455; C. C. Ayers, Pro., 1,429; O. G. Overcastle, Soc., 2,910. Adair's plurality, 6,146.

9. Counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton; population (1900), 202,915—Edward A. Neal, R., 23,841; Martin A. Morrison, D., 24,434; W. L. Northam, Pro., 1,343; R. A. Wason, Soc., 1,326. Morrison's plurality, 593.

10. Counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Laporte, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White; population (1900), 202,484—Edgar D. Crumpacker, R., 27,722; John B. Peterson, D., 25,692; C. H. Tuesbury, Pro., 647; J. E. Fulton, Soc., 1,055. Crumpacker's plurality, 2,030.

11. Counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami and Wabash; population (1900), 191,931—John L. Thompson, R., 21,282; George W. Rauch, D., 22,528; Charles Baldwin, Pro., 1,860; N. G. Marlott, Soc., 1,551. Rauch's plurality, 1,246.

12. Counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley; population (1900), 174,345—Owen N. Heaton, R., 17,937; Cyrus Cline, D., 19,745; Beneville Sawyer, Pro., 1,048; J. S. Brunskill, Soc., 830. Cline's plurality, 1,817.

13. Counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall, Pulaski, St. Joseph and Starke; population (1900), 200,078—John L. Moorman, R., 24,153; Henry A. Barnhart, 25,253; J. L. Scheuerman, Pro., 1,359; I. T. Kahn, Soc., 1,650. Barnhart's plurality, 1,100.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	20	40	60
Democrats	30	60	90
Dem. majorities...	10	20	30

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	336,063	309,584
1900, Governor	331,532	308,370
1902, Secretary of State.	298,819	263,555
1904, President	368,289	274,345
1904, Governor	359,362	274,998
1906, Secretary of State.	294,351	263,526
1908, President	348,993	338,262
1908, Governor	334,040	348,849

IOWA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. 1908		GOVERNOR. 1910	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Taft.....	Bryan.....	B. F. Carroll.	Claude Porter..
Adair	2185	1322	1738	1279
Adams ...	1595	1325	1374	1262
Allamakee.	2521	1725	2176	1084

Counties.	PRESIDENT. 1908		GOVERNOR. 1910	
	Rep. Taft	Dem. Bryan	Rep. B. F. Carroll	Dem. Claude Porter
Appanoose	3161	2167	2386	2532
Audubon	1701	1050	1392	989
Benton	3180	2418	2303	2337
Black H'k	5437	3127	3746	3148
Boone	3368	1950	2411	1754
Bremer	1656	1925	1407	1934
Buchanan	2552	1889	2112	1764
Buena V'ta	2337	1045	1680	838
Butler	2467	994	1785	968
Calhoun	2353	1152	1675	1172
Carroll	1865	2510	1259	2491
Cass	2799	1655	2259	1589
Cedar	2455	1986	1973	1979
Cerro G'do	2990	1520	2081	1364
Cherokee	2300	1084	1382	1009
Chickasaw	1571	1877	1431	1864
Clarke	1624	1134	1356	1004
Clay	1921	778	1498	718
Clayton	2773	3026	2152	2906
Clinton	4836	4821	3402	4642
Crawford	2169	2322	1611	2436
Dallas	3132	1871	2526	1470
Davis	1484	1749	1529	1527
Decatur	2149	1809	1889	1672
Delaware	2396	1471	1948	1398
Des Moines	4153	3971	2761	3798
Dickinson	1109	503	1006	512
Dubuque	4708	6645	2240	6616
Emmet	1401	522	1296	459
Fayette	3369	2281	2725	2208
Floyd	2462	1250	1716	890
Franklin	2154	737	1340	841
Fremont	1949	1979	1680	1677
Greene	2574	1152	1770	1011
Grundy	1861	1105	1322	1276
Guthrie	2560	1532	2047	1440
Hamilton	2765	1145	1584	992
Hancock	1751	894	1221	681
Hardin	3123	1187	1612	1371
Harrison	2914	2425	2409	2013
Henry	2653	1606	2044	1461
Howard	1530	1408	1311	1266
Humboldt	1818	587	1307	613
Ida	1363	1181	1214	1169
Iowa	2230	1907	1712	2089
Jackson	2542	2545	2032	2331
Jasper	3543	2889	2607	2469
Jefferson	2271	1439	1819	1309
Johnson	2758	3314	2200	3014
Jones	2453	2176	2032	2071
Keokuk	2728	2459	2535	2376
Kossuth	2612	1826	1831	1715
Lee	4262	4706	3121	4227
Linn	6938	5493	4420	4439
Louisa	2025	978	1709	872
Lucas	1757	1267	1504	1012
Lyon	1650	1064	1362	1198
Madison	2425	1404	1979	1249
Mahaska	3326	3035	3240	2712
Marion	2625	2739	2279	2323
Marshall	3887	1941	1917	2266
Mills	1959	1522	1664	1337
Mitchell	1932	988	1489	856
Monona	1977	1732	1758	1490
Monroe	2686	1979	2403	1693
Montgom'y	2553	1282	2080	1070
Muscatine	3525	3038	2867	3112
O'Brien	1912	1326	1650	1512
Osceola	1000	777	853	762
Page	3141	1726	2640	1377
Palo Alto	1639	1340	1347	1260
Plymouth	2622	2168	2008	2122
Pocahontas	1857	1315	1436	1177
Polk	12555	7924	6877	7414
Pottaw'mie	6137	5520	4840	4755
Poweshiek	2794	1661	2298	1535
Ringgold	1940	1092	1530	934
Sac	2366	1230	1461	993
Scott	6845	5845	3862	6487
Shelby	1973	1935	1753	1919
Sioux	2697	1891	2298	1493
Story	3790	1195	2653	1086
Tama	2774	2550	2281	2574
Taylor	2460	1585	2087	1310
Union	2207	1843	1774	1678
Van Buren	2133	1730	1875	1492
Wapello	4541	3724	3608	3443
Warren	2589	1645	2229	1297
Wash'gton	2631	2119	2197	1875
Wayne	2092	1756	1810	1742
Webster	3658	2374	2600	2356
Winnebago	1710	489	1190	439
Winnesh'k	2767	2008	2530	2019
Woodbury	6587	5222	3724	3880
Worth	1433	449	1218	381
Wright	2498	866	1391	776
Totals	275210	200771	205666	187287
Plurality	74439		18379	
Scattering	19789		19912	
Whole vote	494770		412865	

The figures for Governor are unofficial, as the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor is not to be canvassed until January, 1911.

The scattering vote in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 8,287; Chafin, Pro., 9,837; Watson, Pop., 261; Hisgen, Ind., 404.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: A. MacEachron, Pro., 10,212; J. M. Work, Soc., 9,700.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Geo. W. Clarke, R., elected.

Secretary of State—W. C. Hayward, R., 211,708; A. J. Anders, D., 157,721; Byron E. Youtz, Pro., 10,192; Lee W. Lang, Soc., 9,400. Hayward's plurality, 53,987.

Auditor—J. L. Bleakley, R., 210,792; J. W. Blake, D., 158,208; W. P. Sopher, Pro., 8,596; Fred Jensen, Soc., 9,467. Bleakley's plurality, 52,584.

Treasurer—W. W. Morrow, R., 209,418; James V. Curran, D., 159,038; P. Knutson, Pro., 8,634; John Kent, Soc., 9,398. Morrow's plurality, 50,380.

Attorney General—George Cosson, R., 204,951; C. E. Walters, D., 165,533; T. F. Willis, Soc., 9,359. Cosson's plurality, 39,418.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. M. Deyoe, R., 208,213; H. A. Mitchell, D., 158,062; B. W. Ayres, Pro., 8,228; Emil R. Nolte, Soc., 9,109. Deyoe's plurality, 50,151.

Railway Commissioners—David J. Palmer, R., 202,496; Clifford Thorne, R., 201,896; Walter H. Dewey, D., 161,072; Nixon P. Jones, D., 151,617; H. R. Bradshaw, Pro., 7,896; Charles E. Sin-

clair, Pro., 7,366; Pearl J. Philabaum, Soc., 9,139; Bert Vilas, Soc., 8,801. Palmer's plurality, 41,334; Thorne's plurality, 40,824.

Judges of the Supreme Court—H. E. Deemer, R., 208,942; William D. Evans, R., 204,509; A. Van Wagenern, D., 155,-314; P. B. Wolfe, D., 153,542; H. F Johns, Pro., 8,725; William Orr, Pro., 8,024; C. E. Cohoon, Soc., 9,389; W. H. Lyon, Soc., 9,216. Deemer's plurality, 53,628; Evans's plurality, 48,195.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Burgess W. Garrett, R., 208,137; Robert Van Boskirk, D., 156,044; W. A. Piper, Pro., 8,086; George H. Schuett, Soc., 9,346. Garrett's plurality, 52,093.

Reporter of the Supreme Court—Wendall W. Cornwall, R., 207,542; George Harnagel, D., 154,894; Anna M. Edwarthy, Pro., 8,258; Emma W. Popejoy, Soc., 9,337. Cornwall's plurality, 52,648.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington—Population (1905), 159,267. Charles A. Kennedy, R., 15,602; J. A. S. Pollard, D., 13,427; E. J. Starr, Pro., 471; William Strauss, Soc., 558. Kennedy's plurality, 2,175.

2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott—Population (1905), 192,745. Charles Grilk, R., 16,971; I. S. Pepper, D., 19,-815; John Bernet, Pro., 211; George C. Cook, Soc., 1,507. Pepper's plurality, 2,844.

3. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright—Population (1905), 223,672. Charles E. Pickett, R., 19,324; John D. Dennison, D., 15,572; Luther M. Hawver, Waterloo, Iowa, Soc., 704. Pickett's plurality, 3,752.

4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth—Population (1905), 189,194. G. N. Haugen, R., 16,928; D. D. Murphy, D., 16,708; F. E. Macha, Soc., 288. Haugen's plurality, 220.

5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama—Population (1905), 185,667. J. W. Good, R., 15,147; S. C. Huber, D., 12,124; Frank Swearingen, Pro., 501; W. B. Gaulding, Soc., 552. Good's plurality, 3,023.

6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello—Population (1905), 175,880. N. E. Kendall, R., 17,335; D. W. Hamilton, D., 15,914; F. A. Barrett, Pro., 583; W. C. Minnick, Soc., 1,062. Kendall's plurality, 1,421.

7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren—Population (1905), 204,034. S. F. Prouty, R., 17,722; Clint Price, D., 14,597; William L. Wilson, Soc., 1,138. Prouty's plurality, 3,125.

8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne—Population (1905), 191,091. H. M. Towner, R., 19,548; Frank Q. Stuart, D., 15,-565; S. D. Mercer, Soc., 509. Towner's plurality, 3,983.

9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby—Population (1905), 191,082. Walton I. Smith, R., 18,763; W. F. Cleveland, D., 16,916; Alden O. Mudge, Soc., 429. Smith's plurality, 1,847.

10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago—Population (1905), 253,350. Frank P. Woods, R., 26,927; Edwin Anderson, Soc., 845. Woods's plurality, 26,082.

11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury—Population (1905), 245,-011. Elbert H. Hubbard, R., 22,199; M. M. Whiting, D., 14,377; John C. Smith, Soc., 495. Hubbard's plurality, 7,822.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans ...	34	71	105
Democrats	16	37	53
Rep. majorities.	18	34	52

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	307,808	209,265
1901, Governor.....	226,848	143,715
1902, Secretary of State..	229,219	150,012
1903, Governor.....	238,798	159,708
1904, President.....	307,907	149,141
1906, Governor.....	216,068	196,145
1908, President.....	275,210	200,771
1908, Governor.....	257,219	196,969

KANSAS.

Counties.	PRESID'T. —1908—		GOVERNOR. —1910—	
	Rep. Taft...	Dem. Bryan..	Rep. W. R. Stubbs.	Dem. Geo. H. Hodges.
Allen	3283	2579	2107	1755
Anderson ...	1722	1512	1633	1340
Atchison ...	3244	2593	1914	2530
Barber	1097	864	1095	897
Barton	1729	2004	1478	2008
Bourbon	2695	2686	2348	1845
Brown	2778	2044	2381	1435
Butler	3049	2290	2276	2215
Chase	1021	834	937	782
Chautauqua..	1689	958	1266	833
Cherokee ...	3893	3819	2668	3292
Cheyenne ...	486	339	488	267
Clark	386	350	476	350
Clay	1858	1495	1544	1281
Cloud	2170	1663	1674	1671
Coffey	2094	1729	1679	1455
Comanche ..	392	245	482	202
Cowley	3578	2995	3022	1925
Crawford ...	5152	4230	3281	4020
Decatur	898	1250	745	974
Dickinson ...	2886	2282	2005	2135
Doniphan ...	2307	1113	2006	919
Douglas	3279	2010	2540	1733
Edwards	773	704	839	703
Elk	1454	1187	1170	1134
Ellis	768	1421	743	1379
Ellsworth ...	1213	1039	895	1191
Finney	1000	551	977	475
Ford	1333	1089	1419	1150
Franklin	2658	2155	2422	1624
Geary	1257	1033	867	1063
Gove	632	456	655	369

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan..	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. W. R. Stubbs.	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Geo. H. Hodges.
Graham	911	723	1005	739
Grant	178	133	207	87
Gray	372	338	387	266
Greeley	206	89	264	42
Greenwood	2370	1545	1797	1630
Hamilton	415	275	505	255
Harper	1490	1404	1536	1063
Harvey	2305	1475	1578	1736
Haskell	172	139	133	110
Hodgeman	411	290	425	284
Jackson	2201	1494	1731	1276
Jefferson	2270	1720	1713	1692
Jewell	2410	1932	2320	1699
Johnson	2313	2091	1790	2364
Kearney	435	304	446	280
Kingman	1442	1479	1397	1287
Kiowa	699	409	733	375
Labette	3367	2783	2470	2454
Lane	357	271	363	208
Leavenworth	4846	3818	2514	5343
Lincoln	1218	1117	1196	954
Linn	1950	1657	1683	1300
Logan	524	308	649	231
Lyon	2973	2562	2578	2220
Marion	2546	1747	1975	1766
Marshall	3296	2514	2551	2489
McPherson	2708	1905	2345	1529
Meade	560	386	630	330
Miami	2475	2256	1776	2292
Mitchell	1765	1570	1554	1404
Montgomery	5166	4030	4019	3056
Morris	1788	1273	1482	1165
Morton	154	140	183	114
Nemaha	2394	2182	2294	1806
Neosho	2929	2386	2098	2387
Ness	635	461	722	394
Norton	1448	1337	1178	1046
Osage	2671	2288	2295	1994
Osborne	1665	1132	1500	921
Ottawa	1444	1265	1354	1052
Pawnee	1000	961	1061	923
Phillips	1762	1490	1498	1382
Pottawatomie	2650	1680	1911	1936
Pratt	1193	1027	1226	1004
Rawlins	719	732	695	622
Reno	4092	3381	3299	3440
Republic	2156	1905	1915	1767
Rice	1832	1407	1860	1197
Riley	2276	1289	1952	1113
Rooks	1280	1003	1265	846
Rush	764	894	843	785
Russell	1360	976	1242	1041
Saline	2297	2134	1989	2180
Scott	324	294	392	202
Sedgwick	6756	6049	5610	5029
Seward	427	413	523	330
Shawnee	7554	5585	5095	5489
Sheridan	639	631	639	478
Sherman	439	508	563	338
Smith	1843	1593	1613	1503
Stafford	1334	1135	1346	960
Stanton	180	107	194	96
Stevens	258	215	407	184
Sumner	3235	2772	2505	2439
Thomas	569	630	528	508
Trego	617	458	662	490
Wabaunsee	1849	1163	1323	1483
Wallace	350	206	446	169
Washington	2711	1904	1959	1688
Wichita	233	173	230	143
Wilson	2428	1777	1858	1369
Woodson	1252	1047	1125	939
Wyandotte	8684	8923	7065	7309
Totals	197216	161209	162181	146014
Plurality	36007		16167	
Scattering	17521		17756	
Whole vote	375946		325951	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 12,420; Chafin, Pro., 5,033; Hisgen, Ind., 68.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: S. M. Stallard, Soc., 15,384; William Cady, Pro., 2,372.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—R. J. Hopkins, R., 165,016; Lot Ravenscraft, D., 129,888; C. R. D. S. Oakford, Soc., 16,238; Ray Heritage, Pro., 2,751. Hopkins's plurality, 35,128.

Secretary of State—C. S. Sessions, R., 165,297; R. L. Taylor, D., 127,445; V. V. Oakford, Soc., 16,383; M. C. Platz, Pro., 2,883. Sessions's plurality, 37,852.

Auditor—W. E. Davis, R., 167,130; J. G. Miller, D., 125,978; T. H. McGill, Soc., 16,442; T. W. Britenshaw, Pro., 2,857. Davis's plurality, 41,152.

Treasurer—Mark Tulley, R., 167,715; M. B. Dreiling, D., 124,992; M. J. Wells, Soc., 16,571; O. A. Herbert, Pro., 2,888. Tulley's plurality, 42,723.

Attorney General—J. S. Dawson, R., 166,349; T. F. Morrison, D., 127,357; D. E. Crossley, Soc., 16,425; A. G. Drake, Pro., 2,888. Dawson's plurality, 38,992.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. T. Fairchild, R., 166,227; D. M. Bowen, D., 127,542; Terence Vincent, Soc., 16,466; S. W. Bond, Pro., 2,803. Fairchild's plurality, 38,685.

Superintendent of Insurance—I. S. Lewis, R., 165,992; Northrop Moore, D., 124,615; J. H. Lee, Soc., 16,519; D. L. Timbers, Pro., 2,829. Lewis's plurality, 41,377.

State Printer—W. C. Austin, R., 165,504; E. F. Hudson, D., 126,015; O. L. Rice, Soc., 16,499; C. B. Jones, Pro., 2,863. Autin's plurality, 39,489.

Railroad Commissioner—George Plumb, R., 163,681; J. T. White, R., 158,158; F. J. Ryan, R., 160,933; Taylor Riddle, D., 122,100; J. D. Fugate, D., 125,104; T. E. Walsh, D., 123,100; R. W. Burnside, Soc., 16,600; A. S. McAllister, Soc., 16,194; J. B. Huffman, Soc., 16,259; B. F. Hester, Pro., 2,677; M. R. Beckteli, Pro., 2,807; J. K. Mayberry, Pro., 2,650. Plumbs's plurality, 40,577; White's plurality, 33,054; Ryan's plurality, 35,829.

Justices of the Supreme Court—Silas Porter, R., 165,534; J. S. West, R., 157,625; C. W. F. Dassler, D., 124,096; Humbert Riddle, D., 120,204; J. L. Jackson, Soc., 16,994; J. W. Puckett, Soc., 16,265. Porter's plurality, 41,438; West's plurality, 33,529.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee; population (1905), 216,706—D. R. Anthony, jr., R., 21,852; J. B. Chapman, D., 7,486; E. B. Keck, Soc., 878. Anthony's plurality, 14,366.

2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte; population (1905), 276,900—A. C. Mitchell, R., 23,282; John Caldwell, D., 19,852; Kate Richards O'Hare, Soc., 2,272; C. H. Smith, Pro., 324. Mitchell's plurality, 3,430.

3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson; population (1905), 284,537—Philip P. Campbell, R., 20,771; Jeremiah D. Botkin, D., 19,943; W. P. Talbot, Pro., 231; C. S. Bendure, Soc., 5,748. Campbell's plurality, 828.

4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson; population (1905), 157,842—Fred S. Jackson, R., 17,111; Henderson S. Martin, D., 14,051; E. C. Lindley, Soc., 24. Jackson's plurality, 3,060.

5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington; population (1905), 174,717—Rollin R. Rees, R., 17,680; G. T. Helvering, D., 15,775; Jesse R. Johnson, Soc., 1,028. Rees's plurality, 1,905.

6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace; population (1905), 199,409—I. D. Young, R., 21,020; Frank S. Rockfeller, D., 18,985; D. W. Stoner, Soc., 1,270. Young's plurality, 1,035.

7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens and Wichita; population (1905), 198,104—E. H. Madison, R., 24,925; George A. Neeley, D., 20,133; E. H. H. Gates, Soc., 1,915; Madison's plurality, 4,792.

8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner; population (1905), 143,116—Victor Murdock, R., 16,239; George Burnett, Soc., 2,354. Murdock's plurality, 13,885.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	35	71	106
Democrats	5	53	58
Independents	—	1	1
Rep. majorities	30	17	47

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	185,955	162,691
1900, Governor	181,978	164,803
1902, Governor	157,506	118,348
1904, President	210,893	84,800
1904, Governor	186,731	116,091
1906, Governor	**152,147**	**150,024**
1908, President	197,216	161,209
1908, Governor	196,692	162,385

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Adair	1652	1327	1872	1429
Allen	1768	1379	1922	1402
Anderson	959	1429	1040	1477
Ballard	556	1598	706	2117
Barren	2073	3051	2308	3145
Bath	1342	1503	1471	1754
Bell	1764	528	2815	925
Boone	578	2013	631	2041
Bourbon	2147	2586	2312	2508
Boyd	2544	1716	2894	1950
Boyle	1366	1646	1485	1787
Bracken	1165	1596	1100	1510
Breathitt	829	1537	1620	1567
Breckinridge	2353	2066	2603	2090
Bullitt	593	1284	726	1409
Butler	2298	951	2328	1012
Caldwell	1413	1227	1517	1541
Calloway	824	2466	808	3024
Campbell	5759	4562	7025	6813
Carlisle	468	1428	482	1625
Carroll	546	1596	546	1514
Carter	2419	1442	2620	1595
Casey	1595	1133	1878	1191
Christian	3870	2681	4618	3120
Clark	1683	2442	1859	2525
Clay	1685	532	1991	691
Clinton	948	305	1082	330
Crittenden	1690	1207	1714	1309
Cumberland	1001	561	1172	605
Daviess	3381	4754	3922	5218
Edmondson	1172	760	1291	858
Elliott	594	1143	618	1159
Estill	1280	850	1503	996
Fayette	3947	5119	4748	5247
Fleming	1707	1712	1984	2057
Floyd	1201	1580	1557	1601
Franklin	1449	2941	1632	3233
Fulton	561	1560	636	1705
Gallatin	334	941	321	958
Garrard	1351	1176	1578	1259
Grant	1148	1651	1099	1654
Graves	1615	4935	1744	4952
Grayson	2179	1683	2360	1864
Green	1201	1071	1337	1167
Greenup	2005	1112	2142	1441
Hancock	997	846	1052	868
Hardin	1671	2714	1913	3010
Harlan	1446	286	1392	252
Harrison	1538	2688	1571	2797
Hart	1794	1658	1950	1766
Henderson	2300	3448	2528	3735
Henry	1434	2137	1358	2253
Hickman	702	1680	658	1890
Hopkins	2826	3125	3315	3721
Jackson	1606	216	1851	232
Jefferson	21664	22781	27180	26186
Jessamine	1247	1466	1271	1574
Johnson	1925	886	2336	1004
Kenton	6306	5760	6431	8683
Knott	483	1092	576	1110
Knox	2240	711	2788	867
Larue	863	1321	1029	1337
Laurel	2152	1050	2594	1165
Lawrence	2014	1752	2098	1878
Lee	879	527	1171	783
Leslie	953	71	1399	95
Letcher	960	405	1158	476
Lewis	2374	1286	2549	1268
Lincoln	1648	1713	1851	1994
Livingston	838	1259	997	1183

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt.	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft.	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan.
Logan	2250	2696	2326	3114
Lyon	678	838	759	1001
Madison	2774	2891	3191	3065
Magoffin	1404	1000	1645	1005
Marion	1191	1857	3121	2093
Marshall	920	1587	1217	1852
Martin	900	188	1042	240
Mason	2029	2792	2136	2675
McCracken	2413	2832	2966	4127
McLean	1163	1336	1319	1430
Meade	834	1245	863	1295
Menefee	450	719	451	833
Mercer	1494	1703	1567	1747
Metcalfe	1115	1011	1311	968
Monroe	1644	779	1861	770
Montgomery	1266	1488	1305	1549
Morgan	1119	1807	1400	2013
Muhlenberg	2476	1954	3063	2740
Nelson	1263	2160	1436	2452
Nicholas	1067	1741	1085	1723
Ohio	3063	2519	3337	2785
Oldham	452	882	625	1259
Owen	827	2932	735	2732
Owsley	1100	224	1240	224
Pendleton	1246	1421	1177	1543
Perry	979	431	1274	524
Pike	2486	1935	3467	2208
Powell	647	738	699	739
Pulaski	3713	1870	4483	2460
Robertson	409	709	398	688
Rockcastle	1624	848	1816	962
Rowan	844	661	1017	757
Russell	1079	671	1255	739
Scott	1713	2374	1794	2476
Shelby	1638	2657	1823	2742
Simpson	863	1540	913	1714
Spencer	529	1024	563	1175
Taylor	1092	1147	1218	1294
Todd	1589	1671	1555	1908
Trigg	1285	1170	1351	1680
Trimble	360	1275	344	1322
Union	1071	2533	1312	2781
Warren	2737	3484	2929	3742
Washington	1448	1482	1515	1615
Wayne	1577	1202	1936	1436
Webster	1453	2134	1828	2491
Whitley	3174	658	4023	1111
Wolfe	676	1114	818	1101
Woodford	1280	1620	1369	1690
Totals	205277	217170	235711	244092
Plurality		11893		8381
Scattering	13318		11009	
Whole vote	435765		490712	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 4,185; Chafin, Pro., 5,887; Preston, Soc. Lab., 404; Watson, Pop., 333; Hisgen, Ind., 200.

The scattering vote in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 6,609; Debs, Soc., 3,602; Corregan, Soc. Lab., 596; Watson, Pop., 2,511.

Vote on State Ticket, 1907.

Governor—Augustus E. Willson, R., 214,481; S. W. Hager, D., 196,428; L. L. Picket, Pro., 6,352; Claude Andrews, Soc., 1,499; J. H. Arnold, Soc. Labor, 381. Willson's plurality, 18,233.

Lieutenant Governor—William E. Cox, R., 208,428; South Trimble, D., 193,407; P. H. Fields, Pro., 5,717; Lucien V. Rule, Soc., 1,518; James Doyle, Soc. Lab., 353. Cox's plurality, 15,021.

Attorney General—James Breathitt, R., 206,867; J. K. Hendrick, D., 194,658; Wayne Cooper, Pro., 5,724; F. E. Leeds, Soc., 1,464; L. Kleinhaus, Soc. Lab., 346. Breathitt's plurality, 12,209.

Auditor—Frank P. James, R., 206,920; H. M. Bosworth, D., 193,839; O. T. Wallace, Pro., 5,738; Daniel C. Kisner, Soc., 1,478; Emil Guth, Soc. Lab., 334. James's plurality, 13,081.

Treasurer—Edwin Farley, R., 206,811; Ruby Laffoon, D., 193,540; J. P. Easley, Pro., 5,605; Henry Parton, Soc., 1,409; James O'Hearn, Soc. Lab., 348. Farley's plurality, 13,271.

Secretary of State—Ben L. Bruner, R., 206,600; Hubert Vreeland, D., 193,228; C. A. Singer, Pro., 5,691; W. Laufensick, Soc., 1,455; Albert Schmutz, Soc. Lab., 348. Bruner's plurality, 13,432.

Superintendent Public Instruction—John G. Crabbo, R., 206,875; M. O. Winfrey, D., 193,182; B. F. Haynes, Pro., 5,658; J. Pocock, Soc., 1,545; L. Fleischner, Soc. Lab., 351. Crabbo's plurality, 13,693.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Merrill C. Barkin, R., 206,543; J. W. Newman, D., 193,521; A. W. Carpenter, Pro., 5,690; Dallas Lamb, Soc., 1,471; H. Ulrich, Soc. Lab., 344. Rankin's plurality, 13,022.

Clerk of Court of Appeals—Napier Adams, R., 206,469; J. B. Chenault, D., 193,671; H. C. Kundert, Soc., 2,148. Adams's plurality, 12,798.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, McCracken, Marshall and Trigg; population (1900), 201,956—Ollie M. James, D., 11,574; C. L. Barney, Soc., 1,389. James's plurality, 10,185.

2. Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster; population (1900), 203,316—A. O. Stanley, D., 12,010; R. J. Salmon, R., 6,972; Nicholas Royster, Soc., 417. Stanley's plurality, 5,138.

3. Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmondson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren; population (1900), 179,518. R. Y. Thomas, jr., D., 16,062; W. H. Jones, R., 14,850; W. L. Cassady, Pro., 373. Thomas's plurality, 1,213.

4. Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington; population (1900), 210,314—Ben Johnson, D., 18,213; D. W. Gaddie, R., 11,952; E. G. Austin, Soc., 624. Johnson's plurality, 6,311.

5. County of Jefferson; population (1900), 232,549—Swager Sherley, D., 21,437; J. Wheeler McGee, R., 17,376; J. B. Stroud, Pro., 422; Herman F. Young, Soc., 1,085; James H. Arnold, Soc. Lab., 212. Sherley's plurality, 4,061.

6. Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble; population (1900), 179,430—Arthur B. Rouse, D., 15,454; Charles W. Nagel, R., 11,007; Walter Lauferseik, Soc., 1,337. Rouse's plurality, 4,447.

7. Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford; population (1900), 151,453—J.

C. Cantrill, D., 13,858; M. C. Rankin, R., 10,877. Cantrill's plurality, 2,981.

8. Counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby and Spencer; population (1900), 143,089—Harvey Helm, D., 12,412; Hugh Miller, R., 9,385. Helm's plurality, 3,027.

9. Counties of Bath, Boyd, Bracken, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson and Rowan; population (1900), 200,064—W. J. Fields, D., 19,350; Joseph B. Bennett, R., 18,737. Fields's plurality, 613.

10. Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Powell and Wolfe; population (1900), 187,169—A. Floyd Byrd, D., 18,766; John W. Langley, R., 20,664. Langley's plurality, 1,898.

11. Counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Monroe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne and Whitley; population (1900), 258,316—Elza Bertrand, D., 16,357; Caleb Powers, R., 25,622; S. V. Brents, Soc., 387. Powers's plurality, 9,2[illegible]5.

Legislature of 1910-'11.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	12	28	40
Democrats	26	72	98
Dem. majorities..	14	44	58

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	226,801	234,899
1900, Governor	229,460	232,998
1903, Governor	202,764	229,014
1904, President	205,277	217,170
1907, Governor	214,481	196,428
1908, President	235,711	244,092

LOUISIANA.

Parishes.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Acadia	133	626	214	1017
Ascension ..	175	510	107	551
Assumption .	160	592	198	511
Avoyelles ...	37	1054	50	1240
Bienville	44	836	65	926
Bossier	10	475	8	470
Caddo	47	1592	125	1733
Calcasieu ...	401	1104	683	1975
Caldwell	16	199	21	314
Cameron	15	182	15	660
Catahoula ..	124	514	88	660
Claiborne ...	16	710	38	874
Concordia ...	2	209	4	288
De Soto.....	9	908	17	881
E.B.Rouge ..	58	900	83	1090
E. Carroll...	2	211	6	194
E. Feliciana.	7	389	12	589
Franklin	5	347	15	456
Grant	71	281	83	388
Iberia	205	728	328	820
Iberville	72	516	44	500
Jackson	53	578	77	493
Jefferson	25	1110	30	1122
Lafayette ...	41	497	128	725
Lafourche ..	168	931	296	1072
Lincoln	26	514	52	634
Livingston ..	47	377	19	448
Madison	0	150	6	156
Morehouse ..	20	526	20	458
N'chitoches .	125	630	143	792
Orleans	380	16126	3288	25678
Ouachita ...	26	669	60	851
Plaq'mines ..	38	621	127	416
P. Coupee ..	10	505	23	653
Rapides	107	828	159	1302
Red River ..	12	371	6	386
Richland ...	7	292	9	445
Sabine	58	504	47	593
St. Bernard .	34	424	18	356
St. Charles .	12	213	22	215
St. Helena ..	30	234	34	281
St. James ..	99	327	123	364
St. J. Baptist	24	282	33	287
St. Landry ..	60	886	238	1395
St. Martin ..	23	612	39	651
St. Mary ...	193	749	273	767
St. Tammany	59	453	107	755
Tangipahoa .	170	630	240	1116
Tensas	6	203	7	300
Terrebonne .	144	699	372	634
Union	15	499	53	634
Vermillion ..	111	796	156	547
Vernon	275	469	273	618
Washington	36	361	49	550
Webster	21	698	32	853
W. B. Rouge	5	233	9	198
W. Carroll...	5	124	11	189
W. F'ciana..	13	319	22	350
Winn	128	289	153	527
Totals	5205	47708	8958	63568
Plurality		42503		54610
Scattering ..	995		2617	
Whole vote..	53908		75143	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 2,538; Hisgen, Ind., 79.

The scattering vote in 1904 was: Debs, Soc., 995.

Vote on State Ticket, 1908.

(Election in April, 1908.)

Governor—Jared Y. Sanders, D., 60,066; Henry N. Pharr, R., 7,617; J. W. Barnes, Soc., 1,247. Sanders's plurality, 52,449.

Lieutenant Governor—Paul M. Lambremont, D., 55,600; Alex. F. Leonhardt, R., 7,563; J. O. Stewart, Soc., 1,193. Lambremont's plurality, 48,037.

Secretary of State—John T. Michel, D., 59,896; W. G. Wilmot, R., 6,158; W. M. Evens, Soc., 1,100. Michel's plurality, 53,738.

Attorney General—Walter Guion, D., 62,888; W. J. Waguespack, R., 6,087; J. B. Cameron, Soc., 1,116. Guion's plurality, 56,801.

Treasurer—O. B. Steele, D., 59,961; S. H. Bollinger, R., 5,959; C. G. Jones, Soc., 1,104. Steele's plurality, 54,002.

Auditor—Paul Capdevielle, D., 58,814; J. C. Weaks, R., 6,095; H. F. Nulton, Soc., 1,113. Capdeville's plurality, 52,719.

Superintendent Public Education—J. B.

Aswell, D., 60,144; Albert Paul, R., 5,693; Alvin Porter, Soc., 1,097. Aswell's plurality, 54,451.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Charles Schuler, D., 59,341; J. A. Barnett, R., 5,985. Schuler's plurality, 53,356.

Register of Land Office—Fred J. Grace, D., 60,393; L. E. Robinson, R., 5,725. Grace's plurality, 54,668.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Part of City of New Orleans and Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines; population (1900), 178,670—Albert Estopinal, D., 11,932; John A. Wogan, R., 1,408. Estopinal's plurality, 10,524.

2. Part of City of New Orleans and Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and St. John the Baptist; population (1900), 183,424—H. Garland Dupre, D., 10,218; Victor Loisel, R., 2,071. Dupre's plurality, 8,147.

To fill vacancy in 61st Congress—H. Garland Dupre, D., 10,333; Victor Loisel, R., 2,160. Dupre's plurality, 8,173.

3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebone and Vermillion; population (1900), 200,596—Robert F. Broussard, D., 4,011; Jules Dreyfus, R., 395. Broussard's plurality, 3,616.

4. Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster and Winn; population (1900), 196,261—John T. Watkins, D., 4,-244; L. M. Grigsby, Ind., 182. Watkins's plurality, 4,062.

5. Parishes of Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, and West Carroll; population (1900), 207,-430—Joseph E. Ransdell, D., 4,255; E. C. Holmes, Ind., 44. Ransdell's plurality, 4,211.

6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana; population (1900), 211,967—Robert C. Wickliffe, D., 4,016.

7. Parishes of Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Grant, Rapides, St. Landry and Vernon; population (1900), 203,277—Arsene P. Pujo, D., 7,393; J. R. Jones, Soc., 706. Pujo's plurality, 6,687.

Constitutional Amendments, 1910.

Fifteen constitutional amendments were adopted at the election of 1910, most of them authorizing new taxation, by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 22,000.

Legislature of 1908-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	39	114	153
Opposition	—	—	—
Dem. majorities	39	114	153

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	14,284	53,671
1900, Governor	2,449	60,205
1904, President	5,205	47,708
1904, Governor	5,887	48,345
1908, President	8,958	63,568
1908, Governor	7,617	60,066

MAINE.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. Bert M. Fernald	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. F. W. Plaisted
Androscoggin	4381	3095	4190	6132
Aroostook	4783	1157	4784	3501
Cumberland	10593	5735	9906	11390
Franklin	2173	939	2073	1841
Hancock	3169	1846	3209	4104
Kennebec	6133	2842	6204	6833
Knox	2228	1932	2407	3460
Lincoln	1693	1196	1689	2326
Oxford	4197	2093	3867	3539
Penobscot	7333	3526	6487	8965
Piscataquis	2157	828	1744	2145
Sagadahoc	1776	836	1785	2009
Somerset	3688	1676	3043	3848
Waldo	2491	1335	2713	3035
Washington	3507	2258	3902	3864
York	6700	4076	6669	6433
Totals	66987	35403	64672	73425
Plurality	31584			8753
Scattering	3945		2934	
Whole vote	106335		141031	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 1,758; Chafin, Pro., 1,-487; Hisgen, Ind., 700.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Robert V. Hunter, Soc., 1,582; James H. Ames, 1,352.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Auditor—Charles P. Hatch, R., 67,370; Lamont A. Stevens, D., 70,913; Louis E. Bramhall, Soc., 1,604; Franklin Skillins, Pro., 1,352. Stevens's plurality, 3,543.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York—Population, 165,574. Asher C. Hinds, R., 17,521; William M. Pennell, D., 16,901; Percy F. Morse, Soc., 332; James Perrigo, Pro., 433. Hinds's plurality, 620.

2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc—Population, 175,320. John P. Swasey, R., 16,227; Daniel J. McGillicuddy, D., 18,938; Walter R. Pickering, Soc., 508; Charles E. Emerson, Pro., 310. McGillicuddy's plurality, 2,711.

3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo—Population, 154,392. Edwin C. Burleigh, R., 15,798; Samuel W. Gould, D., 17,187; John W. Brown, Soc., 447; William I. Sterling, Pro., 224. Gould's plurality, 1,389.

4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington—Population, 199,171. Frank E. Guernsey, R., 18,017; George M. Hanson, D., 17,516; William A. Rideout, Pro., 290. Guernsey's plurality, 501.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	64	73
Democrats	22	87	109
Dem. majorities	13	23	36

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	65,412	36,822
1900, Governor	73,855	39,852
1902, Governor	63,354	38,107
1904, President	64,438	27,648
1904, Governor	76,591	49,791
1906, Governor	68,898	60,930
1908, Governor	73,728	66,075

MARYLAND.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan	CONT'L'R. 1909. Rep. F. E. Williams	CONT'L'R. 1909. Dem. Joshua W. Hering
Alleghany	5178	4791	4364	3123
Anne Arundel	2926	3435	1432	2570
Baltimore—				
City	51528	49139	42161	43175
County	10197	10297	8124	9657
Calvert	1070	714	765	685
Caroline	1584	1945	1552	1905
Carroll	3406	3641	3400	3292
Cecil	2378	2847	2260	2528
Charles	1643	1167	743	992
Dorchester	2627	2769	1708	2379
Frederick	5966	5158	5649	5052
Garrett	2055	1121	1587	818
Queen A'ne's	1135	2086	832	1547
St. Mary's	1333	1021	567	671
Somerset	1912	1627	738	1662
Talbot	1908	2025	1377	1851
Washington	4650	4518	4336	4256
Wicomico	2273	2751	1884	2629
Worcester	1529	1974	470	1639
Totals	116513	115908	92823	102562
Plurality	605			9739
Scattering	6110		6077	
Whole vote	238531		201462	

The scattering vote for Controller in 1909 was: Richard A. Harris, Pro., 3,488; Mark Jackson, Soc., 2,589.

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 2,323; Chapin, Pro., 3,302; Hisgen, Ind., 485.

The candidate for Presidential Elector receiving the highest vote was John A. Robinson, R. One other Republican elector, Albert C. Towers, was elected, receiving 113,803 votes. Six Democratic electors were successful, receiving votes as follows: James E. Ray, jr., 115,968; James W. Denny, 114,161; Edwin H. Browne, jr., 113,930; John F. Williams, 113,877; J. C. Linthicum, 113,823; H. H. Biedler, 113,750. The vote cast for the six defeated Republican candidates was: Robert S. Adkins, 113,571; Joseph Brooks, 113,444; Luther Kemp, 113,364; M. F. Burgess; 113,315; J. Webb Thomas, 113,-268; M. Bomberger, 113,252. The vote cast for the two defeated Democratic candidates was: C. H. Coniey, 113,635; W. H. Hellen, 113,575.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester. Population (1900), 196,004. James Covington, D., 18,341; Abraham L. Dryden, R., 16,066; Charles M. Eiderdice, Pro., 1,110. Covington's plurality, 2,275.

2. Counties of Baltimore, Carroll and Harford and part of Baltimore City. Population (1900), 196,878. Joshua F. C. Talbott, D., 19,352; William B. Baker, R., 17,124; Harry E. Gilbert, Pro., 480; Charles W. Smiley, Soc., 424. Talbott's plurality, 2,228.

3. Part of Baltimore City—Population (1900), 194,606. George Konig, D., 15,028; Charles W. Main, R., 14,740; Conrad Mauler, Jr., Pro., 314; Robert J. Fields, Soc., 985. Konig's plurality, 288.

4. Part of Baltimore City—Population (1900), 201,882. John Charles Linthicum, D., 17,478; Addison E. Mullikin, R., 15,698; Stephen L. LeCompte, Pro., 446; Charles F. Klein, Soc., 756. Linthicum's plurality, 1,780.

Counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince George and St. Mary and part of Baltimore City—Population (1900), 199,775. John Enos Ray, Jr., D., 14,879; Thomas Parran, R., 15,-706; Samuel R. Neave, Pro., 522; August Hartig, Soc., 601. Parran's plurality, 827.

6. Counties of Allegheny, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington—Population (1900), 198,899. David J. Lewis, D., 16,585; Brainard H. Warner, Jr., R., 15,869; Finley C. Hendrickson, Pro., 848; Paul O. Weber, Soc., 1,158. Lewis's plurality, 716.

Legislature of 1910-'11.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	6	31	37
Democrats	21	70	91
Dem. majorities	15	39	54

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	136,212	122,271
1901, Controller	96,356	96,477
1903, Governor	95,923	108,548
1904, President	109,497	109,446
1905, Controller	85,978	93,483
1907, Governor	94,300	102,051
1908, President	116,513	115,908
1909, Controller	92,823	102,562

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT. 1908. Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. Eben S. Draper	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Eugene N. Foss
Barnstable	3312	777	2660	1689
Berkshire	9137	5903	7008	6352
Bristol	20683	10719	15264	15531
Dukes	589	133	409	203
Essex	36351	18801	25342	27241
Franklin	4824	1637	3632	1873
Hampden	14485	9909	11594	11605
Hampshire	5362	2612	4961	3590
Middlesex	58672	31362	42729	41219
Nantucket	359	136	161	123
Norfolk	18225	7683	14076	11433
Plymouth	13236	5295	8886	9077
Suffolk	46337	43773	31240	54514

Counties.	PRESIDENT 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR 1910 Rep. Eben S. Draper	GOVERNOR 1910 Dem. Eugene N. Foss
Worcester ..	34394	16803	26211	23197
On other tkts	—	—	—	21705
Totals.....	265966	155543	194173	229352
Plurality	110423			35179
Scattering ..	35417		17286	
Whole vote..	456926		440811	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Daniel A. White, Soc., 11,396; John A. Nicholls, Pro., 3,277; M. E. Rutherm, Soc. Lab., 2,613.

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was. Debs, Soc., 10,781; Chafin, Pro., 4,379; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,018; Hisgen, Ind., 19,239.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Louis A. Frothingham, R., 205,243; Thomas F. Cassidy, Ind. D., 197,057; Patrick Mahoney, Soc., 11,446; William G. Merrill, Pro., 5,191; Henry C. Hess, Soc. Lab., 4,735. Frothingham's plurality, 8,186.

Secretary of State—William M. Olin, R., 207,337; Charles J. Martell, D., 181-326; Harriet D'Orsay, Soc., 13,584; William E. Thomas, Pro., 5,559; Andrew Mortenson, Soc. Lab., 5,129. Olin's plurality, 26,011.

Treasurer—Elmer A. Stevens, R., 203,-748; Benjamin F. Peach, D., 179,862; Sylvester J. McBride, Soc., 13,319; Thos. A. Frissell, Pro., 5,237; Carl Fredrikson, Soc. Lab., 5,771. Stevens's plurality, 23,886.

Auditor—Henry E. Turner, R., 200,781; Charles C. Paine, D., 177,517; Ambrose Miles, Soc., 13,262; John Holt, Pro., 5,940; Jeremiah P. McNally, Soc. Lab., 5,667. Turner's plurality, 23,264.

Attorney General—James M. Swift, R., 207,611; John B. Ratigan, D., 177,781; Harold Metcalf, Soc., 14,444; Dennis McGoff, Soc. Lab., 5,083. Swift's plurality, 29,830.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. County of Berkshire and parts of Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire counties, population (1905) 211,915. George P. Lawrence, R., 14,109; Edward M. Lewis, D., 13,244; Louis B. Clark, Soc., 1,476. Lawrence's plurality, 865.

2. Parts of Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire and Worcester counties, population 1905) 215,681. Frederick H. Gillett, R., 14,242; William G. McKechnie, D., 13,774; Alva E. Fenton, Soc., 1,177. Gillett's plurality, 468.

3. Part of Worcester County, population (1905) 212,371. Charles G. Washburn, R., 14,544; John A. Thayer, D., 15,243. Thayer's plurality, 699.

4. Parts of Middlesex and Worcester counties, population (1905) 211,944. William H. Wilder, R., 16,965; John J. Mitchell, D., 16,835; James D. Ryan, Soc., 767. Wilder's plurality, 130. To fill vacancy in 61st Congress—William H. Wilder, R., 16,664; John J. Mitchell, D., 16,688. Mitchell's plurality, 24.

5. Parts of Essex and Middlesex counties, population (1905) 211,253. Butler Ames, R., 13,760; James H. Carmichael, D., 13,163. Ames's plurality, 597.

6. Part of Essex County, population (1905) 206,195. Augustus P. Gardner, R., 17,272; William H. O'Brien, D., 12,938; James F. Carey, Soc., 2,667. Gardner's plurality, 5,134.

7. Parts of Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk counties, population (1905) 232,208. Ernest W. Roberts, R., 16,624; Walter H. Creamer, D., 14,337; W. Lathrop Sleaker, Direct. People's, 1,837. Roberts's plurality, 2,287.

8. Part of Middlesex County, population (1905) 223,064. Samuel W. McCall, R., 15,854; Frederick S. Deitrick, D., 13,842. McCall's plurality, 2,012.

9. Part of Suffolk County, population (1905) 204,943. William H. Oakes, R., 2,081; William F. Murray, D., 11,652; John A. Kellher, Ind., 10,037. Murray's plurality, 1,615.

10. Parts of Norfolk and Suffolk counties, population (1905) 218,913. J. Mitchell Galvin, R., 15,783; James M. Curley, D., 20,345. Curley's plurality, 4,562.

11. Part of Suffolk County, population (1905) 213,688. William Dudley Cotton, jr., R., 13,033; Andrew J. Peters, D., 18,933. Peters's plurality, 5,900.

12. Parts of Bristol, Middlesex, Norfolk and Worcester counties, population (1905) 215,155. John W. Weeks, R., 19,037; Daniel J. Daley, D., 14,696. Weeks's plurality, 4,341.

13. Part of Bristol County, Dukes and Nantucket counties and part of Plymouth County, population (1905) 215,686. William S. Greene, R., 14,079; James F. Morris, D., 9,831. Greene's plurality, 4,248.

14. Barnstable County and parts of Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth counties, population (1905) 210,664. Robert O. Harris, R., 15,753; Thomas C. Thacher, D., 15,686; John McCarthy, Soc., 1,480. Harris's plurality, 67.

Legislature of 1911.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	26	128	154
Democrats	14	108	122
Socialists	—	1	1
Rep. majorities...	12	19	31

Vote of State Since 1900.

		Rep.	Dem.
1900.	President.....	238,866	156,997
1901.	Governor.....	185,809	114,362
1902.	Governor.....	196,276	159,155
1903.	Governor.....	199,684	163,700
1904.	President.....	257,822	165,746
1904.	Governor.....	198,681	234,679
1905.	Governor.....	197,469	174,911
1906.	Governor.....	222,528	192,295
1907.	Governor.....	188,068	84,379
1908.	President.....	265,966	155,543
1908.	Governor.....	228,318	168,162
1909.	Governor.....	199,186	182,252

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	PRESIDENT 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR 1910 Rep. C. S. Osborn	GOVERNOR 1910 Dem. L. T. Hemans
Alcona	824	175	537	86
Alger	997	231	485	148

Counties.	PRESIDENT 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT 1908. Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR 1910. Rep. C. S. Osborn	GOVERNOR 1910. Dem. L. T. Hemans
Allegan	5422	2186	2584	1981
Alpena.....	2358	949	1348	590
Antrim	2020	574	813	423
Arenac	1081	714	729	531
Baraga	765	232	678	239
Barry	3247	2126	2028	1947
Bay	6760	4223	3487	3433
Benzie	1437	551	590	257
Berrien	7260	4598	4018	4051
Branch.....	3715	2402	2265	2360
Calhoun	6848	4240	3944	3581
Cass	3082	2466	2024	2005
Charlevoix .	2530	801	1330	517
Cheboygan .	2053	1205	1358	1112
Chippewa ..	2418	1175	2602	513
Clare	1345	567	784	563
Clinton	3490	2188	2172	2139
Crawford ...	590	237	445	259
Delta	3243	1097	1758	630
Dickinson ..	2507	544	1872	495
Eaton	4364	2313	2826	3762
Emmet	2313	1012	1172	746
Genesee	7211	3234	3789	3015
Gladwin ...	1168	386	812	345
Gogebic	2256	614	1460	734
G'd Traverse	2811	1289	1007	673
Hillsdale ...	4463	2516	2357	2016
Houghton ..	9352	2424	5677	2221
Huron	2565	1477	2195	1268
Iron	2055	260	3786	6130
Ionia	4584	3232	2849	3110
Iosco	1224	668	865	579
Iron	2055	260	1356	189
Isabella	3171	1658	1961	1888
Jackson	6770	5226	9666	5427
Kalamazoo .	6511	4477	3864	4169
Kalkaska ...	1153	356	433	278
Ken t.....	16576	11445	9228	8649
Keweenaw .	1026	63	673	53
Lake	673	253	324	184
Lapeer	3426	1644	2178	1491
Leelanau ...	1258	566	534	304
Lenawee ...	6607	4704	4069	3891
Livingston .	2740	2418	2183	2587
Luce	354	108	239	35
Mackinac ...	1156	739	847	557
Macomb	4472	3138	3193	3099
Manistee ...	2706	1799	1468	2163
Marquette ..	5613	1275	3841	1001
Mason	2577	1132	1437	1310
Mecosta	2723	1179	1189	828
Menominee .	2843	1299	2095	1112
Midland	1987	875	1321	755
Missaukee ..	1570	445	1043	327
Monroe	4206	3451	3070	3050
Montcalm ..	4558	1715	1971	1150
Montmorency	580	179	264	95
Muskegon ..	5070	1794	2898	1554
Newaygo ...	2677	956	1454	669
Oakland	6267	3950	4448	4406
Oceana	2445	799	1397	839
Ogemaw	1218	454	731	446
Ontonagon ..	1249	425	1138	265
Osceola	2718	767	1036	733
Oscoda	331	112	221	55
Otsego	838	276	305	179
Ottawa	5642	2429	3722	2056
Presque Isle.	1706	301	966	197
Roscommon .	427	147	296	178
Saginaw	9447	7019	6411	5633
Sanilac	4173	1474	3654	1240
Schoolcraft .	1360	289	622	90
Shiawassee .	4199	2339	2963	2270
St. Clair....	7287	3756	4294	3385
St. Joseph...	3466	2770	2378	2320
Tuscola	4430	1563	2750	1149
Van Buren..	4531	2313	2589	1862
Washtenaw .	5845	4441	5937	4890
Wayne	45580	24128	31910	25399
Wexford ...	2886	831	1190	837
Totals	333313	174313	202803	159770
Plurality ...	159000		43033	
Scattering ..	30113		21185	
Whole vote..	537739		383758	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 11,527; Chafin, Pro., 16,705; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,086; Hisgen, Ind., 734; Turney, United Christian, 61.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: F. W. Corbett, Pro., 9,989; Joseph Warnock, Soc., 9,992; Herman Richter, Soc. Lab., 1,204.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—John Q. Ross, R., 218,202; Stephen D. Williams, D., 135,596; Gerritt Massenick, Pro., 10,446; Benjamin Lawrence, Soc., 10,246; Shepherd Cowles, Soc. Lab., 1,219. Ross's plurality, 82,606.

Secretary of State—Frederick C. Martindale, R., 220,859; A. W. Peterson, D., 132,035; George A. Youngs, Pro., 9,704; George H. Sherman, Soc., 10,413; T. J. Grabuski, Soc. Lab., 1,225. Martindale's plurality, 88,824.

Auditor—O. B. Fuller, R., 220,881; Real V. McArthur, D., 131,525; Elmer R. Thompson, Pro., 9,769; B. A. Hills, Soc., 10,390; Henry Ulbrecht, Soc. Lab., 1,193. Fuller's plurality, 89,356.

Treasurer—Albert E. Sleeper, R., 220,-993; Thomas Gordon, jr., D., 131,080; F. M. Beall, Pro., 9,707; H. A. Amrhein, Soc., 10,372; A. McInnis, Soc. Lab., 1,187. Sleeper's plurality, 89,313.

Land Commissioner—Huntley Russell, R., 221,189; Orlando F. Barnes, D., 130,-900; D. M. Pierce, Pro., 9,704; G. W. Eldridge, Soc., 10,383; M. Andzelewski, Soc. Lab., 1,154. Russell's plurality, 90,289.

Attorney General—Franz C. Kuhn, R., 221,281; Thomas J. Bresnahan, D., 130,-980; W. S. McCormick, Pro., 9,783; H. A. McMaster, Soc., 10,366; F. N. Hitchcock, Soc. Lab., 1,211. Kuhn's plurality, 90,301.

Justice of the Supreme Court—John E. Bird, R., 223,708; W. H. D. Fox, Pro., 11,733; D. B. Hovey, Soc., 10,808. Bird's plurality, 211,975.

Vote for Congressman, 1910.

1. Part of Wayne County; population 1904, 259,775—Edwin Denby, R., 17,676; Frank E. Doremus, D., 20,843; Alfred Lowther, Pro., 315; C. Erb, Soc., 1,286. Doremus's plurality, 3,167.

2. Part of Wayne County and Counties of Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe and Washtenaw; population (1904), 207,857—W. W. Wedemeyer, R., 21,485; John V. Sheehan, D., 15,125; E. P. Bates, Pro., 725; D. J. Molloy, Soc., 375; Wedemeyer's plurality, 6,360.

3. Counties of Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo; population (1904), 189,665—J. M. Smith, R., 18,606; N. H. Stewart, D., 11,93; F. S. Goodrich, Pro., 844; C. H. Price, Soc., 883. Smith's plurality, 6,671.

4. Counties of Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren; population (1904), 188,587—Edward L. Hamilton, R., 17,282; John E. Barnes, D., 12,185; H. Andrews, Pro., 653; O. M. Southworth, Soc., 650. Hamilton's plurality, 5,097.

5. Counties of Ionia, Kent and Ottawa; population (1904), 215,314—Gerrit J. Dickema, R., 14,589; Edwin L. Sweet, D., 15,219; H. W. Powell, Pro., 893; B. F. Barendson, Soc., 755. Sweet's plurality, 630.

6. Part of Wayne County and Counties of Genesee, Ingham, Livingston and Oakland; population (1904), 234,758—Samuel W. Smith, R., 23,321; Alva M. Cummings, D., 18,403; W. S. Sly, Pro., 1,210; J. A. C. Menton, Soc., 1,189. Smith's plurality, 4,918.

7. Part of Wayne County and Counties of Huron, Lapeer, Macomb and Sanilac; population (1904), 193,708—Henry McMorran, R., 15,897; Thomas Wellman, D., 11,595; N. Miller, Pro., 687; W. H. Smith, Soc., 427. McMorran's plurality, 4,302

8. Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola; population (1904), 180,551—Joseph W. Fordney, R., 14,878; James A. Devereux, D., 10,571; J. G. Fisher, Pro., 544; F. E. Jones, Soc., 323. Fordney's plurality, 4,307.

9. Counties of Benzie, Lake, Leelanu, Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford; population (1904), 166124—James C. McLaughlin, R., 13,029; Emory D. Weimar, D., 6,171; R. C. Young, Pro., 629. McLaughlin's plurality, 6,858.

10. Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Gladwin, Iosca, Midland, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle; population (1904), 204,478—George A. Loud, R., 15,060; Albert E. Miller, D., 8,746; G. A. Parmenter, Pro., 445; H. A. Hotchkiss, Soc., 944. Lord's plurality, 6,314.

11. Counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Isabella, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Osceola and Roscommon; population (1904), 210,680. Francis H. Dodds, A., 16,179; Hubbard Head, D., 7,157; L. Welch, Pro., 660; R. Bentley, Soc., 976. Dodd's plurality, 9,022.

12. Counties of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft; population (1904), 275,525—H. Olin Young, R., 24,661; Gideon T. Werline, D., 8,750; Richard Quale, Pro., 89. Young's plurality, 15,910.

Legislature of 1909-'10.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	29	98	116
Democrats	3	13	16
Rep. majorities	26	74	100

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOV'NOR. 1910 Rep. A. O. Eberhart	GOV'NOR. 1910 Dem. James Gray
Aitkin	1205	389	807	413
Anoka	1577	610	1041	690
Becker	2058	728	1648	765
Beltrami	1882	648	1350	607
Benton	1001	765	972	729
Big Stone	965	565	808	709
Blue Earth	3297	2191	3034	2248
Brown	1518	1536	1982	1195
Carlton	1487	506	914	643
Carver	1739	1101	1993	793
Cass	1009	461	788	377
Chippewa	1409	799	1193	777
Chisago	2107	408	1309	511
Clay	1857	1125	1924	985
Clearwater	779	164	611	187
Cook	255	42	208	54
Cottonwood	1240	526	1127	544
Crow Wing	1681	661	1420	699
Dakota	2481	1778	2628	1570
Dodge	1454	515	932	410
Douglas	1894	979	1799	1041
Faribault	2305	1039	1841	786
Fillmore	3259	1153	2556	1057
Freeborn	2465	976	2162	1055
Goodhue	4482	1147	3289	1389
Grant	1099	376	800	416
Hennepin	27787	16169	20020	15226
Houston	1700	745	1457	704
Hubbard	1288	401	881	388
Isanti	1198	466	879	679
Itasca	1883	684	1390	800
Jackson	1575	1013	1345	800
Kanabec	803	242	586	284
Kandiyohi	2312	947	1889	1110
Kittson	969	499	699	525
Koochiching	826	420	655	321
Lac qui Parle	1894	661	1342	666
Lake	584	152	471	272
Le Seuer	1819	1699	1902	1698
Lincoln	891	683	935	715
Lyon	1618	1043	1158	1091
McLeod	1579	1506	1270	1160
Mahnomen	265	143	263	217
Marshall	1648	731	1636	747
Martin	1922	1054	1684	1183
Meeker	1928	1111	2096	1190
Mille Lacs	1119	427	699	586
Morrison	1936	1513	1679	1523
Mower	2629	1206	2259	991
Murray	1293	762	1221	714
Nicollet	1392	832	1288	806
Nobles	1432	925	1291	995
Norman	1276	661	1096	546
Olmsted	2472	1621	2043	1702
Otter Tail	3964	2320	2656	2158
Pine	1548	802	1026	712
Pipestone	1057	491	885	418
Polk	3311	1928	3048	2303
Pope	1794	442	1450	533
Ramsey	16556	11613	17616	9292
Red Lake	1428	856	1843	1246
Redwood	1821	1076	1698	945
Renville	2275	1364	2333	1252
Rice	2821	1614	2512	1591
Rock	1234	525	902	408
Roseau	900	444	878	293
St. Louis	12076	4464	7608	6232
Scott	1045	1548	856	794
Sherburne	1002	366	585	477

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan.	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. A. O. Eberhart..	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. James Gray.
Sibley	1623	1110	1396	709
Stearns	2614	3835	3124	2297
Steele	1899	1284	1757	1430
Stevens	877	582	749	563
Swift	1343	921	1244	1066
Todd	2334	1305	1608	1032
Traverse	685	514	705	513
Wabasha ...	2150	1416	2066	1448
Wadena	991	467	713	259
Waseca	1455	1085	1305	1041
Washington .	2727	1120	2372	1049
Watonwan ..	1411	537	1102	572
Wilkin	779	614	873	521
Winona	3014	3072	2842	2335
Wright	2820	1396	2042	1330
Yellow Medicine	1745	786	1122	666
Totals	195843	109401	164185	103779
Plurality ...	86442		60406	
Scattering ..	26060		26643	
Whole vote .	331304		294607	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 14,527; Chafin, Pro., 11,107; Hissen, Ind., 426.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: George E. Barrett, Pub. Own., 11,173; J. F. Heiberg, Pro., 8,960; C. W. Brandberg, Soc. Lab., 6,510.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Sam Y. Gordon, R., 155,994; Merrill C. Tifft, D., 86,503; J. D. Engle, Pro., 15,788; Lewis M. Ayer, Pub. Ownership, 18,363. Gordon's plurality, 69,491.

Ssecretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, R., 153,656; Fred W. Johnson, D., 92,608; F. F. Marzahn, Pro., 14,148; Torkel Hovland, Pub. Own., 17,369. Schmahl's plurality, 61,048.

State Auditor—Samuel G. Iverson, R., 179,888; Thomas J. Meighen, D., 85,450. Iverson's plurality, 94,438.

State Treasurer—Walter J. Smith, R., 177,436; Charles F. Ladner, D., 89,894. Smith's plurality, 87,542.

Attorney General—George T. Simpson, R., 172,257; John M. Freeman, D., 87,183. Simpson's plurality, 85,074.

Associate Justices, Supreme Court (four elected)—P. E. Brown, R., 162,520; Calvin M. Brown, R., 167,313; David F. Simpson, R., 135,035; Edwin A. Jaggard, R., 129,536; Thomas D. O'Brien, D., 95,429; Arthur H. Snow, D., 66,911. P. E. Brown's plurality, 77,091; Calvin M. Brown's plurality, 71,884 (term commencing January, 1912); Simpson's plurality, 68,124; Jaggard's plurality, 62,625 (term commencing January, 1911).

Clerk of the Supreme Court—L. A. Caswell, R., 187,714.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Charles F. Staples, R., 144,450; James C. Tracy, D., 80,504; L. A. Simonson, Pro., 22,837. Staples's plurality, 63,946.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona; population (1905), 207,027—Sydney Anderson, R., 18,315; H. L. Buck, D., 14,816. Anderson's plurality, 3,499.

2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock and Watonwan; population (1905), 174,856—Franklin F. Ellsworth, R., 12,426; W. S. Hammond, D., 14,745; D. A. Thayer, Soc., 556. Hammond's plurality, 2,319.

3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Seuer, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott and Sibley; population (1905), 185,041—Charles R. Davis, R., 21,763.

4. Counties of Chisago, Ramsey and Washington; population (1905), 249,555—Frederick C. Stevens, R., 18,830; John L. Gierke, D., 12,495; Charles H. Stratton, Pub. Own., 1,953. Stevens's plurality, 6,335.

5. County of Hennepin, population (1905), 292,806—Frank M. Nye, R., 17,438; Thomas P. Dwyer, D., 15,113; Frederick F. Lindsay, Pub. Own., 2,323. Nye's plurality, 2,320.

6. Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright; population (1905), 227,839—Charles A. Lindbergh, R., 25,272.

7. Counties of Bigstone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine; population (1905), 196,540—Andrew J. Volstead, R., 24,395.

8. Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Mille Lacs, Pine and St. Louis; population (1905), 219,513—Clarence B. Miller, R., 17,018; Alfred Jaques, D., 10,305; Dr. O. S. Watkins, Pub. Own., 4,354. Miller's plurality, 6,713.

9. Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Ottertail, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin; population (1905), 226,735—Halvor Steenerson, R., 24,572; David Sanders, Pub. Own., 8,421. Steenerson's plurality, 16,151.

Legislature of 1911-1912.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	88	118
Democrats	20	26	46
Populists	1	—	1
Pohibitionists	1	4	5
Public Ownership.	—	1	1
Independent	1	1	2
Rep. majorities..	7	56	63

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	190,461	112,901
1900, Governor.....	152,905	150,651
1902, Governor.....	155,878	99,603
1904, President.....	216,651	55,187
1904, Governor.....	140,130	147,992
1906, Governor.....	96,162	168,480
1908, President.....	195,843	109,401
1908, Governor.....	146,997	175,136

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Adams	30	632	85	712
Alcorn	66	972	48	761
Amite	15	652	15	1026
Attala	63	1074	98	1101
Benton	49	580	32	549
Bolivar	185	402	207	639
Calhoun	26	599	63	927
Carroll	5	617	31	626
Chickasaw	28	528	63	763
Choctaw	65	624	48	554
Claiborne	6	437	7	433
Clarke	10	824	39	1088
Clay	7	484	19	685
Coahoma	44	372	58	383
Copiah	23	1463	21	1344
Covington	97	714	64	773
De Soto	20	891	13	736
Forest	—	—	59	832
Franklin	22	376	20	309
Greene	35	282	41	332
Grenada	13	505	12	523
Hancock	85	336	57	269
Harrison	157	895	278	1399
Hinds	49	1428	66	1748
Holmes	44	1013	31	987
Issaquena	21	96	11	85
Itawamba	56	838	67	859
Jackson	74	650	118	648
Jasper	20	654	20	754
Jefferson	4	392	4	409
Jeff'on Davis	—	—	89	406
Jones	143	944	167	1176
Kemper	35	633	45	703
Lafayette	48	1100	43	1028
Lamar	70	233	67	311
Lauderdale	43	1958	72	2036
Lawrence	84	399	43	397
Leake	11	961	30	1004
Lee	15	1104	70	1334
Leflore	3	490	20	631
Lincoln	141	593	205	1066
Lowndes	4	891	9	877
Madison	34	719	60	659
Marion	141	394	89	530
Marshall	16	1031	29	913
Monroe	48	617	48	1529
Montgomery	8	789	6	698
Neshoba	17	932	60	910
Newton	6	1204	14	1333
Noxubee	2	601	7	624
Oktibbeha	12	693	21	783
Panola	10	805	13	901
Pearl River	6	178	20	144
Perry	88	619	31	324
Pike	76	1145	52	1283
Pontotoc	118	658	156	879
Prentiss	89	776	149	715
Quitman	24	68	33	199
Rankin	25	883	13	756
Scott	8	742	9	721
Sharkey	7	153	2	220
Simpson	58	640	59	716
Smith	21	696	31	712
Sunflower	9	423	11	522
Tallahatchie	2	639	2	681
Tate	22	726	50	861
Tippah	60	1018	56	1018
Tishomingo	50	584	112	538
Tunica	11	217	14	185
Union	84	930	100	1086
Warren	37	1191	155	1310
Washington	49	792	72	760
Wayne	71	478	58	430
Webster	73	557	189	802
Wilkinson	5	458	1	530
Winston	26	703	40	728
Yalobusha	28	921	33	1085
Yazoo	5	666	13	979
Totals	3189	53376	4363	58286
Plurality		50187		53923
Scattering	1818		2254	
Whole vote	58383		64903	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 978; Watson, Pop., 1,276.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Debs, Soc., 393; Watson, Pop., 1,425.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Prentiss and Tishomingo; population (1900), 187,739—E. S. Candler, D., 2,904.

2. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union; population (1900), 183,795—H. D. Stephens, D., 3,304.

3. Counties of Bolivar, Coahima, Holmes, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica and Washington; population (1900), 232,174—B. G. Humphreys, D., 3,921.

4. Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster and Yolobusha; population (1900), 199,650—T. U. Sisson, D., 3,719.

5. Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Winston; population (1900), 183,066—S. A. Witherspoon, D., 3,921.

6. Counties of Covington, Forrest, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jeff Davis, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Lamar, Pearl River, Perry, Simpson and Wayne; population (1900), 162,440—B. P. Harrison, D., 4,011; Charles F. Myers, Soc., 23. Harrison's plurality, 3,988.

7. Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike and Wilkinson; population (1900), 211,521—W. A. Dickson, D., 2,408.

8. Counties of Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Warren and Yazoo; population (1900), 190,885—J. W. Collier, D., 1,739.

Legislature of 1908-'11.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	45	133	178
Dem. majorities	45	133	178

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	5,753	51,706
1903, Governor	—	32,191
1904, President	3,189	53,376
1907, Governor	—	29,529
1908, President	4,363	58,286

MISSOURI.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan.	SP. C. JUDGE 1910. Rep. John C. Brown	SP. C. JUDGE 1910. Dem. Jas. B. Gantt.
Adair	2514	1992	2314	1726
Andrew	2169	1782	1926	1604
Atchison	1700	1651	1546	1504
Audrain	1733	3350	1387	3267
Barry	2526	2383	2368	2273
Barton	1673	1913	1537	1812
Bates	2754	3348	2396	3013
Benton	1924	1280	1810	1197
Bollinger	1593	1517	1540	1408
Boone	2149	5041	1846	4873
Buchanan	8394	9836	7066	9569
Butler	2186	1893	2025	1742
Caldwell	2161	1540	1939	1382
Callaway	1911	3878	1709	3672
Camden	1446	955	1269	807
Carroll	3015	2753	2769	2573
C. Girardeau.	3381	2621	3258	2405
Carter	507	591	366	453
Cass	2193	3143	1877	2802
Cedar	1933	1483	1811	1549
Chariton	2249	3352	1845	2986
Christian	1871	956	1760	789
Clark	1741	1737	1609	1614
Clay	1166	3513	919	3286
Clinton	1578	2075	1242	1909
Cole	2402	2494	2310	2471
Cooper	2679	2555	2462	2423
Crawford	1752	1260	1582	1223
Dade	1946	1441	1741	1319
Dallas	1699	955	1528	838
Daviess	2388	2294	2152	2184
De Kalb	1703	1632	1556	1590
Dent	1290	1330	1129	1314
Douglas	1922	699	1526	540
Dunklin	1638	2734	1323	2598
Franklin	4049	2423	3803	2424
Gasconade	2220	509	2212	508
Gentry	1882	2236	1735	2045
Greene	6439	5830	6025	5263
Grundy	2407	1359	2211	1130
Harrison	2842	1938	2256	1600
Henry	2854	3577	2369	3367
Hickory	1182	561	1114	505
Holt	2246	1596	1836	1317
Howard	1141	2884	953	2596
Howell	2164	1827	2058	1641
Iron	828	931	740	858
Jackson	26998	31461	24728	30951
Jasper	9143	8130	8299	7368
Jefferson	3050	2698	2854	2654
Johnson	2997	3483	2504	3260
Knox	1339	1652	1194	1678
Laclede	1902	1681	1858	1616
Lafayette	3771	3865	3414	3536
Lawrence	3028	2532	2848	2402
Lewis	1473	2439	1092	2173
Lincoln	1620	2555	1291	2379
Linn	2974	3000	2754	2784
Livingston	2400	2379	2263	2293
McDonald	1333	1306	1284	1328
Macon	3542	3919	2931	3414
Madison	1248	1321	1061	1081
Maries	703	1309	593	1285
Marion	2554	3982	2045	3605
Mercer	1909	852	1456	597
Miller	2016	1393	1820	1345
Mississippi	1320	1589	949	1389
Moniteau	1691	1763	1633	1651
Monroe	871	3772	566	3242
Montgomery	2038	2073	2019	2034
Morgan	1663	1315	1546	1242
New Madrid.	1436	1824	994	1614
Newton	2620	2725	2454	2492
Nodaway	3592	3595	2958	3311
Oregon	729	1550	693	1481
Osage	1820	1439	1656	1439
Ozark	1233	564	1218	550
Pemiscot	1390	725	872	1507
Perry	1775	1569	1758	1520
Pettis	3983	2791	3609	3545
Phelps	1520	1804	1365	1751
Pike	2403	3326	2003	3122
Platte	982	2795	698	2317
Polk	2670	2039	2367	1993
Pulaski	988	1418	844	1317
Putnam	2233	1056	1697	777
Ralls	900	1947	705	1892
Randolph	1953	4245	1460	3695
Ray	1914	3043	1337	2730
Reynolds	544	1052	411	1015
Ripley	946	1309	829	1125
St. Charles	348	1979	3261	1956
St. Clair	1723	1877	1802	1848
St. Francis	3260	2942	2919	2881
St. Genevieve	1064	1108	1095	1123
St. Louis	10177	4522	10873	4033
Saline	2926	4189	2423	3748
Schuyler	1007	1222	894	1138
Scotland	1273	1564	1041	1327
Scott	1473	1853	1287	1630
Shannon	849	1151	672	1096
Shelby	1298	2466	868	2176
Steddard	2025	2736	1851	2576
Stone	1376	477	1248	563
Sullivan	2389	2269	2277	2190
Taney	1080	628	987	586
Texas	1954	2328	1650	2190
Vernon	2369	3705	1936	3282
Warren	1714	484	1647	465
Washington	1753	1330	1507	1318
Wayne	1554	1641	1266	1416
Webster	1901	1761	1787	1780
Worth	985	993	927	990
Wright	2149	1469	1960	1389
St. Louis(c'y)	74160	60917	79375	54636
Totals	347203	346574	323074	319909
Plurality	629		3165	
Scattering	22150		28780	
Whole vote	715927		671763	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 15,431; Chafin, Pro., 4,284; Preston, Soc. Lab., 868; Watson, Pop., 1,165; Hisgen, Ind., 402.

The scattering vote for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1910 was: Julius C. Hughes, Pro., 6,720; John F. Williams, Soc., 19,831; Henry G. Poelling, Soc. Lab., 2,229.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Judge of Supreme Court (unexpired term) —John Kemish, R., 323,860; Henry C. Timmonds, D., 318,503; Noah Winston, Soc., 19,702. Kemish's plurality, 5,357.

Superintendent of Public Schools—William P. Evans, R., 324,466; Howard A. Gass, D., 322,226; J. C. Skelton, Pro., 6,500; J. L. Brown, Soc., 19,957; W. H. McNealy, Soc. Lab., 2,219. Evans's plurality, 2,440.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Frank A. Wightman, R., 326,162; T. W. Bradbury, D., 320,733; G. W. Campbell,

Pro., 6,543; U. S. Barnsley, Soc., 19,905; John Spalti, Soc. Lab., 2,198. Wightman's plurality, 5,429.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland and Shelby; population (1900), 183,590—James T. Lloyd, D., 19,953; Walter A. Higbee, R., 15,572; Roy O. Youtz, Pro., 653; Joseph L. Pico, Soc., 667. Lloyd's plurality, 4,381.

2. Counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph and Sullivan; population (1900), 183,358—William W. Rucker, D., 21,090; Edward F. Haley, R., 16,122; C. F. Tobey, Pro., 447; Clarence E. Campbell, Soc., 251. Rucker's plurality, 4,968.

3. Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray and Worth; population (1900), 182,930—Joshua W. Alexander, D., 213,-S. P. Sullivan, R., 14,909. Alexander's plurality, 4,313.

4. Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte; population (1900), 221,885—Charles sF. Booher, D., 20,231; William K. Amick, R., 15,825; Edward D. Wilcox, Soc., 344; A. B. Wray, Ind., 318. Booher's plurality, 4,406.

5. County of Jackson; population (1900), 195,193—William P. Borland, D., 31,026; Howard F. Lea, R., 23,982; Charles E. Stokes, Pro., 781; William J. Weber, Soc., 1,008. Borland's plurality, 7,044.

6. Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson and St. Clair; population (1900), 162,629—Clement C. Dickinson, D., 17,504; Francis H. De Vol, R., 14,374; William M. Godwin, Pro., 485; William L. Ward, Soc., 521. Dickinson's plurality, 3,130.

7. Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk and Saline; population (1900), 218,660—Courtney Walker Hamlin, D., 22,4[illegible] Holmes Hall, R., 21,951; Irvine T. Hull, Pro., 381; Julian A. Fox, Soc., 936. Hamlin's plurality, 482.

8. Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan and Osage; population (1900), 142,254—Dorsey W. Shackleford, D., 16,642; Robert A. Norfleet, R., 14,349; Walter Ballinger, Soc., 254. Shackleford's plurality, 2,293.

9. Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Rails, St. Charles and Warren; population (1900), 197,370—Champ Clark, D., 23,124; Reuben F. Roy, R., 19,105; James P. Rodgers, Pro., 216. Clark's plurality, 4,019.

10. St. Louis County and part of the city of St. Louis; population (1900), 265,440—Charles J. Maurer, D., 28,054; Richard Bartholdt, R., 53,298; John H. Flower, Pro., 471; Gottlieb A. Hoehn, Soc., 5,865. Bartholdt's plurality, 25,244.

11. Part of the city of St. Louis; population (1900), 207,414—Patrick F. Gill, D., 18,695; Theron E. Catlin, R., 20,089; Max Stopp, Soc., 1,605. Catlin's plurality, 1,394.

12. Part of the city of St. Louis; population (1900), 152,424—Thomas E. Kinney, D., 13,121; L. C. Dyer, R., 15,965; Christopher Rocker, Soc., 977. Dyer's plurality, 2,844.

13. Counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francis, St. Genevieve, Washington and Wayne; population (1900), 158,036—Walter L. Hensley, D., 16,020; Politte Elvins, R., 15,386; George William O'Dam, Soc., 1,082. Hensley's plurality, 634.

14. Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone and Taney; population (1900), 250,614—Joseph J. Russell, D., 23,612; Charles A. Crow, R., 22,463; Elijah Osborn, Pro., 345; Phillip Andrew Hafner, Soc., 2,973. Russell's plurality, 1,149.

15. Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton and Vernon; population (1900), 231,659—J. A. Daugherty, D., 21,259; Charles H. Morgan, R., 20,443; W. H. Dalton, Pro., 1,000; Clyde A. Berry, Soc., 2,182. Daugherty's plurality, 816.

16. Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster and Wright; population 1900), 158,173—Thomas L. Rubey, D., 16,-239; Arthur P. Murphy, R., 14,763; F. W. Search, Pro., 174. Rubey's plurality, 1,476.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	12	60	72
Democrats	22	82	104
Dem. majorities...	10	22	32

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	314,092	351,922
1900, Governor.....	317,905	350,045
1902, Sup. Ct. Judge...	228,397	273,071
1904, President	321,449	296,312
1904, Governor.....	296,552	326,652
1906, Sup. Ct. Judge...	283,446	292,523
1908, President	347,203	346,574
1908, Governor	355,392	340,053

MONTANA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. —1908.—		CLERK OF SP. COURT. —1910—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Taft....	Bryan.	John T. Athey.	Tim'thy O'Leary.
Beaverhead..	878	739	909	651
Broadwater..	326	495	410	464
Carbon	1205	814	1145	712
Cascade	1935	1888	2302	1598
Choteau	1220	893	1322	659
Custer	967	531	1320	682
Dawson	927	439	869	513
Deer Lodge..	1377	1611	1432	1212
Fergus	1529	1112	1686	1339
Flathead	1838	1480	1510	1129
Gallatin	1519	1485	1472	1267
Granite	369	485	422	333
Jefferson	546	714	577	511
Lewis&Clarke	2033	2062	2138	1503
Lincoln	——	1	449	419
Madison	964	1029	937	833
Meagher	495	314	433	319
Missoula	1856	1780	2025	1609
Park	1305	952	1194	974
Powell	599	560	640	498
Ravalli	1045	859	1211	744
Rosebud	515	235	636	333
Sanders	473	325	455	268
Sweet Grass.	526	264	428	263
Silver Bow..	4618	6255	3863	4035

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	CLERK OF SP. COURT. 1910 Rep. John T. Athey	CLERK OF SP. COURT. 1910 Dem. Tim'thy O'Leary
Teton	622	358	859	397
Valley	843	503	1193	589
Yellowstone	1803	1114	1781	1103
Totals	32333	29326	33618	24957
Plurality	3007		8661	
Scattering	7125		5381	
Whole vote	68784		63956	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 5,855; Chafin, Pro., 827; Higsen, Ind., 443.

The scattering vote for Clerk of the Supreme Court in 1910 was: John Borgstede, Soc., 5,381.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Railroad Commissioner—E. A. Marley, R., 32,333; Peter Sanger, D., 26,599; Pough, Soc., 5,462.

Vote for Congressman, 1910.

State at large—C. N. Pray, R., 32,525; Charles S. Hartman, D., 26,599; Mabie, Soc., 5,184. Pray's plurality, 4,345.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	16	32	48
Democrats	12	42	54
Rep. majorities	4	—	—
Dem. majorities	—	10	6

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, **President**	**25,373**	**37,146**
1900, Governor	22,691	31,419
1902, Supreme Ct. Judge	31,690	21,204
1904, President	34,932	21,773
1904, Governor	**26,957**	**35,337**
1906, Supreme Ct. Judge	29,564	21,154
1908, President	32,333	29,326
1908, Governor	30,792	32,282

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 *Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. Chester H. Aldrich	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. James C. Dahlman
Adams	1987	2337	2124	1888
Antelope	1658	1445	1909	890
Banner	175	74	173	46
Blaine	220	160	214	122
Boone	1580	1583	1796	1086
Box Butte	600	684	598	487
Boyd	961	891	946	606
Brown	588	526	642	384
Buffalo	2526	2520	2659	1854
Burt	1880	1215	1690	1043
Butler	1412	2129	1482	2031
Cass	2440	2387	2218	1962
Cedar	1627	1732	1390	1533
Chase	400	338	544	179
Cherry	1048	1021	1149	839
Cheyenne	886	809	473	411
Clay	1891	1939	2291	1365
Colfax	1159	1267	703	1249
Cuming	1284	1722	1023	1783
Custer	2788	2898	3597	1789
Dakota	729	716	535	615
Dawes	836	727	872	674
Dawson	1737	1926	2118	1169
Deuel	526	392	248	134
Dixon	1257	1100	1276	770
Dodge	2437	2664	2033	2360
Douglas	14066	15583	9412	17941
Dundy	486	391	525	254
Filmore	1756	1989	1873	1641
Franklin	1083	1298	1221	1024
Frontier	1098	847	1008	614
Furnas	1400	1618	1663	838
Gage	3721	3129	3059	2753
Garden	—	—	390	244
Garfield	368	363	390	250
Gosper	499	634	521	410
Grant	93	101	111	73
Greeley	691	1072	738	772
Hall	2241	2229	1963	2048
Hamilton	1633	1664	1995	1141
Harlan	1081	1158	1236	665
Hayes	359	277	319	160
Hitchcock	633	632	713	373
Holt	1541	1777	1702	1323
Hooker	100	91	112	80
Howard	977	1435	1071	992
Jefferson	1941	1787	1552	1583
Johnson	1357	1150	1163	1035
Kearney	993	1174	1357	646
Keith	368	310	369	318
Keya Paha	422	354	431	180
Kimball	216	124	264	72
Knox	1871	2106	1751	1739
Lancaster	7428	8540	7677	5597
Lincoln	1541	1382	1594	990
Logan	140	155	207	81
Loup	248	170	283	116
McPherson	234	165	279	137
Madison	2137	1878	1749	1763
Merrick	1133	1081	1268	966
Morrill	—	—	538	252
Nance	1082	926	1122	659
Nemaha	1583	1634	1587	1187
Nuckolls	1519	1523	1656	1017
Otoe	2243	2411	1870	2290
Pawnee	1468	1115	1334	930
Perkins	254	265	357	124
Phelps	1067	1095	1687	643
Pierce	1445	1238	804	1162
Platte	1584	2487	1522	2228
Polk	1171	1264	1545	788
Red Willow	1242	1317	1155	782
Richardson	2123	2258	2081	1854
Rock	469	334	465	171
Saline	2048	2247	1816	2217
Sarpy	912	1090	761	1051
Saunders	2309	2679	2374	2268
Scotts Bluff	789	549	915	366
Seward	1930	2029	1767	1751
Sheridan	869	733	785	567
Sherman	776	925	875	666
Sioux	516	464	621	211
Stanton	791	824	671	734
Thayer	1714	1703	1504	1568
Thomas	95	130	131	73
Thurston	895	734	748	677
Valley	1040	1045	1209	703
Washington	1592	1460	1252	1241
Wayne	1297	1055	1041	917
Webster	1408	1354	1512	1055

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan...	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. Hester H. Vidrich.	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Jas. C. Dahlman...
Wheeler	236	252	225	100
York	2209	2042	2471	1421
Totals	126997	131099	123070	107760
Plurality		4102	15310	
Scattering ..	8703		6305	
Whole vote..	266799		237135	

*With Populist indorsement.

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs: Soc., 3,524; Chafin, Pro., 5,179.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Clyde J. Wright, Soc., 6,305.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—M. R. Hopewell, R., 113,092; Ralph A. Clark, D. and Pop., 110,698; Samuel Lichty, Pro., 3,515. Hopewell's plurality, 2,304.

Secretary of State—Addison Wait, R., 111,698; Charles W. Pool, D. and Pop., 111,137. Wait's plurality, 92.

Auditor—Silas R. Barton, R., 118,754; P. J. Hewitt, D. and Pop., 105,816. Barton's plurality, 12,938.

Treasurer—Walter A. George, R., 112,-156; George E. Hall, D. and Pop., 110,627. George's plurality, 1,532.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James W. Crabtree, R., 118,522; William R. Jackson, D. and Pop., 116,290. Crabtree's plurality, 2,232.

Attorney General—Grant G. Martin, R., 112,618; C. H. Whitney, D., 101,973; Menzo W. Terry, Pop., 9,677. Martin's plurality, 10,645.

Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings—Edward B. Cowles, R., 113,574; William B. Eastham, D. and Pop., 109,-386. Cowles's plurality, 3,188.

Railway Commissioner—Henry T. Clarke, jr., R., 113,135; Ben H. Hayden, D. and Pop., 109,932. Clarke's plurality, 3,203.

A constitutional amendment restricting the suffrage to actual citizens of the United States, and excluding those who have only taken out first naturalization papers, was defeated, receiving 98,121 votes to 73,362 against, but failing to get a majority of the highest total vote cast for any office, which was 243,390.

Vote for United States Senator, 1910.

(Advisory.)

Elmer J. Burkett, R., 102,861; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D., 122,517. Hitchcock's plurality, 19,656.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Namaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson (population, 1900, 165,986)—William Hayward, R., 15,763; John A. Maguire, D., 16,561; C. R. Oyler, Soc., 474. Maguire's plurality, 738.

2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington (population, 1900, 162,756)—Abraham L. Sutton, R., 15,673; C. O. Lobeck, D., 15,912; Peter Mehrens, Soc., 982. Lobeck's plurality, 239.

3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne (population, 1900, 211,780)—J. F. Boyd, R., 18,560; James P. Latta, D., 29,-945; Henry F. J. Hockenberger, Pro., 491. Latta's plurality, 7,385.

4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York (population, 1900, 188,466)—Charles H. Sloan, R., 20,807; Benjamin F. Good, D., 19,540; A. H. Martin, Soc., 570. Sloan's plurality, 1,267.

5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Redwillow and Webster (population, 1900, 165,148)—George W. Norris, R., 19,929; Rhoderick Dhu Sutherland, D., 15,925; John D. Stoddard, Pro., 452; S. M. Elliott, Soc., 816. Norris's plurality, 4,004.

6. Counties of Banner, Blaine, Boxbutte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cherry, Cheyenne, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluffs, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler (population, 1900, 172,164)—Moses P. Kinkaid, R., 24,-327; William J. Taylor, D., 19,702; Robert G. Ross, Fusionist, 617; Fred G. Chase, Soc., 1,479. Kinkaid's plurality, 4,625.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	14	46	60
Democrats	19	54	73
Dem. majorities..	5	8	13

Vote of State Since 1900.

		Rep.	D. & F.
1900.	President.....	121,835	113,513
1901.	Supreme Ct. Judge	98,993	86,334
1902.	Governor.....	96,471	91,116
1903.	Supreme Ct. Judge	96,991	87,864
1904.	President	138,558	51,876
1904.	Governor.....	111,711	102,568
1905.	Supreme Ct. Judge	96,167	72,949
1906.	Governor.....	97,858	84,885
1907.	Supreme Ct. Judge	102,387	77,981
1908.	President	126,997	131,099
1908.	Governor	121,076	132,960
1909.	Supreme Ct. Judge	93,502	91,108

NEVADA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan...	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. L. Oddie...	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Tasker L. Oddie...
Churchill ...	389	382	377	332
——— ———	—	—	354	419
Douglas	229	173	217	233
Elko	737	804	854	889
Esmeralda ..	2208	2787	1543	1344
Eureka	224	218	282	120
Humboldt ...	823	1009	783	911
Lander	259	276	344	230
Lincoln	690	768	287	284
Lyon	458	364	479	352
Nye	1124	1219	1333	697
Ormsby	350	343	420	358
Storey	447	402	457	419

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan..	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. L. Oddie.. Pasker	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. S. Dick-inson.. Denver
Washoe	2053	1745	1953	1394
White Pine..	786	722	728	814
Totals.....	10775	11212	10411	8796
Plurality		457	1615	
Scattering ...	2589		1392	
Whole xote..	23576		20599	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 2,103; Hisgen, Ind., 486.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Henry F. Gegax, Soc., 1,392.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—William Easton, R., 8,446; Gilbert Ross, D., 9,729; Francis M. Wall, Soc., 1917. Ross's plurality, 1,283.

Secretary of State—W. G. Douglass, R., 8,727; George Brodigan, D., 9,628. Brodigan's plurality, 901.

Treasurer — William McMillan, R., 10,032; D. M. Ryan, D., 9,434. McMillan's plurality, 598.

Controller—Jacob Eggers, R., 9,871; Samuel Davis, D., 9,293. Eggers's plurality, 578.

Surveyor General—C. A. Ahearn, R., 9,264; C. L. Deady. D., 9,754. Deady's plurality, 490.

Attorney General—George Springmeyer, R., 9,697; C. H. Baker, D., 9,773. Baker's plurality, 76.

Judge Supreme Court—F. H. Norcross, R., 14,626.

Vote for United States Senator, 1910.

George S. Nixon, R., 9,765; Key Pittman, D., 8,632; Jud Harris, Soc., 1,946. Nixon's plurality, 1,133.

Vote for Congressman, 1910.

State at Large—E. E. Roberts, R., 11,056; Charles S. Sprague, D., 7,682; Ashley Miller, Soc., 2,409. Roberts's plurality, 3,374.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	7	25	32
Democrats	13	24	37
Dem. majorities...	6	—	5
Rep. majorities....	—	1	—

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	3,849	6,347
1902, Governor.....	4,835	6,523
1904, President.....	6,867	3,982
1904, Sup. Court Judge...	6,030	5,588
1906, Governor.....	5,336	8,686
1908, President.....	10,775	11,212
1908, Sup. Court Judge...	10,593	11,166

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan..	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. Robert P. Bass.	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Clarence E. Carr.
Belknap	2916	1692	2470	1993
Carroll	2561	1591	2221	1753
Cheshire	4160	1917	3396	2433
Coos	3294	2216	2806	2235
Grafton	6322	3582	4748	3706
Hillsboro ...	12569	8701	10725	10197
Merrimack ..	6931	4846	5717	5621
Rockingham	6811	4118	6119	4330
Strafford	4822	3523	4313	3826
Sullivan	2758	1469	2393	1643
Totals.....	53144	33655	44908	37737
Plurality ...	19489		7171	
Scattering ..	1688		1471	
Whole vote..	88487		84116	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Asa W. Drew, Soc., 1,022; John C. Berry, Pro., 449.

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 1,299; Chafin, Pro., 905; Hisgen, Ind., 584.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham and Strafford, and parts of Hillsboro and Merrimack—Population (1900), 204,002. Cyrus A. Sulloway, R., 20,941; Eugene E. Reed, D., 20,093; Albert J. Marden, Soc., 413. Sulloway's plurality, 848.

2. Counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton and Sullivan, and parts of Hillsboro and Merrimack—Population (1900), 207,586. Frank D. Currier, R., 21,639; Henry H. Metcalf, D., 16,913; Roger E. Thompson, Pro., 188; William H. Wilkins, Soc., 659. Currier's plurality, 4,726.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	16	218	234
Democrats	8	174	182
Rep. majorities...	8	44	52

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	54,799	35,489
1900, Governor.....	53,891	34,956
1902, Governor.....	42,115	33,844
1904, President.....	54,177	33,992
1904, Governor.....	51,171	35,437
1906, Governor.....	40,581	37,672
1908, President.....	53,144	33,655
1908, Governor.....	44,630	41,386

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan.	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. Vivian M. Lewis...	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. Woodrow Wilson.
Atlantic	8822	4577	9926	5253
Bergen	14042	7628	9791	12827

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan...	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. Vivian M. Lewis...	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. Woodrow Wilson...
Burlington ..	9020	6274	6564	7042
Camden	18999	10469	14651	12985
Cape May...	2937	1553	2356	2182
Cumberland .	6770	4521	5927	4424
Essex	53687	30191	31069	45279
Gloucester ..	5318	3707	4088	4876
Hudson	41967	39637	23687	49809
Hunterdon ..	3733	4737	2591	4818
Mercer	14941	9289	11692	11839
Middlesex ..	11261	7940	8301	10195
Monmouth ..	12519	9252	8932	12321
Morris	9089	5026	5856	7395
Ocean	3326	1634	2279	2798
Passaic	17635	11961	15830	11149
Salem	3713	3173	3097	3059
Somerset	5043	3271	3405	4151
Sussex	2653	3214	1972	3190
Union	15919	8806	9895	13209
Warren	3904	5662	2717	5472
Totals.....	265298	182522	184626	283682
Plurality	82776			49056
Scattering ..	19291		14984	
Whole vote...	467111		433292	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 10,249; Chafin, Pro., 4,930; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,196; Hisgen, Ind., 2,916.

The above votes are "official." They represent the average vote in each county for electors of the various parties. The vote for highest electors on each ticket was: Taft, R., 265,326; Bryan, D., 182,567; Debs, Soc., 10,253; Chafin, Pro., 4,934; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,196; Hisgen, Ind., 2,922.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Wilson E. Killingbeck, Soc., 10,134; Charles F. Repp, Pro., 2,818; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 2,032.

New Jersey Congress Districts.
(Act of 1901.)

I—Camden, Gloucester, Salem—population (1905), 182,319.

II—Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland—population (1905), 191,404.

III—Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean—population (1905), 205,835.

IV—Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset—population (1905), 180,044.

V—Morris, Union, Warren—population (1905), 225,548.

VI—Bergen, Passaic, Sussex—population (1905), 299,186.

VII—First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth wards of city of Newark, city of Orange, the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell and townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the County of Essex—population (1905), 203,229.

VIII—Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth wards of city of Newark, city of East Orange, town of Irvington, borough of Vailsburg, the village and township of South Orange and the townships of Clinton and Millburn, all in County of Essex—population (1905), 206,699.

IX—City of Bayonne, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth wards of Jersey City, all the Sixth Ward of Jersey City excepting that portion which lies north of Morris Canal and east of Summit avenue; the towns of Kearny and Harrison and the borough of East Newark, all in Hudson County—population (1905), 204,696.

X—First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of Jersey City, all that portion of the Sixth Ward which lies north of Morris Canal and east of Summit avenue, the city of Hoboken, the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg, the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken and the borough of Secaucus, all in County of Hudson—population (1905), 245,183.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. H. C. Loudenslager, R., 21,294; Joseph E. Nowrey, D., 20,554; Leo M. Harkins, Soc., 1,258; Charles C. Dempsey, Pro., 802. Loudenslager's plurality, 840.

2. John J. Gardner, R., 22,861; George Hampton, D., 16,915; George S. Rawcliffe, Soc., 295; John W. Hughes, Pro., 295; Riddle, Ind., 3,508. Gardner's plurality, 5,946.

3. B. F. Howell, R., 20,160; Thomas J. Scully, D., 24,657; Jacob H. Hoagland, Pro., 210. Scully's plurality, 4,497.

4. Ira W. Wood, R., 19,354; William Libbey, D., 19,089; Charles W. Pettc, Soc., 649; William Lunger, Pro., 338. Wood's plurality, 265.

5. William N. Runyon, R., 20,675; William E. Tuttle, jr., D., 23,768; William Amarian Matthews, Soc., 1,556; Charles H. Hedges, Pro., 412; John Reese, Soc. Lab., 209. Tuttle's plurality, 3,093.

6. S. Wood McClave, R., 25,301; William Hughes, D., 29,458; Frank Hubschmitt, Soc., 1,573; Mahlon D. Reed, Pro., 341; Richard Berdan, Soc. Lab., 403. Hughes's plurality, 4,157.

7. R. Wayne Parker, R., 17,756; Edward W. Townsend, D., 21,962; Edward H. Ashton, Soc., 833; Theodore N. Logan, Pro., 98. Townsend's plurality, 4,206.

8. William H. Wiley, R., 16,847; Walter I. McCoy, D., 19,364; Hugh W. Reilly, Soc., 1,498; Charles S. Stokes, Pro., 101. McCoy's plurality, 2,517.

9. George L. Record, R., 13,390; E. F. Kinkead, D., 23,784; Robert T. Paine, Soc., 1,028. Kinkead's plurality, 10,394.

10. Rutherford B. Selbel, R., 10,104; James A. Hamill, D., 26,266; Charles Ufert, Soc., 1,051. Hamill's plurality, 16,162.

State Senate of 1911.

Atlantic County—Walter R. Edge, R., 1914, Atlantic City.

Bergen County—James A. C. Johnson, D., 1914, Englewood.

Burlington County—Griffith W. Lewis, R., 1913, Burlington.

Camden County—William J. Bradley, R., 1912, Camden.

Cape May County—Robert E. Hand, R., 1913, Erma.

Cumberland County—Isaac T. Nichols, R., 1914, Bridgeton.

Essex County—H. V. Osborne, D., 1912, Newark.

Gloucester County — George W. F. Gaunt, 1912, Mullica Hill.

Hudson County—James F. Fielder, D., 1914, Jersey City.

Hunterdon County—William C. Gebhart, D., 1913, Clinton.

Mercer County—Harry D. Leavitt, R., 1911, Trenton.

Middlesex County—George S. Silzer, D., 1913, Metuchen.

Monmouth County—Oliver H. Brown, R., 1912, Spring Lake.

Morris County—Richard Fitzherbert, D., 1914, Dover.

Ocean County—George C. Low, D., 1914, Toms River.

Passaic County—John D. Prince, R., 1913, Ringwood.

Salem County—William Plummer, R., 1912, Quinton.

Somerset County—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R., 1912, Raritan.

Sussex County—J. Cole Price, D., 1913, Branchville.

Union County—Ernest R. Ackerman, R., 1912, Plainfield

Warren County—Johnston Cornish, D., 1912, Washington.

Assembly of 1911.

Atlantic County—Isaac Bacharach, R., Atlantic City.

Bergen County—Garrabrant R. Alyea, D., Rutherford; William H. Hinners, D., Cliffside Park.

Burlington County—Warren C. Pine, R., Riverside; B. H. White, R., Mount Holly.

Camden County—Albert De Unger, R., Camden; George W. Whyte, R., Camden; Isaac W. Coles, R., Moorestown.

Cape May County—Christopher S. Hand, R., Tuckahoe.

Cumberland County—Walter E. Turner, R., Vineland; Ephraim H. Whiticar, R., Fairton.

Essex County—Harry F. Backus, D., Caldwell; John J. Bracken, D., Orange; James P. Mylod, D., Glen Ridge; Charles W. Brown, D., East Orange; Mark F. Phillips, D., Newark; Michael Leveen, D., Newark; Michael J. McGowan, jr., D., Newark; Frank P. Shalvoy, D., Newark; Frank A. Boettner, D., Newark; William P. Macksey, D., Newark; Edward D. Balentine, D., Newark.

Gloucester County—James Lafferty, D., Sewell.

Hudson County—Edward Kenny, D., East Newark; William S. Davidson, D., Jersey City; Peter H. James, D., Jersey City; Cornelius Ford, D., Hoboken; James C. Agnew, D., Jersey City; James H. Christie, D., Bayonne; Charles E. S. Simpson, D., Jersey City; Thomas M. Donnelly, D., Jersey City; Charles M. Egan, D., Jersey City; Thomas F. Martin, D., Weehawken; Thomas F. A. Griffin, D., Jersey City; James J. McGrath, D., Hoboken.

Hunterdon County—John J. Matthews, D., Annandale.

Mercer County—Charles H. Mather, R., Port Mercer; Allan B. Walsh, D., Trenton; George W. Adams, R., Trenton.

Middlesex County—John V. L. Booraem, D., Milltown; William E. Ramsay, D., Perth Amboy; August C. Strietwolf, D., New Brunswick.

Monmouth County—Elmer H. Geran, D., Matawan; James A. Hendrickson, D., Red Bank; Leon R. Taylor, D., Avon.

Morris County—Albert Bunn, D., Parker; Eugene S. Burke, D., Morristown.

Ocean County—Harry E. Newman, D., Lakewood.

Passaic County—Amos H. Radcliffe, R., Paterson; Thomas R. Layden, R., Paterson; Thomas F. McCran, R., Paterson; Leonard Pikaart, R., North Paterson; Arthur P. Jackson, R., Passaic.

Salem County—Charles L. Richmond, R., Daretown.

Somerset County—George M. La Monte, D., Bound Brook.

Sussex County—Charles A. Meyer, D., Andover.

Union County—Lloyd Thompson, R., Westfield; Calvin E. Brodhead, D., Plainfield; Hugh J. McLoughlin, D., Elizabeth.

Warren County—George B. Cole, D., Phillipsburg.

Legislature of 1911.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	12	18	30
Democrats	9	42	51
Rep. majorities...	3	—	—
Dem. majorities..	—	24	21

Vote of State Since 1900.

		Rep.	Dem.
1900,	President.....	221,707	164,808
1901,	Governor.....	183,814	166,681
1904,	President.....	245,164	164,566
1904,	Governor.....	231,363	179,719
1907,	Governor.....	194,313	186,300
1908,	President.....	265,298	182,522

NEW YORK.

For vote of New York State see under "Elections in States," pages 712 to 724. For vote of New York City in 1909 see under New York City, pages 540 to 552.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan
Alamance ...	1770	1907	2184	2113
Alexander ..	937	770	1074	793
Alleghany ...	543	699	575	633
Anson	207	1226	301	1490
Ashe	1651	1254	1674	1639
Beaufort	867	1803	1304	1828
Bertie	2552	1264	360	1258
Bladen	558	927	660	1132
Brunswick ..	487	564	841	607
Buncombe ..	2591	3181	3572	3506
Burke	1001	1080	1358	1310
Cabarrus ...	1254	1509	1821	1610
Caldwell	1419	1169	1745	1413
Camden	99	389	164	398
Carteret	656	1012	1060	1152
Caswell	201	874	373	820
Catawba	1309	1497	2010	1864
Chatham ...	1477	1551	1497	1521
Cherokee ...	980	663	1310	782
Chowan	148	573	213	621
Clay	325	336	321	343
Cleveland ...	1036	2162	1459	2282
Columbus ...	876	1447	1381	1845
Craven	268	1555	449	1299
Cumberland .	1129	1594	1453	1832
Currituck ...	33	543	68	701
Dare	350	115	370	416
Davidson ...	2054	2017	2340	2126
Davie	1072	739	1185	780
Duplin	815	1386	1225	1508
Durham	1080	1603	1820	1859
Edgecomb ...	126	1588	438	1753
Forsythe	2209	2301	2876	2472

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan
Franklin	282	2099	561	1984
Gaston	896	1958	1970	2398
Gates	273	677	337	653
Graham	401	362	465	418
Granville	518	1595	734	1561
Greene	283	949	538	876
Guilford	1716	2763	2863	3822
Halifax	181	2427	380	2165
Harnett	723	1169	1047	1501
Haywood	1125	1631	1304	1952
Henderson	1341	887	1602	917
Hertford	186	778	353	839
Hyde	318	614	223	662
Iredell	1510	2126	1803	2465
Jackson	947	1015	1086	1022
Johnston	1553	2572	2827	2593
Jones	250	638	315	585
Lee	—	—	562	832
Lenoir	674	1386	966	1393
Lincoln	761	1009	1217	1222
Macon	987	904	1045	927
Madison	1959	994	2027	862
Martin	216	1419	421	1338
McDowell	931	836	1060	950
Mecklenburg	748	3142	1645	3926
Mitchell	1384	408	1808	550
Montgomery	858	937	1087	1008
Moore	1178	1424	1077	1109
Nash	645	1428	1334	1678
New Hanover	91	1254	511	1857
Northampt'n	116	1502	186	1726
Onslow	451	828	710	870
Orange	558	900	1073	1017
Pamlico	438	574	501	628
Pasquotank	275	947	405	929
Pender	168	903	373	930
Perquimans	378	610	502	568
Person	473	942	969	750
Pitt	429	2329	890	2419
Polk	559	497	621	511
Randolph	1808	2334	2676	2472
Richmond	306	927	462	1029
Robeson	982	2274	1300	2698
Rockingham	1276	1934	2008	1887
Rowan	1215	2424	2009	2392
Rutherford	1322	1860	1766	1978
Sampson	1777	1079	2465	1335
Scotland	65	646	85	714
Stanly	1080	1024	1685	1491
Stokes	1478	1104	1711	1061
Surry	2475	1741	2870	1709
Swain	828	499	931	602
Transylvania	526	556	611	570
Tyrell	367	343	395	312
Union	379	1181	834	2029
Vance	443	1019	641	1121
Wake	1267	3410	2960	3713
Warren	165	1060	296	1066
Washington	428	450	556	495
Watauga	1143	773	1313	962
Wayne	1162	2060	1504	2207
Wilkes	2470	1318	3382	559
Wilson	623	1363	1014	1732
Yadkin	1433	691	1644	597
Yancey	864	1013	950	978
Totals	82442	124121	114887	136928
Plurality		41679		22041
Scattering	1304		345	
Whole vote	207,867		252160	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 345.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 361; Debs, Soc., 124; Watson, Pop., 819.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

(The official canvass of the vote for state officers was delayed.)

Auditor—W. P. Wood, D., 140,535; J. T. A. Wood, R., 94,017. W. P. Wood's plurality, 46,518.

Corporation Commissioners—Henry C. Brown, D., and William T. Lee, D., were elected by pluralities of between 45,000 to 46,000 over G. M. Hoover, R., and J. H. White, R.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Walter Clark, D., defeated Thurston T. Hicks, R., by a plurality of about 46,000.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Platt D. Walker, D., and William R. Allen, D., defeated Harry Skinner, R., and E. W. Timberlake, R., by pluralities of between 45,000 and 46,000.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington; population (1900), 173,018—John H. Small, D., 11,544; Henry T. King, R., 3,721; H. Edgar Hodges, Ind., 67. Small's plurality, 7,823.

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson; population (1900), 172,496. Claude Kitchin, D., 10,749; R. H. Norfleet, R., 1,867. Kitchin's plurality, 8,882.

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne; population (1900), 157,704—John M. Falson, D., 10,428; George E. Butler, R., 7,505. Falson's plurality, 2,923.

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake; population (1900), 173,284—Edward W. Pou, D., 13,728; A. P. Cooley, R., 7,110. Pou's plurality, 6,618.

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry; population (1900), 274,443—Charles M. Stedman, D., 20,392; David H. Blair, R., 17,060; R. J. Morton, Ind., 144. Stedman's plurality, 3,332.

6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson; population (1900), 163,001—Hannibal L. Goodwin, D., 10,806; Iredell Meares, R., 4,257. Goodwin's plurality, 6,549.

7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union and Yadkin; population (1900), 197,868—Robert N. Page, D., 14,367; John J. Parker, R., 11,006; Henry Morris, Ind., 34. Page's plurality, 3,361.

8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Watauga and Wilkes; population (1900), 192,089—Robert L. Doughton, D., 16,560; Charles H. Cowles, R., 15,801; E. P. Deal, Ind., 51. Doughton's plurality, 759.

9. Counties of Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey; population (1900), 210,908—Edwin Y. Webb, D., 16,544; S. S. McNinch, R., 11,332; H. E. Crawford, Ind., 36. Webb's plurality, 4,212.

10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania; population (1900), 178,999—James M. Gudger, jr., D., 15,901; John G. Grant, R., 14,771; Z. C. Fischer, Ind., 30. Gudger's plurality, 1,130.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	7	22	29
Democrats	43	98	141
Dem. majorities	36	76	112

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	133,081	157,752
1900, Governor	126,397	186,632
1902, Corp. Commis'r.	69,429	132,239
1904, President	82,124	124,121
1904, Governor	79,505	128,761
1906, Corp. Commis'r.	77,017	123,272
1908, President	114,887	136,928
1908, Governor	107,160	145,102

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. C. A. Johnson	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. John Burke
Adams	577	201	454	264
Barnes	1786	996	1205	1451
Benson	1363	553	846	981
Billings	768	236	1194	576
Bottineau	1951	1146	1313	1464
Bowman	451	209	393	366
Burke	—	—	519	653
Burleigh	1375	660	1232	1020
Cass	3681	2000	2469	2797
Cavalier	1528	1190	1313	1403
Dickey	1062	633	640	818
Dunn	373	160	469	328
Eddy	540	368	322	566
Emmons	951	618	789	709
Foster	569	434	474	567
Grand Forks	2740	1750	1956	2515
Griggs	605	493	434	658
Hettinger	568	181	561	231
Kidder	769	242	489	353
La Moure	1104	553	799	1023
Logan	711	143	501	259
McHenry	1772	1296	1367	1557
McIntosh	927	140	526	421
McKenzie	574	212	503	579
McLean	2273	927	1076	921
Mercer	430	96	365	281
Morton	2021	873	1844	1316
Mountrail	—	—	1090	876
Nelson	1225	616	904	793
Oliver	325	179	349	258
Pembina	1389	1185	1340	1636
Pierce	884	610	579	959
Ramsey	1480	1072	1033	1368
Ransom	1308	581	961	675
Renville	—	—	748	950
Richland	1864	1502	1700	1759
Rolette	811	529	460	1061
Sargent	1012	576	806	770
Sheridan	—	—	752	596
Stark	922	496	812	763
Steele	881	366	617	496
Stutsman	1777	1344	1092	1729
Towner	867	655	732	828
Traill	1207	490	963	741
Walsh	1751	1641	1378	1889
Ward	5286	3163	1730	1770
Wells	1243	535	803	1078
Williams	1979	1034	1654	1915
Totals	57680	32885	44555	47005
Plurality	24795			2450
Scattering	3960		2524	
Whole vote	94525		94084	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 2,421; Chafin, Pro., 1,496; Hisgen, Ind., 43.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: I. S. Lampman, Soc., 2,524.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—U. L. Burdick, R., 53,902; W. L. Richards, D., 27,535; J. E. Kulstad, Soc., 3,442. Burdick's plurality, 26,367.

Secretary of State—P. D. Norton, R., 55,962; W. F. Robertson, D., 25,034; G. A. Esval, Soc., 3,373. Norton's plurality, 30,928.

Auditor—D. K. Brightbill, R., 56,598; Peter G. Rooks, D., 23,964; Joseph Schollaert, Soc., 3,433. Brightbill's plurality, 32,634.

Treasurer—Gunder Olson, R., 56,423; Halvor L. Halvorson, D., 26,198; M. C. Warteube, Soc., 3,364. Olson's plurality, 30,225.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—W. C. Gilbreath, R., 56,402; Alex. Morrison, D., 23,864; E. A. Meyer, Soc., 3,626. Gilbreath's plurality, 32,533.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. J. Taylor, R., 63,782; Mrs. Ella C. Paine, Soc., 5,114. Taylor's plurality, 58,668.

Commissioner of Insurance—W. C. Taylor, R., 56,084; Charles S. Whittlesey, D., 23,572; C. W. Maude, Soc., 3,539. Taylor's plurality, 32,512.

Attorney General—Andrew Miller, R., 55,930; S. L. Nichols, D., 24,871; Arthur L. Sueur, Soc., 4,008. Miller's plurality, 31,059.

Railroad Commissioners—O. P. N. Anderson, R., 52,047; William H. Mann, R., 51,629; W. H. Stutsman, R., 48,623; George L. Mateer, D., 22,553; F. L. Walker, D., 23,264; J. J. Hanson, D., 23,041; S. A. Johnson, Soc., 3,572; William Tams, Soc., 2,377; Harry N. Fisher, Soc., 3,427. Anderson's plurality, 28,783; Mann's plurality, 28,365; Stutsman's plurality, 25,359.

Justices of the Supreme Court—W. M. Anderson, non-partisan, 36,558; E. T. Burke, non-partisan, 44,046; C. M. Cooley, non-partisan, 33,501; S. E. Ellsworth, non-partisan, 38,300; C. J. Fisk, non-partisan, 47,577; E. B. Goss, non-partisan, 40,066. Fisk's plurality, 9,277; Burke's plurality, 5,746; Goss's plurality, 1,766.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

Two at large—Louis B. Hanna, R., 51,640; H. T. Helgeson, R., 50,600; T. D. Casey, D., 25,880; M. A. Hildreth, D., 25,332; Arthur Hagendorf, Soc., 3,225; N. H. Bjornstad, Soc., 3,179. Hanna's plurality, 25,766; Helgeson's plurality, 24,720.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	35,898	20,531
1900, Governor	34,052	22,275
1902, Governor	31,513	17,568
1904, President	52,595	14,273
1904, Governor	48,026	16,744
1906, Governor	29,309	34,424
1908, President	57,680	32,885
1908, Governor	46,849	49,398

OHIO.

Counties.	PRESID'T. —1908.— Rep. Taft	Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR —1910.— Rep. Warren G. Harding	Dem. Judson Harmon
Adams	3432	3048	3214	3243
Allen	5841	7195	3825	5837
Ashland	2804	3627	1898	3322
Ashtabula	8213	3572	4385	3187
Athens	6449	3654	4054	3151
Auglaize	3001	4622	1802	3672
Belmont	8193	7750	5388	6552
Brown	2638	4242	2175	3615
Butler	7320	9678	3919	7546
Carroll	2517	1590	1860	1521
Champaign	4153	3160	3199	2992
Clark	8917	6529	5565	7661
Clermont	4137	4150	3043	4138
Clinton	4107	2464	3349	2394
Columbiana	9626	6736	5215	5295
Coshocton	3606	4106	2922	3934
Crawford	3061	6006	2141	5450
Cuyahoga	56344	39954	26424	45197
Darke	4951	6391	4105	5511
Defiance	2531	3754	1835	3288
Delaware	4007	3330	3177	3472
Erie	5366	4983	3239	5371
Fairfield	4023	5821	2806	5023
Fayette	3343	2451	2549	2385
Franklin	28914	23314	15590	18171
Fulton	3608	2131	2512	1972
Gallia	3914	2171	2914	2206
Geauga	2596	982	1467	978
Greene	4902	2882	3672	2568
Guernsey	5210	3449	4022	3690
Hamilton	63803	45429	43253	52531
Hancock	4899	5420	3621	4534
Hardin	4444	4164	3879	4240
Harrison	3069	1961	2164	1839
Henry	2425	3817	1460	3205
Highland	4149	3823	3394	3574
Hocking	2749	2864	2039	2562
Holmes	1252	3043	879	2659
Huron	4930	4262	3516	4330
Jackson	4489	3235	3202	2734
Jefferson	7310	4882	4058	4068
Knox	4318	4233	3464	3957
Lake	3635	1605	1750	1397
Lawrence	5708	2654	3315	2668
Licking	6756	6785	4885	7163
Logan	4756	3186	3223	2810
Lorain	8699	5460	4560	5890
Lucas	18715	16208	11126	13178
Madison	3051	2430	2656	2355
Mahoning	10760	9312	6351	7383
Marion	4175	4657	3481	4440
Medina	4327	2378	2099	2102
Meigs	4108	2225	2504	2377
Mercer	2148	4456	1382	3487
Miami	6558	5369	4713	4882
Monroe	1974	3961	1257	2977
Montgomery	20069	20566	14535	18669
Morgan	2445	1932	1900	1911
Morrow	2500	2239	2062	2291
Muskingum	8080	6576	5386	7003
Noble	2707	2154	2199	2097
Ottawa	2202	3329	1278	3130
Paulding	3049	2767	2730	2455
Perry	4304	3885	3331	3656
Pickaway	3119	4007	2451	3706
Pike	1798	2085	1539	2146
Portage	4129	3625	2739	3564
Preble	3519	3247	2957	3002
Putnam	2483	4836	1832	4348
Richland	5301	6702	3439	5790
Ross	5432	5325	4199	5079
Sandusky	4079	5242	2875	4984
Scioto	5790	4310	4076	4504
Seneca	4959	6138	3434	5685
Shelby	2646	3879	1877	3578
Stark	14112	12286	10056	11502
Summit	10365	9330	5657	9106
Trumbull	6978	4476	4094	3756
Tuscarawas	6717	6775	4303	6373
Union	3567	2568	2794	2865
Van Wert	3809	3783	3470	3762
Vinton	1916	1496	1507	1395
Warren	4233	2656	2880	2314
Washington	5648	5771	4037	5160
Wayne	4388	5368	3206	5022
Williams	3625	3329	3063	3352
Wood	2408	3358	1792	3154
Totals	572312	502721	376700	477077
Plurality	69591			100377
Scattering	46519		70686	
Whole vote	1121552		924463	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 33,795; Chafin, Pro., 11,402; Preston, Soc. Lab., 721; Watson, Pop., 162; Hisgen, Ind., 439.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Tom Clifford, Soc., 60,637; Henry A. Thompson, Pro., 7,129; J. R. Malley, Soc. Lab., 2,920.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Francis W. Treadway, R., 393,623; Atlee Pomerene, D., 439,154; Wm. Patterson, Soc., 61,669; Prescott Gillilan, Pro., 7,079; J. J. Juergens, Soc. Lab, 2,932. Pomerene's plurality, 43,531.

Secretary of State—Granville W. Mooney, R., 405,375; Charles H. Graves, D., 423,580; Edward Hasenauer, Soc., 61,656; A. H. Stratton, Pro., 7,164; Wm. R. Fox, Soc. Lab., 2,981. Graves's plurality, 18,205.

Treasurer—Rudolph W. Archer, R., 401,502; D. S. Creamer, D., 427,632; C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc., 61,694. H. F. Teal, Pro., 7,048. Creamer's plurality, 26,070.

Attorney General—U. G. Denman, R., 410,808; Timothy S. Hogan, D., 418,768; Dominick Farrell, Soc., 61,404; E. Jay Pinney, Pro., 7,065. Hogan's plurality, 7,962.

Commissioner of Common Schools—John W. Zeller, R., 404,286; F. W. Miller, D.,

419,885; H. Hager, Soc., 61,837; O. A. Richards, Pro., 6,981. Miller's plurality, 15,599.

Member of Board of Public Works—G. H. Watkins, R., 401,919; J. A. States, D., 421,241; W. W. Farmer, Soc., 62,356; A. Himes, Pro., 7,076. States's plurality, 19,322.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Augustus N. Summers, R., 396,036; William B. Crow, R., 391,475; James G. Johnson, D., 430,168; Maurice H. Donahue, D., 423,052; J. G. Madden, Soc., 62,147; W. G. Williams, Soc., 61,104; Walter S. Lister, Pro., 7,193; Albert L. Talcott, Pro., 6,893.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—J. S. McNutt, R., 403,168; Frank McKean, D., 422,022; Wm. Thornton, Soc., 62,179; Lon C. Brown, Pro., 7,114. McKean's plurality, 18,854.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Renick W. Dunlap, R., 408,696; S. E. Strode, D., 417,636; J. Allen, Soc., 62,023; D. G. Coyner, Pro., 6,812. Strode's plurality, 8,940.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Part of Hamilton County—Population (1900), 184,164. Nicholas Longworth, R., 24,453; Thomas P. Hart, D., 21,497; Thomas Hammersmith, Soc., 1,796; John Robertson, Pro., 155. Longworth's plurality, 2,956.

2. Part of Hamilton County—Population (1900), 225,315. Herman P. Goebel, R., 23,834; Alfred G. Allen, D., 24,323; Louis F. Schwickert, Soc., 2,287; Lavias C. Fillmore, Pro., 89; John G. Reed, Ind. R., 233. Allen's plurality, 489.

3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble—Population (1900), 210,729. George R. Young, R., 18,730; James M. Cox, D., 31,539; Harmon Evans, Soc., 6,275; Richard E. O'Bryne, Pro., 286. Cox's plurality, 12,809.

4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer and Shelby—Population (1900), 174,346. C. E. Johnston, R., 13,482; J. Henry Gelke, D., 20,865; Arthur A. Hensch, Soc., 1,403. Gelke's plurality, 7,383.

5. Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams—Population (1900), 169,069. C. S. Roe, R., 13,309; T. T. Ansberry, D., 21,201; Allen Jackson, Soc., 589; S. F. Welty, Pro., 187. Ansberry's plurality, 7,892.

6. Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland and Warren—Population (1900), 172,228. Jesse Taylor, R., 17,105; Matthew R. Denver, D., 20,056; Jonah Vandervort, Soc., 4; Matthew R. Denver, Pro., 1. Denver's plurality, 2,952.

7. Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami and Pickaway—Population (1900), 171,375. J. Warren Keifer, R., 17,569; J. D. Post, D., 20,776; John L. Smith, Soc., 855; C. E. Hill, Pro., 177; F. M. Thomas, Soc., 2. Post's plurality, 3,207.

8. Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan and Union—Population (1900), 178,985. Frank B. Willis, R., 21,030; Thomas Mahon, D., 19,519; Arthur C. Parthemer, Soc., 1,497; Charles Mason, Pro., 8. Willis's plurality, 1,511.

9. Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wood—Population (1900), 250,128. J. Kent Hamilton, R., 19,593; Isaac R. Sherwood, D., 21,908; W. F. Ries, Soc., 3,917; M. A. Gibson, Pro., 191. Sherwood's plurality, 2,315.

10. Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike and Scioto—Population (1900), 187,181. Robert M. Switzer, R., 18,548; Edmund H. Willis, D., 16,250; George A. Mooney, Soc., 1,122; W. J. Henry, Pro., 231. Switzer's plurality, 2,298.

11. Counties of Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross and Vinton—Population (1900), 214,118. Albert Douglas, R., 20,168; Horatio C. Claypool, D., 22,894; Austin B. Shinn, Soc., 2,397; C. H. Creamer, Pro., 400. Claypool's plurality, 2,726.

12. County of Franklin—Population (1900), 164,460. Edward L. Taylor, jr., R., 17,696; Frank S. Monnett, D., 15,151; Jacob L. Bachman, Soc., 11,142; Alfred B. Paul, Pro., 360. Taylor's plurality, 2,545.

13. Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca and Wyandot—Population (1900), 196,842. Miles H. McLaughlin, R., 15,486; Carl C. Anderson, D., 30,196; Arthur H. Hollenbaugh, Soc., 1,499; E. A. Bryan, Pro., 199. Anderson's plurality, 14,710.

14. Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow and Richland—Population (1900), 198,307. George H. Chamberlain, R., 18,459; William G. Sharp, D., 25,287; Charles M. Zitzer, Soc., 2,282; H. H. Mosher, Pro., 331. Sharp's plurality, 6,828.

15. Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington—Population (1900), 173,226. James Joyce, R., 17,674; George White, D., 19,723; Frank Martin, Soc., 2,218; Leslie E. Hawk, Pro., 372. White's plurality, 2,049.

16. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and Monroe—Population (1900), 169,560. D. A. Hollingsworth, R., 15,323; W. B. Francis, D., 15,731; Robert J. Murray, Soc., 2,325; Abel J. Crawford, Pro., 406. Francis's plurality, 408.

17. Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas and Wayne—Population (1900), 187,539. A. B. Critchfield, R., 14,964; W. A. Ashbrook, D., 25,875; Edward Schmidth, Soc., 2,508; John H. Dickerson, Pro., 269. Ashbrook's plurality, 10,911.

18. Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark—Population (1900), 233,471. James Kennedy, R., 20,617; John J. Whitacre, D., 23,568; Thomas Williams, Soc., 4,907; Elias Jenkins, Pro., 1,462. Whitacre's plurality, 2,951.

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit and Trumbull—Population (1900), 213,744. W. Aubrey Thomas, R., 18,290; Ellsworth R. Bathrick, D., 19,255; Paul G. Miller, Soc., 3,720; A. M. Bird, Pro., 572. Bathrick's plurality, 965.

20. Counties of Lake and Medina and part of Cuyahoga—Population (1900), 227,248. Paul Howland, R., 20,699; William Gordon, D., 20,519; John G. Willert, Soc., 2,847; Charles Bartlett, Pro., 181. Howland's plurality, 180.

21. Part of Cuyahoga County—Population (1900), 255,510. James H. Cassidy, R., 16,716; Robert J. Bulkley, D., 18,091; Karl A. Cheyney, Soc., 2,649; J. Walter Malone, Pro., 124. Bulkley's plurality, 1,375.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	15	49	64
Democrats	19	70	89
Dem. majorities	4	21	25

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	543,918	474,882
1901. Governor	436,092	368,525
1902, Sec. of State	436,171	345,706
1903, Governor	475,560	361,748
1904, President	600,095	344,674
1905, Governor	430,617	473,264
1906, Sec. of State	408,066	351,676
1908, President	572,312	502,721
1908, Governor	533,197	552,569

OKLAHOMA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT. 1908. Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. J. W. McNeal	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Lee Cruce
Adair	951	825	693	753
Alfalfa	1821	1459	1883	1288
Atoka	819	784	630	1005
Beaver	1806	904	1204	963
Beckham	957	1807	626	1524
Blaine	1689	1317	1484	1286
Bryan	1135	2215	948	2234
Caddo	2951	2964	2734	2623
Canadian	2022	2124	2141	1941
Carter	1396	2086	899	2116
Cherokee	1131	913	1268	1291
Choctaw	967	1038	764	1202
Cimmaron	524	495	412	487
Cleveland	1181	1450	945	1423
Coal	813	908	610	1166
Comanche	2528	3481	2381	3221
Craig	1387	1578	1234	1584
Creek	1731	1364	1910	1619
Custer	1670	1721	1765	1817
Delaware	808	811	705	924
Dewey	1301	1075	1108	983
Ellis	1658	983	1417	1085
Garfield	3015	2618	3436	2343
Garvin	1381	2390	959	2055
Grady	1541	2674	1287	2566
Grant	1872	1853	1188	1642
Greer	799	2149	814	1409
Harmon	——	——	174	852
Harper	881	647	810	701
Haskell	1230	1399	1176	1471
Hughes	1549	1645	1204	1715
Jackson	726	1905	613	2089
Jefferson	495	1436	563	1446
Johnston	770	1274	641	1314
Kay	2784	2511	2635	2400
Kingfisher	1631	2106	1901	1339
Kiowa	1677	2347	1054	1414
Latimer	707	720	527	690
Le Flore	1862	1870	1729	1843
Lincoln	3594	3030	2662	2298
Logan	3834	2169	2761	1300
Love	734	969	308	815
Major	1526	875	1379	704
Marshall	497	842	389	845
Mayes	1112	1185	1137	1274
McClain	871	1206	671	1292
McCurtain	1257	970	650	1130
McIntosh	1697	1236	1000	1256
Murray	635	1111	445	987
Muskogee	3593	2793	2367	3241
Noble	1567	1364	1447	1258
Nowata	1165	905	1070	1077
Okfuskee	1288	872	749	957
Oklahoma	5492	4876	5056	6140
Okmulgee	1491	1103	1246	1183
Osage	1554	1529	1651	1872
Ottawa	1265	1297	1274	1410
Pawnee	1636	1495	1834	1699
Payne	2335	1980	1495	1394
Pittsburg	2826	2981	2049	2901
Pontotoc	2700	3747	711	1893
Pot'watomie	934	1796	2431	2994
Pushmataha	573	624	535	691
Roger Mills	930	1170	673	1004
Rogers	1225	1599	1195	1638
Seminole	1259	945	964	1064
Sequoyah	2128	1648	1238	1596
Stephens	811	1748	819	1802
Swanson	——	——	323	252
Texas	1806	1470	1130	1143
Tillman	827	1661	735	1758
Tulsa	2233	2278	2193	2594
Wagoner	2091	1150	828	1188
Washington	1619	1409	1484	1517
Washita	1324	1824	1081	1723
Woods	1648	1420	1510	1327
Woodward	1702	1283	1323	1200
Totals	110558	122406	99527	120218
Plurality		12848		20619
Scattering	22457		27291	
Whole vote	255421		247036	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 21,779; Watson, Pop., 434; Hisgen, Ind., 244.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: J. W. Crumbee, Soc., 24,707; George E. Rouch, Pro., 3,214.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—J. J. McAlester, D., 118,544; Gilbert W. Dukes, R., 94,621; John G. Wills, Soc., 23,974; I. A. Briggs, Pro., 3,136. McAllister's plurality, 23,923.

Secretary of State—Ben F. Harrison, D., 117,790; Donald R. Fraser, R., 94,180; J. V. Kolachny, Soc., 23,581; H. E. Strickler, Pro., 2,931. Harrison's plurality, 23,604.

Auditor—Leo Meyer, D., 117,954; Thos. S. Dulany, R., 93,749; H. A. Kembal, Soc., 23,706. Meyer's plurality, 24,205.

Attorney General—Charles West, D., 119,586; Joseph M. Dodson, R., 93,648; F. M. Allee, Soc., 23,513. West's plurality, 25,938.

Treasurer—Robert Dunlap, D., 118,479; W. H. Dill, R., 93,726; C. B. Boylan, Soc., 23,697; F. H. Leonard, Pro., 2,827. Dunlop's plurality, 24,753.

Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson, D., 118,628; John P. Evans, R., 93,549; S. S. Smith, Soc., 23,642. Wilson's plurality, 25,079.

State Examiner and Inspector—Charles A. Taylor, D., 117,519; W. B. Lain, R.,

93,374; W. S. Webster, Soc., 23,763. Taylor's plurality, 24,147.

Chief Mine Inspector—Ed Boyle, D., 117,248; John H. Hall, R., 93,988; David G. Jackson, Soc., 24,000. Boyle's plurality, 23,260.

Commissioner of Labor—C. L. Daugherty, D., 119,605; John W. Funston, R., 93,455; E. B. Hadsall, Soc., 23,846. Daugherty's plurality, 26,150.

Commissioner of Chart and Cort—Kate Barnard, D., 120,703; Kate H. Biggers, R. 91,907; Winnie E. Branstetter, Soc., 23,872. Barnard's plurality, 28,796.

Insurance Commissioner—P. A. Ballard, D., 116,621; James T. Burns, R., 93,778; E. S. Maple, Soc., 23,761. Ballard's plurality, 22,843.

State Printer—Giles W. Farris, D., 117,239; Samuel L. Bartholomew, R., 93,215; Jacob J. Truinett, Soc., 23,717. Farris's plurality, 24,024.

President Board of Agriculture—G. T. Bryan, D., 117,203; William H. Beaver, R., 93,429; J. R. Allen, Soc., 23,649. Bryan's plurality, 23,774.

Corporation Commissioner—George A. Henshaw, D., 117,444; Emory D. Brownlee, R., 93,050; J. F. McDaniel, Soc., 23,835. Henshaw's plurality, 24,394.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—W. H. L. Campbell, D., 117,571; Charles C. Chappell, R., 93,645; H. M. Sinclair, Soc., 23,721. Campbell's plurality, 23,926.

Justice Supreme Court (3d District)—Matthew J. Kane, D., 118,020; A. J. Biddison, R., 93,159. Kane's plurality, 24,861.

Justice Supreme Court (5th District)—Jesse J. Dunn, D., 118,548; L. M. Keyes, R., 93,076. Dunn's plurality, 25,472.

Judge Criminal Court of Appeals (Eastern District)—James R. Armstrong, D., 117,409; Thomas Humphry, R., 93,601. Armstrong's plurality, 23,808.

Judge Criminal Court of Appeals (Southern District)—Henry M. Furman, D., 117,704; Dwight Brown, R., 92,293. Furman's plurality, 25,421.

Judge Criminal Court of Appeals (Northern District)—Thomas H. Doyle D., 117,933; E. W. Snoddy, R., 92,468. Doyle's plurality, 25,465.

Assistant Mine Inspector (District No. 1)—John O'Brien, D., 116,253; George Harris, R., 93,215; George T. Brady, Soc., 23,849. O'Brien's plurality, 23,138.

Assistant Mine Inspector (District No. 2)—Martin D. Clark, D., 115,759; A. G. Hamilton, R., 93,339; E. L. Goodman, Soc., 23,523. Clark's plurality, 22,418.

Assistant Mine Inspector (District No. 3)—Frank Haley, D., 116,085; Michael O'Hara, R., 92,207. Haley's plurality, 23,878.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Noble, Osage, Pawnee and Payne; population (1907), 225,373—Neil E. McNeil, D., 18,415; Bird S. McGuire, R., 20,301; W. L. Reynolds, Soc., 2,522. McGuire's plurality, 1,886.

2. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, part of Grady, Harper, Major, Oklahoma, part of Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward; population (1907), 230,224—Elmer L. Fulton, D., 24,062; Dick T. Morgan, R., 25,134; H. I. Bryant, Soc., 5,382. Morgan's plurality, 1,072.

3. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, part of Hughes, part of McIntosh, Mayes, part of Muskogee, Nowata, part of Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner and Washington; population (1907), 290,075—James S. Davenport, D., 25,312; Charles E. Creager, R., 21,767; G. M. Snyder, Soc., 2,932. Davenport's plurality, 3,545.

4. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, part of Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, part of Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, Le Flore, part of Love, McCurtain, part of McIntosh, Marshall, part of Murray, part of Muskogee, part of Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc and Pushmataha; population (1907), 303,399—Charles D. Carter, D., 21,959; Charles M. Campbell, R., 11,979; J. N. Gilmore, Soc., 5,534. Carter's plurality, 9,980.

5. Counties of Beckham, part of Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Garvin, part of Grady, Greer, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, part of Love, McLain, part of Murray, Pottawatomie, part of Roger Mills, Stephens, Tillman and Washita; population (1907), 313,106—Scott Ferris, D., 28,600; J. H. Franklin, R., 13,425; H. H. Stallard, Soc., 6,539. Ferris's plurality, 15,175.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	13	26	39
Democrats	31	83	114
Dem. majorities..	18	57	75

Vote of State Since 1907.

	Rep.	Dem.
1907, Governor	106,507	134,162
1908, President	110,558	122,406

OREGON.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. 1908		GOVERNOR. 1910.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Taft...	Bryan..	Jay Bowerman	Oswald West
Baker	1689	1596	1440	1705
Benton	1183	773	784	1162
Clackmas ..	2776	1866	2084	3025
Clatsop	1482	658	914	1436
Columbia ...	1242	454	926	647
Coos	1850	894	1449	1346
Crook	915	548	764	899
Curry	268	148	176	294
Douglas	2092	1359	1868	1913
Gilliam	470	242	440	361
Grant	748	433	523	562
Harney	450	329	475	517
Hood River..	767	359	565	449
Jackson	2032	1537	1256	2556
Josephine ..	967	732	877	821
Klamath ...	634	427	799	687
Lake	465	239	484	367
Lane	3313	2174	2725	2602
Lincoln	595	282	463	620
Linn	2202	1813	1675	2502
Malheur	800	543	728	741
Marion	3788	2239	2795	3751
Morrow	680	272	574	310
Multnomah .	17819	9850	13498	14796
Polk	1456	1113	1083	1577
Sherman	437	252	393	295

Counties.	PRESIDENT 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESIDENT 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR 1910 Rep. Jay Bowerman	GOVERNOR 1910 Dem. Oswald West
Tillamook	641	253	499	590
Umatilla	2328	1568	2022	1905
Union	1510	1191	1197	1295
Wallowa	905	506	647	731
Wasco	1309	764	1058	1021
Washington	2319	1153	1855	1596
Wheeler	418	236	321	248
Yamhill	1980	1246	1394	1526
Totals	62530	38049	48751	54853
Plurality	24481			6102
Scattering	10310		14086	
Whole vote	110889		117690	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 7,339; Chafin, Pro., 2,682; Hisgen, Ind., 289.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: W. S. Richards, Soc., 8,059; A. E. Eaton, Pro., 6,027.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Secretary of State—F. W. Benson, R., 65,768; Turner Oliver, D., 29,157; Allen McDonald, Soc., 11,535; N. A. Davis, Pro., 8,160. Benson's plurality, 38,611.

State Treasurer—Thomas B. Kay, R., 76,706; Charles H. Otten, Soc., 16,629; Leslie Butler, Pro., 15,164. Kay's plurality, 60,077.

Justice Supreme Court (four years' term)—Henry Bean, R., 63,654; Thomas A. McBride, R.-D. Non-Political Judiciary, 61,375; Woodson T. Slater, D. Non-Political Judiciary, 32,940; J. D. Myers, Soc., 12,212; R. R. Ryan, Soc., 10,715; C. J. Bright, Pro., 13,903. Bean's plurality, 3,279.

Justice Supreme Court (six years' term)—George H. Burnett, R., 63,367; Frank A. Moore, R.-D. Non-Political Judiciary, 57,004; Will R. King, D. Non-Political Judiciary, 44,760; J. T. Jones, Soc., 13,690; B. F. Rampo, Soc., 11,675. Burnett's plurality, 6,363.

Attorney General—A. M. Crawford, R., 83,855; C. C. Brix, Soc., 18,916. Crawford's plurality, 64,939.

Superintendent Public Instruction—L. R., Alderman, R., 60,891; J. B. Horner, D., 28,029; George A. Hinsdale, Soc., 11,775; Robert R. Steel, Pro., 9,152. Alderman's plurality, 32,862.

State Printer—Willis S. Duniway, R., 65,110; James E. Godfrey, D., 32,575; George Bylander, Soc., 12,061. Duniway's plurality, 32,635.

Labor Commissioner—O. P. Hoff, R., 62,962; D. L. Houston, D., 31,124; S. L. Curry, Soc., 14,624. Hoff's plurality, 31,838.

Railroad Commissioner—Frank J. Miller, R., 64,841; Hugh McLain, D., 38,603. Miller's plurality, 26,238.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Benton, Clackmas, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill—Population (1905) 249,756. W. C. Hawley, R., 26,256; R. G. Smith, D., 18,232; C. W. Sherman, Soc., 4,971; W. P. Elmore, Pro., 4,585. Hawley's plurality, 8,024.

2. Counties of Baker, Clatsop, Columbia, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Malheur, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler—Population (1905), 239,326. A. W. Lafferty, R., 30,612; John Manning, D., 19,477; William A. Crawford, Soc., 5,583; George B. Pratt, Pro., 8,464. Lafferty's plurality, 11,135.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	46,526	33,385
1902, Governor	39,606	39,862
1904, President	60,432	17,444
1906, Governor	43,508	46,002
1908, President	62,530	38,049

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. John K. Tener	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. Webster Grim.
Adams	3685	4034	2017	2221
Allegheny	74080	35655	47817	4350
Armstrong	6110	3212	3673	550
Beaver	7008	4200	3510	447
Bedford	3784	3196	2355	902
Berks	13642	17381	5354	7997
Blair	10583	4981	4290	1074
Bradford	7997	3758	3205	536
Bucks	9409	7233	6254	6404
Butler	6584	4698	2726	813
Cambria	12325	7979	5829	1259
Cameron	1110	533	576	148
Carbon	4486	3890	2036	2004
Centre	4927	3998	2199	911
Chester	13118	6555	5488	1449
Clarion	2915	3291	1183	1174
Clearfield	7726	5954	2755	1043
Clinton	3477	2547	1201	656
Columbia	3718	5373	1353	1513
Crawford	7679	5667	4500	1229
Cumberland	6261	5403	3658	1096
Dauphin	15637	7546	9197	1110
Delaware	15184	5727	7158	993
Elk	2991	2531	1096	1717
Erie	10828	6173	5823	2515
Fayette	10012	8220	7042	2092
Forest	1119	512	511	194
Franklin	6938	4682	3373	1239
Fulton	974	1094	622	606
Green	2428	3793	1401	1320
Huntington	4503	1917	1598	290
Indiana	6416	1965	2719	407
Jefferson	5652	2986	2814	562
Juniata	1765	1414	656	299
Lackawanna	18590	15451	11020	5390
Lancaster	23523	8109	12874	2132
Lawrence	5350	2656	2357	243
Lebanon	6874	2858	3503	386
Lehigh	11503	11285	5883	6844
Luzerne	24594	17379	12289	3444
Lycoming	8708	7144	3237	2775
McKean	5073	2867	1986	459
Mercer	6497	5473	3301	804
Mifflin	2902	1799	871	436
Monroe	1454	3004	628	1511
Montgomery	19088	11899	8843	5390
Montour	1164	1490	415	499
Northampton	10857	11365	5328	5648

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft.	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan.	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. John K Tener	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Webster Grim.
North'm'b'ld	10439	8590	3150	2048
Perry	3269	2184	1524	705
Philadelphia	185263	75317	130465	16474
Pike	715	1069	495	683
Potter	3603	1932	1112	392
Schuylkill ...	18758	15481	6880	5563
Snyder	2401	1081	1020	215
Somerset	6478	2246	2783	504
Sullivan	1119	1076	629	468
Susquehanna.	4999	3230	2228	663
Tioga	6947	2321	3204	480
Union	2547	1154	1113	279
Venango	4868	2815	2417	892
Warren	4672	2054	1890	512
Washington .	11430	7018	7473	742
Wayne	3650	2438	1293	798
Westmorel'd	15429	11101	7365	2374
Wyoming ...	2234	1629	976	335
York	14610	15171	8017	8178
On other tkts.	——	——	2953	——
Totals	745779	448785	415611	129395
Plurality	296994		*283263	
Scattering ..	72886		453427	
Whole vote..	1267450		998333	

*Tener's plurality over William H. Berry, the Keystone party's candidate, was 33,484.

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 33,913; Chafin, Pro., 36,694; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,222; Hisgen, Ind., 1,057.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Madison F. Larkin, Pro., 17,445; John W. Slayton, Soc., 53,053; George Anton, Industrialist. 802; William H. Berry, Keystone, 382,127.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—John M. Reynolds, R. and Workingmen's League, 429,874; Thomas H. Greevy, D., 155,952; Charles E. McConkey, Pro., 22,375; Louis Cohen, Soc., 55,879; William H. Thomas, Industrialist, 1,678; D. Clarence Gibbonev, Keystone, 307,856. Reynolds's plurality, 122,-018.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Henry Houck, R. and Workingmen's League, 451,007; James I. Blakslee, D., 157,155; Charles W. Huntington, Pro., 25,507; Beaumont Sykes, Soc., 57,535; James Erwin, Industrialist, 1,347; John J. Casey, Keystone, 275,125. Houck's plurality, 175,882.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Part of Philadelphia County—Population (1900), 227,733. Henry H. Bingham, R., Pro., Workingmen's League and City, 28,054; Michael J. Geraghty, D., 2,657; James F. Lynch, Soc., 597; Henry V. Garrett, Keystone and William Penn, 8,827. Bingham's plurality, 19,227.

2. Part of Philadelphia County—Population (1900), 195,609. Joel Cook, R. and Workingmen's League, 24,888; Edward B. Seiberlich, D., 2,542; W. S. Ulmstead, Pro., 63; James W. Hughes, Soc., 687; Daniel W. Simkins, City, Keystone and William Penn, 7,665. Cook's plurality, 17,223.

3. Part of Philadelphia County—Population (1900), 251,649. J. Hampton Moore, R., Pro. and Workingmen's League, 23,-994; William A. Hayes, D., 2,712; Felix Heinzel, Soc., 791; Samuel D. Strohm, City and William Penn, 142; James G. Ramsdell, Keystone, 7,030. Moore's plurality, 16,964.

4. Part of Philadelphia County—Population (1900), 177,020. Reuben O. Moon, R. and Workingmen's League, 16,309; William C. Mitchell, D., 2,459; H. C. Russell, Pro., 132; Joseph Doerr, Soc., 1,049; Albert W. Sanson, City and William Penn, 2,907. Moon's plurality, 16,223.

5. Part of Philadelphia County—Population (1900), 196,315. William W. Foulkrod, R. and W. L., 18,016; Michael Donohoe, D., City, Keystone, United Labor and William Penn, 19,209; Marion Benjamin, Pro., 124; Martin McCroe, Soc., 2,328. Donohoe's plurality, 1,193.

6. Part of Philadelphia County—Population (1900), 245,371. George D. McCreary, R. and W. L., 25,747; William A. Carr, D., 4,319; George B. Cock, Pro., 182; George A. Murr, Soc., 1,171; Frank H. Hawkins, City, Keystone and William Penn, 23,672; Wharton Barker, Ind., 621. McCreary's plurality, 2,075.

7. Part of Philadelphia County—Population (1900), 190,457. Thomas S. Butler, R., 16,490; Eugene C. Bonniweli, D. and Keystone, 14,498; Joseph H. Paschali, Pro., 435; Walter N. Lodge, Soc., 466. Butler's plurality, 1,992.

8. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery—Population (1900), 210,185. Irving P. Wanger, R., 19,106; Robert E. Difenderfer, D. and Keystone, 19,683; Henry J. Weisser, Soc., 928. Difenderfer's plurality, 577.

9. County of Lancaster—Population (1900), 159,241. William W. Griest, R., 14,718; James G. McSparran, D., 3,120; D. S. von Neida, Pro., 408; Elmer Smith, Soc., 367. Griest's plurality, 11,598.

10. County of Lackawanna—Population (1900), 193,831. John R. Farr, R., 13,457; R. F. Calpin, D., 11,240; Howard J. Force, Pro., 1,306; L. H. Gibbs, Soc., 723. Farr's plurality, 2,217.

11. County of Luzerne—Population (1900), 257,121. Charles C. Bowman, R., Pro. and Keystone, 14,384; George R. McLean, D., 13,834; Charles F. Quinn, Soc. and Federated Labor, 2,070. Bowman's plurality, 550.

12. County of Schuylkill—Population (1900), 172,927. Robert D. Heaton, R., 9,441; Robert E. Lee, D., 9,492; C. F. Foley, Soc., 4,739. Lee's plurality, 51.

13. Counties of Berks and Lehigh—Population (1900), 253,508. John K. Hahn, R., 12,939; John H. Rothermel, D., 19,680; Martin Miller, Pro., 691; Caleb Harrison, Soc., 6,200. Rothermel's plurality, 6,741.

14. Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Population (1900), 146,769. Charles C. Pratt, R., 9,481; George W. Kipp, D. and Keystone, 10,276; James A. Hodgins, Pro., 974; Sidney R. Matteson, Soc., 244. Kipp's plurality, 795.

15. Counties of Clinton, Lycoming, Porter and Tioga—Population (1900), 184,567. Clarence L. Peaslee, R., 10,588; William B. Wilson, D., 13,624; Stepben Soars, Pro.,

1,199; Clarence C. Ricker, Soc., 2,004. Wilson's plurality, 3,036.

16. Counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan—Population (1900), 158,467. John G. McHenry, D. and R., 12,578; William Hart, Pro., 959; Jacob W. Renn, Soc., 3,818; Theodore C. Harter, Keystone, 6,366. McHenry's plurality, 6,212.

17. Counties of Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union—Population (1900), 199,849. Benjamin K. Focht, R., 14,473; J. Murray Africa, D., 11,681; J. Emory Weeks, Pro., 1,340; John A. Horn, Soc., 1,006. Focht's plurality, 2,792.

18. Counties of Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon—Population (1900), 218,614. Martin E. Olmsted, R., 21,221; W. Jonathan Kiefer, D., 11,686; F. Harry Hoffer, Pro., 998; James V. Zerbe, Soc., 1,643. Olmsted's plurality, 9,535.

19. Counties of Bedford, Blair and Cambria—Population (1900), 229,404. Jesse L. Hartman, R., 18,133; Isaiah Scheeline, D., 7,669; Stewart C. Cowan, Pro., 2,173; Anselm B. Kirsch, Soc., 2,048. Hartman's plurality, 10,464.

20. Counties of Adams and York—Population (1900), 150,909. Daniel F. Lafean, R., 15,714; Andrew R. Brodbeck, D., 13,786; Abia Smucker, Pro., 471; William Kelly, Soc., 874. Lafean's plurality, 1,928.

21. Counties of Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean—Population (1900), 181,899. Charles E. Patton, R. and Pro., 11,856; William C. Heinle, D., 6,903; George W. Fox, Soc., 2,389. Patton's plurality, 4,953.

22. Counties of Butler and Westmoreland—Population (1900), 217,137. J. David McJunkin, R., 12,490; Curtis H. Gregg, D. and Keystone, 12,988; E. S. Littell, Pro., 1,981; Robert Dudley, Soc., 3,242. Gregg's plurality, 498.

23. Counties of Fayette, Greene and Somerset—Population (1900), 188,154. Thomas S. Crago, R., 13,665; Jesse H. Wise, D. and Keystone, 8,894; J. C. Speicher, Pro., 1,223; Washington Herd, Soc., 2,036. Crago's plurality, 4,771.

24. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence and Washington—Population (1900), 205,655. Charles Matthews, R., 15,177; Henry H. Wilson, D. and Keystone, 14,365; M. S. Marquis Pro., 1,523; Charles A. Collins, Soc., 3,332. Matthews's plurality, 812.

25. Counties of Crawford and Erie—Population (1900), 162,116. Arthur L. Bates, R., 10,668; John B. Brooks, D. and Keystone, 9,632; Richard A. Buzza, Pro., 1,313; George B. Allen, Soc., 1,377. Bates's plurality, 1,036.

26. Counties of Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike—Population (1900), 174,124; Robert Brown, R., 8,867; N. Mitchel Palmer, D., 16,284; Arthur E. Meaker, Pro., 536; Edward A. Evans, Soc., 879. Palmer's plurality, 7,417.

27. Counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson—Population (1900), 188,503. J. N. Langham, R., 13,073; John Smith Shirler, D., 5,451; John Houk, Pro., 2,479; M. A. Van Horn, Soc., 1,245. Langham's plurality, 7,622.

28. Counties of Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren—Population (1900), 189,923. Peter M. Speer, R., 10,932; William J. Breene, D., 9,492; John E. Gill, Pro., 3,047; John R. McKeown, Soc., 2,163; William Looser, People's Labor, 562. Speer's plurality, 1,440.

29. Part of Allegheny County—Population (1900), 204,477. Stephen G. Porter, R., 14,785; Fleming Jamison, D., 2,110; John A. McConnell, Pro., 552; George T. McConnell, Soc., 2,468. Porter's plurality, 12,317.

30. Part of Allegheny County—Population (1900), 173,416. John Dalzell, R., 13,261; James A. Wakefield, D. and Keystone, 4,208; Robert J. Black, Pro. and United Labor, 7,807; W. J. Wright, Soc., 2,942; James A. Fulton, Ind., 291. Dalzell's plurality, 5,454.

31. Part of Allegheny County—Population (1900), 188,099. James Francis Burke, R., 12,996; John J. Thorpe, D. and Keystone, 5,798; C. L. Thurgood, Pro., 175; John Connor, Soc., 1,164. Burke's plurality, 7,198.

32. Part of Allegheny County—Population (1900), 209,066. A. J. Barchfeld, R., 13,483; Hermann L. Hegner, D. and Keystone, 9,933; James L. McKee, Pro., 566; Valentine Remmel, Soc., 3,152. Barchfeld's plurality, 3,550.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	38	161	199
Democrats	12	45	57
Socialist	—	1	1
Rep. majorities...	26	115	141

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	712,665	424,232
1901, Treasurer	423,498	291,955
1902, Governor	592,867	436,457
1903, Treasurer	529,631	244,284
1904, President	840,949	335,430
1905, Treasurer	458,698	546,892
1906, Governor	506,392	457,957
1907, Treasurer	459,965	312,737
1908, President	745,779	448,785
1909, Treasurer	450,630	307,763

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan...	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. Aram J. Pothier	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. L. A. Waterman...
Bristol	1606	899	1205	1110
Kent	3617	1700	2545	2121
Newport	3639	1949	3635	2206
Providence ..	32037	18880	23548	25530
Washington .	3043	1278	2607	1433
Totals.....	43942	24716	33540	32400
Plurality ...	19236	——	1140	——
Scattering ..	3669		1682	
Whole vote..	72317		67622	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs Soc., 1,365; Chafin, Pro., 1,016; Preston, Soc. Lab., 183; Hisgen, Ind., 1,105

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Nathaniel C. Green, Pro., 998; Thomas F. Herrick, Soc. Lab., 684.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

(The canvass of the vote for state officers below Governor was delayed until late in December. For official figures showing the vote for these officers, if any, see "Addenda and Errata."

The following state officers were elected:

Lieutenant Governor—Zenas W. Bliss, R., defeated Philip E. Clark, D., W. W. Estes, Pro., and Samuel Fassell, Soc.

Secretary of State—J. Frederic Parker, R., defeated Alberic Archambault, D., Ernest L. Merry, Pro., and Israel Preccurt, Soc.

Attorney General—William B. Greenougr, R., defeated John I. Devlin, D., Thomas T. Peabody, Pro., and Frank Keenan, Soc.

Treasurer—Walter A. Read, R., defeated Tristam D. Babcock, D., William G. Lawton, Pro., and Peter Markus, Soc.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Bristol and Newport, the city of Providence and the town of East Providence; population (1905), 249,756—William P. Sheffield, R., 15,681; George F. O'Shaunessy, D., 17,532; Richard R. Macomber, Pro., 431; Stanley Curtis, Soc., 529. O'Shaunessy's plurality, 1,851.

2. Counties of Kent and Washington and all of Providence outside of the city of Providence and the town of East Providence; population (1905), 230,326—George H. Utter, R., 18,938; Thomas F. Cooney, D., 13,704; B. E. Helme, Pro., 492. Utter's plurality, 5,279.

Legislature of 1910.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	*29	63	92
Democrats	6	7	13
Independents	3	2	5
Rep. majorities	20	54	74

*Lieutenant Governor's vote included.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	33,784	19,812
1901, Governor	25,575	19,038
1902, Governor	24,541	32,279
1903, Governor	29,275	30,578
1904, President	41,605	24,839
1904, Governor	33,821	32,965
1905, Governor	31,311	25,816
1906, Governor	31,877	33,195
1907, Governor	31,005	33,300
1908, Governor	38,676	31,406
1909, Governor	37,107	25,338

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan
Abbeville	21	665	9	1481
Aiken	35	1672	48	1990
Anderson	66	1952	58	2099
Bamberg	23	868	33	848
Barnwell	35	1401	88	1407
Beaufort	319	415	272	522
Berkeley	115	665	235	609
Calhoun	—	—	54	669
Charleston	**195**	**1754**	**347**	**1814**
Cherokee	**31**	**1507**	**66**	**1506**
Chester	**8**	**954**	**37**	**1368**
Chesterfield	**12**	**1158**	**47**	**1458**
Clarendon	**86**	**1170**	**62**	**1091**
Colleton	**131**	**1421**	**91**	**1399**
Darlington	**42**	**1464**	**21**	**1279**
Dorchester	**69**	**706**	**103**	**883**
Edgefield	**5**	**967**	**8**	**1097**
Fairfield	**0**	**723**	**12**	**830**
Florence	**31**	**1406**	**28**	**1460**
Georgetown	66	2489	108	544
Greenville	—	728	176	2774
Greenwood	1	1332	18	1765
Hampton	—	1079	—	1338
Horry	**40**	**980**	**46**	**1247**
Kershaw	25	850	5	922
Lancaster	69	1504	58	1729
Laurens	50	1777	61	2160
Lee	18	1128	58	963
Lexington	60	2403	80	2508
Marion	**49**	**1507**	**91**	**2007**
Marlboro	14	755	16	916
Newberry	33	1364	44	1681
Oconee	62	720	172	1126
Orangeburg	238	2941	405	2686
Pickens	6	914	56	1241
Richland	122	1220	236	1750
Saluda	7	938	8	1385
Spartanburg	84	2621	225	4162
Sumter	137	919	173	1228
Union	58	1593	49	1389
Williamsburg	187	1476	180	1550
York	25	1198	29	1606
Totals	2254	54635	3963	62288
Plurality		**52381**		**58325**
Scattering	23		143	
Whole vote	56912		66394	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 101; Hisgen, Ind., 42.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Debs, Soc., 22; Watson, Pop., 1.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Governor—Cole L. Blease, D., 30,739; C. W. Manning, Soc., 70.

Lieutenant Governor—C. A. Smith, D., 30,832.

Secretary of State—R. M. McCown, D., 30,925.

Attorney General—J. Fraser Lyon, D., 30,934.

Treasurer—R. H. Jennings, D., 30,907.

Controller—A. W. Jones, D., 30,874.

Superintendent of Education—J. E. Swearingen, D., 30,804.

Adjutant General—W. W. Moore, D., 30,881.

Railroad Commissioner—C. McDuffie Hampton, D., 30,703.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester (population, 1900, 196,390)—George S. Legare, D., 3,442; A. P. Prioleau, R., 89. Legare's plurality, 3,353.

2. Counties of Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton and Saluda (population, 1900, 195,500)—James F. Byrnes, D., 4,392.

3. Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Oconee and Pick-

ens (population, 1900, 190,662)—Wyatt Aiken, D., 2,589; W. D. Mann, R., 2. Aiken's plurality, 2,587.

4. Counties of Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union (population, 1900, 181,933)—J. T. Johnson, D., 7,616; I. Brier, R., 81. Johnson's plurality, 7,535.

5. Counties of Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York (population, 1900, 190,492)—D. E. Finley, D., 3,470.

6. Counties of Darlington, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg (population, 1900, 201,577)—J. E. Ellerbe, D., 3,734.

7. Counties of Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter (population, 1900, 183,753)—A. F. Lever, D., 4,762; R. H. Richardson, R., 214. Lever's plurality, 4,548.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	—	—
Democrats	41	124	165
Dem. majorities..	41	124	165

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	3,579	47,236
1900, Governor.....	——	46,457
1902, Governor.....	——	31,827
1904, President	2,254	54,635
1904, Governor.....	——	51,907
1906, Governor.....	——	30,251
1908, President	3,963	62,288
1908, Governor	——	61,060

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan..	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. R. S. Vessey.	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Chauncey L. Wood..
Aurora	686	694	570	813
Beadle	1776	1105	1757	1152
Bon Homme.	1324	1014	1000	1048
Brookings ..	1697	588	1463	312
Brown	2646	1772	2746	1706
Brule	753	823	665	794
Buffalo	105	69	97	77
Butte	1636	915	689	501
Campbell ...	627	175	456	69
Charles Mix.	1863	1391	1448	1326
Clark	1234	557	903	471
Clay	1291	803	956	755
Codington ...	1618	831	1461	762
Corson	—	—	499	127
Custer	487	428	445	394
Davison	1276	1018	1276	1090
Day	1616	813	1436	622
Deuel	1022	425	821	189
Douglass ...	836	647	630	610
Edmunds ...	726	658	718	734
Fall River...	726	466	744	643
Faulk	835	421	933	383
Grant	1122	628	940	381
Gregory	1550	1266	1345	895
Hamlin	1095	434	1357	290
Hand	851	655	829	627
Hansom	668	630	414	640
Hughes	795	349	682	237
Hutchinson .	1507	619	765	309
Hyde	455	212	468	209
Jerauld	582	403	632	357
Kingsbury ..	1537	799	1325	635
Lake	1415	636	1123	519
Lawrence ...	2735	1564	2663	1455
Lincoln	1887	699	1377	431
Lyman	1524	1183	1215	940
McCook	1209	826	1933	841
McPherson ..	785	157	728	123
Marshall	874	463	729	194
Meade	953	792	1346	1060
Miner	906	720	775	776
Minnehaha ..	4125	1948	2734	2347
Moody	1275	623	830	415
Pennington .	1702	1160	1210	1265
Perkins	—	—	2129	653
Potter	614	400	593	371
Roberts	1562	777	1341	594
Sanborn	847	513	714	331
Spink	1847	1121	1604	563
Stanley	2313	1598	1998	1338
Sully	368	154	412	73
Tripp	—	—	1631	876
Turner	1792	793	1069	750
Union	1392	1009	1207	821
Walworth ..	825	351	799	262
Yankton	1644	1118	1173	1090
Totals	67466	40266	61744	37975
Plurality	27200		23769	
Scattering ..	6973		6084	
Whole vote..	114605		105803	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 2,846; Chafin, Pro., 4,039; Hisgen, Ind., 88.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: O. W. Butterfield, Pro., 4,506; M. G. Opsahl, Soc., 1,578.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—F. M. Byrne, R., 63,670; A. J. Davenport, D., 31,857; A. W. Granstrom, Pro., 4,258; S. H. Goodfellow, Soc., 1,599. Byrne's plurality, 31,813.

Secretary of State—S. C. Polley, R., 64,483; J. T. Cogan, D., 30,927; G. W. Mingus, Pro., 4,127; J. F. Anderson, Soc., 1,675. Polley's plurality, 33,556.

Auditor—H. B. Anderson, R., 65,652; D. M. Finnegan, D., 30,438; G. M. Newcomb, Pro., 4,075; Terry Hixon, Soc., 1,557. Anderson's plurality, 35,214.

Treasurer—George J. Johnson, R., 65,807; A. A. Boynton, 30,560; J. D. Wilson, Pro., 4,029; U. M. Ringsdorf, Soc., 1,592. Johnson's plurality, 35,247.

Attorney General—Royal C. Johnson, 66,085; W. A. Lynch, 30,533; Story Cochran, Soc., 1,656. Johnson's plurality, 35,552.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—G. C. Lawrence, 64,814; P. F. Nolan, D., 30,416; W. G. K. Jolley, Pro., 4,027; J. J. Pietela, Soc., 1,538. Lawrence's plurality, 34,398.

Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands—J. F. Brinmer, R., 64,761; J. B. Raymond, D., 30,549; J. H. Hinsvark, Pro., 4,044; J. Walter Rouss, Soc., 1,577. Brinmer's plurality, 34,212.

For Railroad Commissioner (First District)—G. W. Smith, R., 64,125; Warren Young, D., 31,511; W. S. Rowden, Pro., 4,036; R. W. Skutt, Soc., 1,607. Smith's plurality, 32,614.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

Two from state at large—Charles H. Burke, R., 64,777; Eben W. Martin, R., 64,272; W. W. Soule, D., 32,655; J. E. Kelly, D., 32,329; W. J. Edgar, Pro., 4,124; Knute Lewis, Pro., 4,140; Isaac M. Burnside, Soc., 1,587. Burke's plurality, 32,122; Martin's plurality, 31,617.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	34	99	133
Democrats	11	5	16
Rep. majorities	23	94	117

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	54,530	39,544
1900, Governor	53,777	40,091
1902, Governor	48,196	21,396
1904, President	72,083	21,960
1904, Governor	68,561	24,772
1906, Governor	48,709	19,923
1908, President	67,466	40,266
1908, Governor	62,989	44,837

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOV'NOR. 1910 *Rep. Ben W. Hooper	GOV'NOR. 1910 Dem. Robt. L. Taylor
Anderson	2030	632	1713	637
Bedford	1447	1996	2069	1906
Benton	860	1221	1231	962
Bledsoe	416	295	753	460
Blount	2538	847	2213	851
Bradley	1063	620	1104	588
Campbell	1797	530	1451	542
Cannon	672	904	881	1074
Carroll	2289	1802	2431	1337
Carter	3152	454	2068	699
Cheatham	520	1206	574	1175
Chester	580	703	801	585
Claiborne	1643	971	—	—
Clay	634	764	565	566
Cocke	1752	688	1834	715
Coffee	656	1654	1103	1290
Crockett	1205	1226	1345	1123
Cumberland	1010	479	997	440
Davidson	2714	8309	6185	8837
Decatur	958	845	874	732
De Kalb	1464	1284	1589	1287
Dickson	894	1499	1179	1767
Dyer	672	1786	1074	1340
Fayette	4	1849	349	1032
Fentress	894	332	627	226
Franklin	716	2168	1092	1994
Gibson	1362	3173	2344	2020
Giles	1566	3051	2084	3164
Grainger	1303	670	1345	670
Greene	2020	1886	2662	1574
Grundy	261	576	329	494
Hamblen	980	795	1169	664
Hamilton	4331	4564	4233	4905
Hancock	1396	370	1013	345
Hardeman	554	1568	933	1298
Hardin	1135	720	1310	655
Hawkins	1693	1152	1706	862
Haywood	189	1215	239	1154
Henderson	1205	900	1493	605
Henry	1056	2369	1790	1826
Hickman	1065	1285	990	1493
Houston	288	665	397	493
Humphreys	679	1301	760	1225
Jackson	966	1404	1126	1166
James	608	217	521	174
Jefferson	2042	662	1909	579
Johnson	2148	232	1729	229
Knox	5908	4090	6579	4072
Lake	178	464	160	224
Lauderdale	519	1315	727	987
Lawrence	1726	1591	1466	1424
Lewis	354	465	351	362
Lincoln	692	2311	1569	2254
Loudon	1013	444	878	405
Macon	1594	684	1333	749
McMinn	1312	926	1401	675
McNairy	1300	1057	1311	1301
Madison	1357	2409	1935	2003
Marion	1070	842	1057	849
Marshall	438	1544	1247	1471
Maury	640	2324	1920	2214
Meigs	457	464	576	439
Monroe	1828	1406	1633	1215
Montgomery	1903	2961	1240	1576
Moore	103	677	276	636
Morgan	1236	496	1020	450
Obion	707	2258	1335	1667
Overton	1008	1401	1232	819
Perry	678	756	602	685
Pickett	517	391	480	256
Polk	1175	747	934	675
Putnam	1419	1632	1661	1557
Rhea	1019	883	1170	697
Roane	1534	595	1471	606
Robertson	755	2718	1203	1499
Rutherford	1226	2764	2297	2936
Scott	1932	190	1499	243
Sequatchie	249	394	281	360
Sevier	3129	291	2772	234
Shelby	3069	7411	2425	7700
Smith	1056	1638	1353	1661
Stewart	715	1475	541	1367
Sullivan	1830	2393	1826	1938
Sumner	693	2343	1469	2170
Tipton	1037	1662	1492	1282
Trousdale	198	476	372	477
Unicoi	869	67	693	117
Union	1684	496	1308	550
Van Buren	176	329	190	288
Warren	728	1573	1155	1451
Washington	2263	1574	2283	1343
Wayne	1415	451	1170	499
Weakley	1802	2976	2900	2096
White	835	1572	914	1212
Williamson	605	1928	1488	2061
Wilson	902	2212	1705	1776
Totals	118324	135608	133999	121674
Plurality		17284	12325	
Scattering	3583		1704	
Whole vote	257515		257377	

*With Independent Democratic indorsement.

The totals given above do not include vote of Claiborne County, which was not canvassed because of a contest.

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 1,870; Chafin, Pro., 300; Hisgen, Ind., 332; Watson, Pop., 1.081.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Seth McCallen, Soc., 1,704.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Railroad Commissioner—B. A. Enloe, Ind. Dem., 125,615; J. W. Thomas, D., 110,748; J. A. Wetherall, Soc., 1,746.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke,

Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington (population, 1900, 224,059)—C. H. Lyle, 5,788; S. R. Sells, R., 15,647 (exclusive of Claiborne County). Sells's plurality, 9,859.

2. Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union (population, 1900, 217,324)—W. W. Hale, R., 12,163; R. W. Austin, R., 15,299. Austin's plurality, 3,136.

3. Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White (population, 1900, 228,577)—J. A. Moon, D., 17,654; Charles R. Evans, R., 12,944; C. W. Crouch, Soc. 438. Moon's plurality, 4,710.

4. Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Macon, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Truusdale and Wilsun (population, 1900, 188,452)—Cordell Hull, D., 19,298; J. T. Odum, R., 5,168; —— Grisbeck, Soc., 79. Hull's plurality, 14,130.

5. Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, Dekalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford (population, 1900, 152,316)—W. C. Houston, D., 16,697; N. Bartlett, Soc., 170. Houston's plurality, 16,527.

6. Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart (population, 1900, 209,197)—Joseph W. Byrnes, D., 16,764; W. H. Jackson, Soc., 2,502. Byrnes's plurality, 14,262.

7. Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson (population, 1900, 189,836)—L. P. Padgett, D., 21,299; Dan McCord, Ind., 453; B. F. Yaunt, Soc., 257. Padgett's plurality, 20,846.

8. Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, McNairy, Madison and Perry (population, 1900, 180,937)—W. T. Sims, D., 11,764; S. E. Murrey, R., 9,860; F. W. Earnshaw, Soc., 144. Sims's plurality, 1,904.

9. Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley (population, 1900, 194,411)—F. J. Garrett, D., 15,000; J. W. Brown, R., 1,406; W. P. Outlaw, Soc., 137; W. R. Landrum, Ind. R., 940. Garrett's plurality, 13,694.

10. Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton (population, 1900, 235,507)—George W. Gordon, D., 14,862; T. H. Haines, Soc., 844. Gordon's plurality, 14,018.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	25	33
Democrats	25	74	99
Dem. majorities	17	49	66

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900. President	123,008	145,250
1900. Governor	119,381	145,708
1902. Governor	59,002	98,954
1904. President	105,339	121,653
1904. Governor	103,433	131,503
1906. Governor	92,804	111,766
1908. President	118,324	135,608
1908. Governor	113,233	132,989

TEXAS.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt.	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft.	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan.
Anderson	924	1708	697	1601
Angelina	226	940	197	1089
Aransas	50	153	33	193
Archer	74	323	63	331
Armstrong	17	216	32	252
Atascosa	104	704	142	614
Austin	600	1302	572	1394
Bandera	128	536	284	449
Bastrop	70	1035	522	1225
Baylor	32	446	53	600
Bee	149	655	137	533
Bell	287	2507	480	3067
Bexar	1574	3589	3568	3894
Blanco	215	488	259	438
Borden	5	187	5	135
Bosque	361	1091	268	1394
Buwie	1010	1549	705	1676
Brazoria	341	423	405	567
Brazos	—	—	138	876
Brewster	63	252	34	283
Briscoe	—	—	7	117
Brown	—	—	346	557
Burleson	461	909	365	1201
Burnet	—	—	270	1857
Caldwell	—	—	197	1227
Calhoun	—	—	71	219
Callahan	112	570	—	—
Cameron	74	1089	—	1217
Camp	302	569	971	569
Carson	19	135	324	—
Cass	940	1136	996	1551
Castro	21	172	8	110
Chambers	126	280	—	—
Cherokee	446	1591	211	1575
Childress	35	393	92	549
Clay	119	599	244	1115
Coke	57	395	56	356
Coleman	63	772	135	1170
Collin	958	3437	792	3797
Collingsw'th	14	250	—	—
Colorado	357	1107	486	1116
Comal	246	875	508	625
Comanche	294	1609	292	2336
Concho	58	280	36	228
Cooke	421	1952	523	2439
Coryell	26	1235	201	1653
Cottle	14	136	18	157
Crockett	—	—	13	65
Crosby	7	158	1	148
Dallam	32	167	94	285
Dallas	1321	5933	2068	7329
Dawson	—	—	—	—
Deaf Smith	—	—	48	273
Delta	171	971	131	946
Denton	553	2406	493	2740
De Witt	786	1433	853	766
Dickens	21	195	26	196
Dimmit	78	136	101	15
Donley	47	344	—	—
Duval	—	—	605	692
Eastland	—	—	229	1856
Ector	7	165	5	136
Edwards	175	245	232	208
Ellis	395	3553	594	4413
El Paso	789	1706	1019	2302
Erath	—	—	504	2074
Falls	—	—	503	1791
Fannin	799	3191	604	3192
Fayette	1250	2777	1235	2247
Fisher	42	298	62	796
Floyd	50	224	16	292

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan
Foard	23	257	—	—
Fort Bend	661	546	53	550
Franklin	82	616	72	650
Freestone	348	940	302	1186
Frio	155	445	112	397
Gaines	—	—	7	93
Galveston	666	2094	849	2184
Garza	—	—	—	67
Gillespie	1003	312	1332	281
Glasscock	—	—	6	75
Goliad	436	595	644	397
Gonzales	600	1499	609	1441
Gray	12	135	82	338
Grayson	1131	3522	1338	4506
Gregg	428	595	273	565
Grimes	125	915	88	974
Guadalupe	1460	1091	—	—
Hale	33	379	41	406
Hall	13	174	56	508
Hamilton	374	1050	222	1123
Hansford	12	95	26	98
Hardeman	45	528	108	663
Hardin	—	—	234	809
Harris	—	—	1722	5074
Harrison	—	—	289	2161
Hartley	23	179	30	150
Haskell	71	584	145	1245
Hays	210	1158	133	872
Hemphill	41	146	77	172
Henderson	—	—	255	1143
Hidalgo	37	475	36	554
Hill	376	2857	414	3331
Hood	147	559	162	945
Hopkins	262	1762	271	2184
Houston	—	—	493	1310
Howard	21	371	52	504
Hunt	613	3606	518	3806
Hutchinson	—	—	30	134
Irion	30	172	5	702
Jack	—	—	268	1882
Jackson	161	320	139	298
Jasper	315	614	187	695
Jeff Davis	67	112	—	—
Jefferson	794	1623	821	1962
Johnson	328	2178	339	2747
Jones	80	740	206	1754
Karnes	144	1006	170	631
Kaufman	330	2272	—	—
Kendall	546	140	537	148
Kent	8	186	17	194
Kerr	231	565	327	453
Kimble	125	355	—	—
King	—	102	—	69
Kinney	192	218	—	—
Knox	68	442	92	797
Lamar	724	2536	482	866
Lamb	—	—	5	13
Lampasas	209	715	296	746
La Salle	—	—	224	328
Lavaca	—	—	866	1674
Lee	395	977	509	820
Leon	372	990	351	861
Liberty	312	675	288	539
Limestone	213	1636	247	1773
Lipscomb	46	116	60	169
Live Oak	30	375	—	—
Llano	14	238	116	485
Loving	—	—	—	26
Lubbock	—	—	—	224
Lynn	14	238	—	—
Madison	178	534	123	554
Marion	486	273	—	594
Martin	24	172	414	—
Mason	—	—	322	429
Matagorda	90	328	167	596
Maverick	211	291	—	—
McCulloch	—	—	184	650
McLennan	694	3677	741	3778
McMullen	28	86	35	85
Medina	436	590	696	578
Menard	58	356	36	152
Midland	—	—	—	—
Milam	—	—	460	2077
Mills	—	—	201	567
Mitchell	73	467	73	635
Montague	—	—	329	2048
Montgomery	—	—	308	752
Moore	3	85	12	97
Morris	—	—	142	646
Motley	10	239	—	—
Nacogdoches	226	1575	186	1478
Navarro	439	2510	618	2879
Newton	318	469	94	357
Nolan	80	518	104	733
Nueces	152	575	253	831
Ochiltree	18	81	—	—
Oldham	13	65	15	40
Orange	196	604	119	534
Palo Pinto	160	971	268	1483
Panola	345	1178	266	1242
Parker	518	1833	—	—
Parmer	—	—	31	96
Pecos	64	231	—	—
Polk	155	503	—	—
Potter	—	—	158	803
Presidio	250	121	135	233
Rains	139	190	—	—
Randall	34	285	44	233
Reagan	—	—	3	52
Red River	637	1586	587	1813
Reeves	20	320	24	316
Refugio	86	148	178	138
Roberts	20	100	31	125
Robertson	196	1265	394	1233
Rockwall	—	—	—	—
Runnels	—	—	103	981
Rusk	50	639	187	1595
Sabine	224	644	54	467
St. Augustine	—	—	87	423
San Jacinto	543	471	299	371
San Patricio	36	184	115	273
San Saba	149	838	124	744
Schleicher	26	209	9	126
Scurry	119	440	84	266
Shackelford	22	164	30	1727
Shelby	188	1536	182	158
Sherman	—	—	37	2089
Smith	1204	2387	863	261
Somervell	40	365	39	901
Starr	325	905	411	692
Stephens	16	376	34	147
Sterling	15	129	5	321
Stonewall	23	328	14	79
Sutton	27	240	10	239
Swisher	25	220	26	6403
Tarrant	852	3988	1470	1706
Taylor	120	1056	177	110
Terrell	—	—	62	—
Terry	6	123	—	223
Thr'kmorton	22	237	33	960
Titus	142	632	199	920
Tom Green	125	735	113	2445
Travis	810	2402	1196	550
Trinity	—	—	157	665
Tyler	102	659	122	898
Upshur	—	—	287	—

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt...	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan...
Upton	—	—	—	748
Uvalde	78	452	321	862
Val Verde...	121	462	182	1626
Van Zandt..	247	1540	179	566
Victoria	352	856	328	614
Walker	605	706	441	698
Waller	545	794	349	234
Ward	21	144	30	1543
Washington .	649	1243	798	238
Webb	1007	525	109	746
Wharton	463	307	443	384
Wheeler	11	200	55	806
Wichita	157	655	256	780
Wilbarger ..	58	392	110	2425
Willamson .	614	2253	723	858
Wilson	278	984	252	—
Winkler	—	—	—	2
Wise	344	1636	—	36
Wood	451	1329	—	813
Yoakum	—	—	—	4
Young	94	891	89	123
Zapata	369	28	—	—
Zavala	11	146	29	—
Totals	51242	167200	65666	217302
Plurality ...		115958		151636
Scattering ..	15269		10789	
Whole vote..	233711		293757	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 7,870; Chafin, Pro., 1,634; Preston, Soc. Lab., 176; Watson, Pop., 944; Hisgen, Ind., 115.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 3,905; Debs, Soc., 2,791; Corregan, Soc. Lab., 421; Watson, Pop., 8,062.

Note.—The official canvasses of the vote for President in 1904 and 1908 omitted the returns from several counties failing to report in time. Among the counties so penalized in 1908 was Zapata, on the Rio Grande border, which cast all its votes for the Republican electoral ticket and for the candidates on the Republican state ticket.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

(Figures are unofficial. The official canvass is to be made by the Legislature in January, 1911.)

Governor—Thomas M. Campbell, D., 218,956; John N. Simpson, R., 73,305; J. C. Rhodes, Soc., 8,100; William B. Cook, Soc. Lab., 234; E. C. Heath, Pro., 148.

Governor—O. B. Colquitt, D., 173,993; J. O. Terrell, R., 26,107; Andrew J. Houston, Pro., 6,179; Reddin Andrews, Soc., 11,638; Carl Schmidt, Soc. Lab., 347. Colquitt's plurality, 147,886.

Lieutenant Governor—A. B. Davidson, D., 176,474; Harris Masterson, R., 26,013; Arthur A. Everts, Pro., 4,341; P. G. Zimmerman, Soc., 11,208; Robert Strach, Soc. Lab., 352. Davidson's plurality, 150,461.

Controller—W. P. Lane, D., 176,910; Frederick Hoffheinz, R., 26,718; J. D. Stocking, Pro., 3,406; E. R. Meltzen, Soc., 11,407; G. H. Royal, Soc. Lab., 303. Lane's plurality, 152,396.

Treasurer—Sam Sparks, D., elected.

Land Commissioner—G. T. Robison, D., elected.

Attorney General—Jewel P. Lightfoot, D., elected.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. M. Bralley, D., elected.

Commissioner of Agriculture—E. R. Kone, D., elected.

Railroad Commissioner (full term)—Allison Mayfield, D., elected.

Railroad Commissioner (unexpired term)—W. D. Williams, D., elected.

Associate Justice, Supreme Court—T. J. Brown, D., elected.

Judge of Court of Criminal Appeals—A. J. Harper, D., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

(Unofficial.)

1. Counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus (population, 1900, 220,322)—Morris Shepherd, D., 14,840.

2. Counties of Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby and Tyler (population, 1900, 203,372)—Martin Dies, D., 14,560; George W. Eason, R., 2,845. Dies's plurality, 11,715.

3. Counties of Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood (population, 1900, 191,953)—James Young, D., 11,950

4. Counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt and Rains (population, 1900, 218,963)—Choice B. Randell, D., 12,560.

5. Counties of Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Hill and Rockwell (population, 1900, 200,061)—Jack Beall, D., 18,490; M. T. Connor, R., 3,540. Beall's plurality, 14,950.

6. Counties of Brazos, Freestone, Limestone, Milam, Navarro and Robertson (population, 1900, 184,862)—Rufus Hardy, D., 11,180.

7. Counties of Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity (population, 1900, 144,431)—Alexander W. Gregg, D., 8,510; W. C. Kendall, R., 550. Gregg's plurality, 7,960.

8. Counties of Austin, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Walker and Waller (population, 1900, 202,736)—John W. Moore, D., 12,670; A. M. Lawson, R., 2,190. Moore's plurality, 10,480.

9. Counties of Aransas, Bee, Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, De Witt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Karnes, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria and Wharton (population, 1900, 225,194)—George F. Burgess, D., 14,110.

10. Counties of Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson (population, 1900, 214,103)—A. S. Burleson, D., 14,100.

11. Counties of Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton and McLean (population, 1900, 173,477)—Robert L. Henry, D., 10,380.

12. Counties of Comanche, Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant (population, 1900, 177,637)—Oscar Calloway, 16,730; C. C. Littleton, R., 3,820. Calloway's plurality, 12,910.

13. Counties of Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Collingsworth, Cooke, Cottle, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Denton, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Foard, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Jack, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Montague, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Throck-

morton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise and Young (population, 1900, 188,541) —John H. Stephens, D., 25,126.

14. Counties of Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Coleman, Comal, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Mills and San Saba (population, 1900, 181,280)—James L. Slayden, D., 16,830.

15. Counties of Atascosa, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Kinney, Lasalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Valverde, Webb, Wilson, Zapata and Zavalla (population, 1900, 160,694)—John N. Garner, D., 12,340; Noah Allen, R., 7,210. Garner's plurality, 5,130.

16. Counties of Andrews, Borden, Brewster, Callahan, Cochran, Coke, Concho, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Fisher, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jeff Davis, Jones, Kent, Kimble, King, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Reeves, Runnels, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Taylor, Tirrell, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Ward, Winkler and Yoakum (population, 1900, 161,084)—W. R. Smith, D., 15,300.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	1	2
Democrats	30	108	138
Dem. majorities	29	107	136

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	130,641	267,462
1900, Governor		
1902, Governor	65,706	219,076
1904, Governor	56,865	206,167
1904, President	51,242	167,200
1906, Governor	23,771	149,105
1908, President	65,666	217,302
1908, Governor	73,305	218,956

UTAH.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	SP. CT. J'GE 1910 Rep. D. N. Straub	SP. CT. J'GE 1910 Dem. C. K. Richards
Beaver	945	714	813	661
Box Elder	2401	1417	1976	1508
Cache	3795	3217	3550	3151
Carbon	1027	581	744	426
Davis	1740	1331	1323	1130
Emery	1098	749	926	795
Garfield	728	290	580	115
Grand	233	215	239	205
Iron	718	488	698	454
Juab	1619	1421	1438	1151
Kane	414	102	428	49
Millard	1004	765	1023	725
Morgan	490	306	431	289
Piute	332	157	273	92
Rich	427	285	389	272
Salt Lake	20755	12954	16680	5296
San Juan	131	109	148	132
Sanpete	3333	2307	2703	2497
Sevier	1777	1272	1568	1269
Summit	1612	1402	1303	1059
Tooele	1106	808	1109	666
Uintah	782	683	649	521
Utah	6390	4984	5499	4837
Wasatch	1265	985	1191	807
Washington	738	810	692	786
Wayne	276	184	233	129
Weber	5879	3965	4029	3588
Totals	61015	42601	50635	32610
Plurality	18414		18025	
Scattering	4982		18642	
Whole vote	108598		101887	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 4,895; Hisgen, Ind., 87.

The scattering vote for Supreme Court Judge in 1910 was: Emil S. Lund, Soc., 4,889; John A. Street, American, 13,753.

Vote for Congressman, 1910.

State at large—Joseph Howell, R., 50,604; Ferdinand Erickson, D., 32,730; James A. Smith, Soc., 4,857; Allen T. Sanford, American, 14,042. Howell's plurality, 17,874.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	16	38	54
Democrats	2	7	9
Rep. majorities	14	31	45

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	47,139	45,006
1900, Governor	47,600	44,447
1902, Sup. Ct. Justice	43,214	38,433
1904, President	62,444	33,413
1904, Governor	50,837	38,047
1906, Sup. Ct. Justice	42,553	26,389
1908, President	61,015	42,601
1908, Governor	52,913	43,375

VERMONT.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. John A. Mead	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. Charles D. Watson
Addison	2986	446	2856	566
Bennington	2453	749	2261	1332
Caledonia	2700	764	2363	1269
Chittenden	3807	1650	3495	2298
Essex	745	327	675	271
Franklin	2360	1048	2450	2414
Grand Isle	364	188	436	255
Lamoille	1456	311	1484	501
Orange	2263	668	1960	1171
Orleans	2535	384	2886	528
Rutland	5643	1542	5315	2203
Washington	3825	1610	2925	2334
Windham	3738	906	2843	1212
Windsor	4683	907	3314	1041
Totals	39558	11500	35263	17245
Plurality	28058		18018	
Scattering	1606		2204	
Whole vote	52664		54712	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Chafin, Pro., 802; Hisgen, Ind., 804.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: Edwin R. Towle, Pro., 1,044; Chester E. Ordway, Soc., 1,055; F. G. Fleetwood, Ind., 105.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Leighton P. Slack, R., 36,638; John B. Reardon, D., 15,186; Fred S. Page, Pro., 927; J. Frank Bradbury, Soc., 1,067. Slack's plurality, 21,452.

Secretary of State—Guy W. Balley, R., 37,086; Cornelius L. McMahon, D., 14,368; Willis V. Farr, Pro., 842. Balley's plurality, 22,718.

Treasurer—Edward H. Deavitt, R., 36,990; John W. Thurston, D., 14,391; Merrill L. Bates, Pro., 841; John McMillan, Soc., 1,026. Deavitt's plurality, 22,599.

Auditor—Horace F. Graham, R., 36,943; Frank S. Pratt, D., 14,319; Archibald O. Ferguson, Pro., 846; Sydney Walker, Soc., 923 Graham's plurality, 22,624.

Attorney General—John G. Sargent, R., 36,991; H. C. Shurtleff, D., 14,200; Merritt B. Morgan, Pro., 855; Joseph H. Dunbar, Soc., 935. Sargent's plurality, 22,791.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland; population (1900), 174,375.—David J. Foster, R., 18,951; P. M. Meldon, D., 8,215; George A. Thrall, Soc., 468. Foster's plurality, 10,736.

2. Counties of Caledonian, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor; population (1900), 169,266.—Frank Plumley, R., 18,185; Alexander Cochran, D., 6,226; Eugene M. Campbell, Soc., 366. Plumley's plurality, 11,959.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	194	224
Democrats	—	47	47
Independents	—	5	5
Rep. majorities	30	142	172

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President	42,568	12,849
1990, Governor	48,441	17,129
*1902, Governor	31,8[illegible]4	7,364
1904, President	40,459	9,777
1904, Governor	48,115	16,566
1906, Governor	43,332	26,912
1908, President	39,558	11,500
1908, Governor	45,598	15,953

*Clement (License) received 28,201 votes.

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	PRESID'T 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR 1909 Rep. Wm. P. Kent	GOVERNOR 1909 Dem. Wm. H. Mann
Accomac	337	1748	276	1114
Albemarle	380	999	155	830
Alexandria	165	354	80	202
Alleghany	483	422	345	323
Amelia	73	247	97	191
Amherst	164	849	53	655
Appomattox	117	633	65	579
Augusta	987	1435	712	1251
Bath	232	310	150	295
Bedford	463	1272	202	970
Bland	397	339	316	358
Botetourt	793	809	788	785
Brunswick	123	507	141	441
Buchanan	635	395	393	311
Buckingham	333	676	215	619
Campbell	174	624	78	606
Caroline	326	494	187	418
Carroll	1521	859	1286	813
Charles City	84	99	46	76
Charlotte	242	537	220	593
Chesterfield	167	608	128	435
Clarke	74	517	43	460
Craig	224	364	181	370
Culpeper	233	962	109	709
Cumberland	68	374	57	292
Dickenson	671	551	486	429
Dinwiddie	157	445	86	391
Elizab'h City	253	679	121	227
Essex	125	364	49	291
Fairfax	404	1143	242	765
Fauquier	563	1354	157	938
Floyd	1149	390	635	321
Fluvanna	135	450	114	402
Franklin	1101	1218	990	1124
Frederick	354	866	229	627
Giles	605	705	489	717
Gloucester	94	477	122	413
Goochland	246	294	174	236
Grayson	1243	844	1128	844
Greene	366	252	245	202
Greenville	77	273	89	207
Halifax	650	1268	327	1138
Hanover	204	522	125	453
Henrico	217	626	221	526
Henry	716	761	522	626
Highland	305	292	205	244
Isle of Wight	199	530	152	467
James City	62	132	55	143
King George	199	296	123	223
King & Qu'n	181	349	85	241
King Will'm	228	276	134	181
Lancaster	122	468	125	516
Lee	1334	895	1426	1138
Loudon	447	1570	290	1207
Louisa	260	692	124	513
Lunenburg	105	413	54	293
Madison	305	466	226	421
Matthews	86	577	74	374
Mecklenburg	252	1000	193	655
Middlesex	164	413	98	316
Montgomery	795	734	637	710
Nansemond	271	857	234	777
Nelson	308	742	173	570
New Kent	159	193	85	142
Norfolk	739	879	691	660
Northampton	174	673	106	379
Nor'umberl'd	185	410	106	379
Nottoway	118	481	54	528
Orange	198	587	70	407
Page	802	804	390	602
Patrick	1092	723	828	653
Pittsylvania	982	1472	607	971
Powhatan	116	255	150	173
Pr. Edward	117	561	94	503
Pr. George	88	171	32	132
Pr'cess Anne	99	403	33	331
Pr. William	200	738	128	435
Pulaski	780	714	574	671
Rappah'nock	158	433	82	291
Richmond	205	338	127	270

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft...	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan..	GOVERNOR. 1909 Rep. Wm. P. Kent..	GOVERNOR. 1909 Dem. Wm. H. Mann..
Roanoke	426	732	210	580
Rockbridge...	819	1060	602	887
Rockingham..	1581	1736	1177	1428
Russell	1173	827	900	708
Scott	1781	1145	1429	974
Shenandoah..	1449	1295	1199	1104
Smyth	1350	906	1143	882
Southampton.	206	818	109	713
Spottsylvania	282	346	260	452
Stafford	474	406	280	309
Surry	82	269	67	302
Sussex	115	412	106	367
Tazewell ...	1398	809	1009	649
Warren	209	562	166	410
Warwick ...	58	101	27	109
Washington..	1741	1558	1260	1227
Westmorela'd	161	353	122	284
Wise	1527	993	1209	728
Wythe	1487	950	1245	864
York	61	214	66	200
Cities.				
Alexandria...	247	1218	191	793
Bristol	187	405	205	427
Buena Vista	80	137	75	176
Charl'esville..	82	428	63	344
Clifton Forge	133	402	190	313
Danville	206	963	174	570
Fredericksb'g	252	285	203	392
Hampton ...	—	—	72	311
Lynchburg ..	473	962	144	759
Manchester...	114	363	89	347
Newp't News	498	791	602	914
Norfolk	991	2271	816	2397
Petersburg ..	205	905	253	720
Portsmouth..	407	1154	437	1254
Radford	141	204	126	213
Richmond ..	1135	4143	815	3694
Roanoke	593	1408	953	1697
Staunton ...	347	514	481	497
Williamsburg	48	120	54	112
Winchester .	266	449	286	338
Totals	52573	82946	40357	70760
Plurality ...		30373		30403
Scattering ..	1517		574	
Whole vote..	137036		111691	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 255; Chafin, Pro., 1,111; Preston, Soc. Lab., 25; Watson, Pop., 105; Hisgen, Ind., 51.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1909 was: A. H. Dennett, Soc., 574.

Vote on State Ticket, 1909.

Lieutenant Governor—J. Taylor Ellyson, D., 110,177; A. T. Lincoln, R., 72,072; C. E. Good, Soc., 1,242. Ellyson's plurality, 32,105.

Attorney General—Samuel W. Williams, D., 112,623; George A. Rivercomb, R., 73,956. Williams's plurality, 38,667.

Treasurer—A. W. Harman, jr., D., 71,450; Joseph L. Crupper, R., 36,661; B. W. Harris, Soc., 1,656. Harman's plurality, 34,789.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—B. O. James, D., 65,929; John B. Locke, R., 35,995; D. D. Harrison, Soc., 2,250; D. Q. Eggleston, D., 642. James's plurality, 29,934.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. D. Eggleston, jr., D., 71,587; Frank P. Brent, R., 37,176. Eggleston's plurality, 34,411.

Commissioner of Agriculture—George W. Koiner, D., 71,500; James T. Robson, R., 37,100. Koiner's plurality, 34,400.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland and York, and cities of Fredericksburg and Newport News; population (1900), 212,204—William A. Jones, D., 5,908; George N. Wise, R., 1,431. Jones's plurality, 4,477.

2. Counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne anad Southampton, and cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; population (1900), 185,051—E. E. Holland, D., 6,649; H. H. Rumble, R., 1,703. Holland's plurality, 4,946.

3. Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William and New Kent, and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg; population (1900), 194,785—John Lamb, D., 5,408; W. R. Vawter, R., 813. Lamb's plurality, 4,595.

4. Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surry and Essex, and cities of Petersburg; population (1900), 174,990—Robert Turnbull, D., 3,769

5. Counties of Carroll, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick and Pittsylvania, and city of Danville; population (1900), 160,-191—E. W. Saunders, D., 7,537; John M. Parsons, R., 7,382. Saunders's plurality, 155.

6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Floyd, Halifax, Montgomery and Roanoke, and cities of Lynchburg, Radford and Roanoke; population, 196,959—Carter Glass, D., 5,203; W. Allison, R., 734. Glass's plurality, 4,469.

7. Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Warren, and cities of Charlottesville and Winchester; population (1900), 162,933—James Hay, D., 5,818; John Paul, R., 2,589; S. Linton, Ind., 1,631. Hay's plurality, 3,229.

8. Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William and Stafford, and city of Alexandria; population (1900), 154,198—C. C. Carlin, D., 4,669.

9. Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise and Wythe, and city of Bristol; population (1900), 223,088—Henry C. Stuart, D., 16,-731; C. Bascomb Slemp, R., 16,958. Slemp's plurality, 227.

10. Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson and Rockbridge, and cities of Buena Vista, Clifton Forge and Staunton; population (1900), 185,492—H. D. Flood, D., 5,878.

Legislature of 1910-'11.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	34	86	120
Republicans	6	14	20
Dem. majorities..	28	72	100

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	115,865	146,080
1901, Governor.....	81,366	116,682
1904, President	46,450	80,638
1905, Governor	45,795	83,544
1908, President	52,573	82,946
1909, Governor	40,357	70,760

WASHINGTON.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt....	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft....	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan..
Adams	1138	548	1033	714
Asotin	747	227	648	365
Benton	—	—	891	465
Chehalis	2589	624	3128	1248
Chelan	1248	372	1639	871
Clallam	903	273	938	428
Clarke	2436	615	2416	1250
Columbia ...	1039	482	887	585
Cowlitz	1589	317	1573	617
Douglas	1722	577	1942	1540
Ferry	511	297	467	393
Franklin	572	223	643	485
Garfield	777	267	556	333
Island	424	83	450	192
Jefferson	962	283	859	417
King	20434	5286	22297	14644
Kitsap	1736	320	1819	850
Kittitas	1787	523	1752	985
Klickitat	1370	862	1245	570
Lewis	3098	896	3170	1412
Lincoln	2472	1004	2025	1443
Mason	661	315	553	318
Okanogan ...	1192	435	1368	1074
Pacific	1354	258	1492	483
Pierce	9773	2351	10935	4936
San Juan....	554	113	581	178
Skagit	3061	880	2924	1449
Skamania ...	297	61	310	143
Snohomish ..	6025	405	5659	2974
Spokane	10258	2602	11719	6557
Stevens	2369	872	2546	1564
Thurston	2121	668	1940	964
Wahkiakum..	473	101	485	150
Walla Walla.	2824	956	2843	1660
Whatcom ...	5410	1174	4955	2398
Whitman ...	4090	1519	3376	2386
Yakima	3484	929	3998	1650
Totals	101540	28098	106062	58691
Plurality ...	73442		47371	
Scattering ..	15513		19126	
Whole vote..	145151		183879	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 14,177; Chafin, Pro., 4,700; Hisgen, Ind., 249.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 8,229; Debs, Soc., 10,023; Corregan, Soc. Lab., 1,592; Watson, Pop., 669.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Judges Supreme Court—Max F. Gose, R., 77,625; George E. Morris, R., 80,706; Frank H. Rudkin, R., 79,442; Emmet N. Parker, R., 80,115; Mark A. Fulton, R., 80,248; W. E. Richardson, Soc., 15,994; E. J. Brown, Soc., 15,287; Samuel Sadler, Soc., 14,938; A. H. Barth, Soc., 14,862; H. C. Cupples, Soc., 14,599; Charles E. Shephard, Ind., 25,763; Hans Bugge, Ind., 24,988, W. H. Moore, Ind., 26,463; Preston M. Troy, 25,433; W. W. Tolman, Ind., 24,843. Gose's plurality, 51,162; Morris's plurality, 54,243; Rudkin's plurality, 52,979; Parker's plurality, 53,652; Fulton's plurality, 53,785.

A constitutional amendment granting elective franchise to women was carried, 52,299 for to 29,276 against.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom; population (1900), 183,956—William E. Humphrey, R., 27,717; W. W. Black, D., 20,115; W. W. Smith, Soc., 5,088; E. E. Dunlap, Pro., 1,231. Humphrey's plurality, 7,602.

2. Counties of Chehalis, Clallam, Clarke, Cowlitz, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum; population (1900), 149,041—Stanton Warburton, R., 20,448; Maurice Langhorne, D., 10,288; Leslie Aller, Soc., 3,978; W. E. Haycox, Pro., 830. Warburton's plurality, 10,160.

3. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, Stevens, Wallawalla, Whitman and Yakima; population (1900), 185,100—William LaFollette, R., 30,126; Harry D. Merritt, D., 14,423; David C. Coates, Soc., 3,998. LaFollette's plurality, 15,703.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	38	84	122
Democrats	4	12	16
Rep. majorities ..	34	72	106

Vote for State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	57,450	44,833
1900, Governor.....	—	—
1902, Sup. Ct. Judge..	59,017	32,544
1904, President.....	101,540	28,098
1904, Governor.....	72,278	59,119
1906, Sup. Ct. Judge..	71,071	31,268
1908, President.....	106,062	58,691
1908, Governor.....	110,190	58,126

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904 Rep. Roosevelt....	PRESID'T. 1904 Dem. Parker.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft....	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan.
Barbour	1863	1584	2072	1634
Berkeley	2548	2488	2675	2563
Boone	784	912	994	1031
Braxton	2175	2324	2365	2565
Brooke	1130	742	1374	1074
Cabell	3778	3193	4900	4467
Calhoun	1125	1337	1006	1212
Clay	1025	1058	1320	825
Doddridge ..	1774	1075	1773	990
Fayette	6509	3295	5874	3819
Gilmer	1080	1435	989	1512
Grant	1298	312	1305	336
Greenbrier ..	2296	2573	2415	2682
Hampshire .	700	1877	683	1773
Hancock	1010	508	1185	719
Hardy	638	1234	646	1219

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1904. Rep. Roosevelt	PRESID'T. 1904. Dem. Parker	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan
Harrison ...	5075	2918	4946	4004
Jackson	2596	2115	2615	1950
Jefferson	1308	2557	1255	2490
Kanawha ...	8857	5756	9663	7117
Lewis	2130	1621	2239	1832
Lincoln	2080	1586	2202	1732
Logan	570	1123	730	1399
McDowell ..	5225	1673	6176	1916
Marion	4776	3762	4368	3961
Marshall	3924	2114	3680	2498
Mason	2893	2125	3116	1928
Mercer	3640	2324	4229	3006
Mineral	1802	1397	1986	1512
Mingo	1607	1652	2058	1520
Monongalia .	3188	1596	3131	1758
Monroe	1486	1503	1523	1521
Morgan	1097	576	1134	549
Nicholas	1416	1398	1795	1730
Ohio	7771	5133	7312	6497
Pendleton ...	926	1169	898	1193
Pleasants ...	1130	945	987	921
Pocahontas .	1167	1130	1687	1300
Preston	3935	1242	3928	1454
Putnam	2161	1566	2098	1726
Raleigh	1849	1394	2530	1891
Randolph ...	1892	2474	2363	2645
Ritchie	2622	1393	2242	1346
Roane	2294	1863	2334	1868
Summers ...	1702	1937	1940	2123
Taylor	2238	1466	2106	1552
Tucker	1800	1134	1886	1265
Tyler	2308	1331	2113	1355
Upshur	2406	826	2571	846
Wayne	2362	2449	2410	2590
Webster	883	1209	932	1196
Wetzel	2493	2831	2235	2874
Wirt	1134	1098	1028	1042
Wood	4969	3730	4596	4063
Wyoming ...	1093	791	1251	827
Totals	132608	100850	137869	111418
Plurality ...	31758		26451	
Scattering ..	6465		8880	
Whole vote..	239923		258167	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 3,679; Chafin, Pro., 5,139; Watson, Pop., 16; Hisgen, Ind., 46.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Swallow, Pro., 4,569; Debs, Soc., 1,572; Watson, Pop., 324.

Vote on State Ticket, 1908.

Governor—William E. Glasscock, R., 130,807; Louis Bennett, D., 118,909; E. W. Miller, 4,967; H. W. Houston, 3,308. Glasscock's plurality, 11,898.

Secretary of State—Stuart F. Reed, R., 134,682; Adam B. Littlepage, 114,564; Will More, Pro., 5,003; J. B. West, 3,314. Reed's plurality, 20,118.

Auditor—John S. Darst, R., 135,028; Oscar Jenkins, 114,207; M. M. Reppard, Pro., 4,531; C. W. Kirkendall, Soc., 3,173. Darst's plurality, 20,821.

Treasurer—E. Leslie Long, R., 134,975; J. A. Miller, D., 114,282; Hiram Lewis, Pro., 4,541; Albert S. Bosworth, Soc., 3,165. Long's plurality, 20,693.

Superintendent of Schools—M. P. Shawkey, R., 135,192; Ira B. Bush, D., 114,265; Elkanah Hulley, Pro., 4,856; H. H. Gunner, 3,354. Shawkey's plurality, 20,927.

Attorney General—Wm. G. Conley, R., 135,389; E. H. Morton, D., 113,823; J. B. Ward, Pro., 4,562; A. M. Hanes, Soc., 3,137. Conley's plurality, 21,566.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Ohio and Wetzel; population (1900), 188,360—C. W. Carrington, R., 16,962; John W. Davis, D., 20,370; Bauer, Soc., 3,239; Claytotn, Pro., 1,099. Davis's plurality, 3,408.

2. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker; population (1900), 194,333—George C. Sturgiss, R., 16,791; W. G. Brown, D., 21,276; Garner, Soc., 1,121; Strickler, Pro., 715. Brown's plurality, 4,485.

3. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur and Webster; population (1900), 188,542—Joseph Holt Gaines, R., 20,105; Adam Littlepage, D., 21,671; Rogers, Soc., 2,799; Hill, Pro., 882. Littlepage's plurality, 1,566.

4. Counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt and Wood; population (1900), 188,694—Harry C. Woodyard, R., 15,592; John Hamilton, D., 17,822; Houston, Soc., 366; Singler, Pro., 531.

5. Counties of Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mason, Mercer, Mingo, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wyoming; population (1900), 198,871—James A. Hughes, R., 25,007; Ranakin Willey, Dem., 22,154; Spradling, Soc., 627; White, Pro., 448; Chonning, Ind., 7. Hughes's plurality, 2,853.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	15	23	38
Democrats	15	63	78
Dem. majority....	—	40	40

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	119,798	98,803
1900, Governor.....	118,798	100,228
1904, President.....	132,608	100,850
1904, Governor.....	121,540	112,457
1908, President.....	137,869	111,418
1908, Governor.....	130,807	118,909

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908. Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908. Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910. Rep. F. F. McGovern	GOVERNOR. 1910. Dem. Adolph J. Schwitz
Adams	1167	436	602	158
Ashland	2259	1582	1381	473
Barron	3247	1266	1676	209
Bayfield	1957	569	1057	97
Brown	4947	3353	3267	2620
Buffalo	1937	1027	1008	470
Burnett	1181	296	848	75
Calumet	1576	1711	1176	1384
Chippewa ...	3526	2203	2170	1418

Counties.	PRESID'T. 1908 Rep. Taft	PRESID'T. 1908 Dem. Bryan	GOVERNOR. 1910 Rep. F. F. McGovern	GOVERNOR. 1910 Dem. Adolph J. Schweiz.
Clark	3491	1576	2087	720
Columbia	4072	2363	2653	1379
Crawford	2041	1586	1570	1176
Dane	9441	7818	6392	5113
Dodge	4015	5883	2692	4727
Door	2463	778	1757	249
Douglas	3509	1715	2582	454
Dunn	3297	914	2179	156
Eau Claire	3980	1859	2399	573
Florence	541	102	467	104
Fond du Lac	5872	5194	3834	3780
Forest	1023	324	726	122
Grant	4989	3696	2908	1775
Green	2617	1858	1659	1186
Green Lake	2094	1608	1495	1273
Iowa	2986	2077	2004	1294
Iron	1134	314	738	323
Jackson	2003	631	1438	282
Jefferson	3297	4492	1939	3581
Juneau	2454	1691	1571	722
Kenosha	3409	2006	1891	2207
Kewaunee	1590	1731	1530	1628
La Crosse	4382	4054	3289	2874
Lafayette	2832	2100	2119	1725
Langlade	1921	1340	1298	1207
Lincoln	2308	1813	1533	1532
Manitowoc	4126	3592	2655	3919
Marathon	5258	4703	2972	4087
Marinette	3454	1597	2423	617
Marquette	1555	798	1282	642
Milwaukee	28625	26000	20291	16896
Monroe	3304	2155	2389	1419
Oconto	3020	1453	2036	1148
Oneida	1536	688	1109	441
Outagamie	5079	4286	3488	4425
Ozaukee	1216	1856	662	1304
Pepin	1010	447	633	392
Pierce	2988	978	1635	188
Polk	2788	816	1494	83
Portage	3269	2362	2079	1559
Price	1738	609	1638	221
Racine	5490	3688	3206	1824
Richland	2464	1689	1611	997
Rock	7839	3227	3168	1059
Rusk	1431	532	992	91
St. Croix	3228	1773	2354	1261
Sauk	3854	2571	2318	1815
Sawyer	815	299	634	64
Shewano	3349	1750	1995	1121
Sheboygan	5948	4405	3951	3870
Taylor	1627	924	1074	623
Trempealeau	3733	1085	1844	994
Vernon	4114	1561	2277	635
Vilas	794	278	532	95
Walworth	4151	1960	2533	1295
Washburn	1114	396	855	138
Washington	2588	2625	2068	2293
Waukesha	4758	3206	3601	2508
Waupaca	4785	1483	2903	510
Waushara	2821	507	1597	273
Winnebago	6797	5511	5474	3759
Wood	3013	2498	1931	1780
Totals	247747	166632	161619	110442
Plurality	81115		51177	
Scattering	40042		47427	
Whole vote	454421		319488	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 28164; Chafin, Pro., 11,564; Preston, Soc. Lab., 314.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: William A. Jacobs, Soc., 39,547; Byron E. Van Keuren, Pro., 7,450; F. G. Kremer, Soc. Lab., 430.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Morris, R., 159,719; H. W. Bolens, D., 106,383; Henry Bruins, Soc., 39,828; Charles L. Hill, Pro., 7,273; John Harold, Soc. Lab., 448. Morris's plurality, 53,331.

Secretary of State—John M. Callahan, D., 105,285; William C. Dean, Pro., 6,949; James A. Frear, R., 159,635; Gustav Herring, Soc., 39,907; John Vierthaler, Soc. Lab., 357. Frear's plurality, 53,350.

Treasurer—John Ringle, D., 105,683; George W. Wilson, Pro., 6,951; A. H. Dahl, Rep., 160,003; Charles W. Swanson, Soc. Dem., 40,021; Fred Farchim, Soc. Lab., 397. Dahl's plurality, 54,320.

Attorney General—John F. Doherty, D., 104,543; Levi H. Bancroft, R., 114,841; Charles M. Crownhart, Ind. Rep., 48,661; Gerrit F. Thorn, Soc., 39,315; William R. Nethercutt, Pro., (withdrew before election), 51. Bancroft's plurality, 10,298.

Insurance Commissioner—John A. Hazelwood, 105,133; Christ O. Nordby, Pro., 1,311; H. L. Ekern, R., 158,140; Fred M. Althon, Soc., 40,036; Albert Waug, Soc. Lab., 340. Ekern's plurality, 53,007.

Vote for Congressmen, 1910.

1. Counties of Green, Kenosha, Lafayette, Racine, Rock and Walworth (population, 1905, 204,469)—Henry Allen Cooper, R., 15,096; Calvin Stewart, D., 8,506; Michael Yabs, Soc., 1,869; Hans O. Moe, Pro., 820. Cooper's plurality, 6,590.

2. Counties of Adams, Columbia, Dane, Green Lake, Jefferson and Marquette (population, 1905, 176,816)—John M. Nelson, R., 14,009; Albert G. Schmedeman, D., 12,090; Francis L. Cook, Soc., 865; J. Burritt Smith, Pro., 234. Nelson's plurality, 1,919.

3. Counties of Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk and Vernon (population, 1905, 181,616)—Arthur W. Kopp, R., 13,310; William N. Coffland, D., 9,042; Charles H. Berryman, Pro., 821. Kopp's plurality, 4,268.

4. Part of Milwaukee County (population, 1905, 202,175)—William J. Cary, R., 12,261; William J. Kershaw, D., 9,081; Winfield R. Gaylord, Soc., 11,814; James M. Skinner, Pro., 74. Cary's plurality, 447.

5. Part of Milwaukee County and Waukesha County (population, 1905, 197,368)—Henry F. Cochems, R., 13,147; Joseph P. Carney, D., 8,433; Victor L. Berger, Soc., 13,497; M. A. Schmeyer, Pro., 108. Berger's plurality, 350.

6. Counties of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington (population, 1905, 189,620)—William H. Froelich, R., 13,278; Michael E. Burke, D., 15,759; John C. Boll, Soc., 1,705; George C. Hill, Pro., 148. Burke's plurality, 2,481.

7. Counties of Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin and Trempealeau (population, 1905, 200,504)—John Jacob Esch, R., 15,365; Paul W. Mahoney, D., 7,365; John Marquet, Soc., 1,180; A. A. Merrill, Pro., 458. Esch's plurality, 8,000.

8. Counties of Calumet, Manitowoc, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago (population, 1905, 203,596)—James H. Davidson, R., 15,936; Fred R. Rawson, 10,654; Richard W. Burke, Soc., 1,990; Charles H. Velte, Pro., 276. Davidson's plurality, 5,282.

9. Counties of Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie (popula-

tion, 1905, 195,985)—Gustav Kustermann, R., 12,335; Thomas W. Konop, D., 12,140; Thomas J. Oliver, Soc., 1,777; Alexander McEathron, Pro., 555. Konop's plurality, 5.

10. Counties of Ashland, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Price, Shawano, Taylor, Vilas and Wood (population, 1905, 228,017)—Elmer A. Morse, R., 17,360; John F. Lamont, D., 11,798; Lynn Thompson, Soc., 2,882. Morse's plurality, 5,562.

11. Counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer and Washburn (population, 1905, 248,243)—Irvine L. Lenroot, R., 19,680; Henry M. Parks, Soc., 2,474. Lenroot's plurality, 17,206.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	27	59	86
Democrats	4	29	33
Social Democrats.	2	12	14
Rep. majorities...	21	18	39

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	265,866	159,285
1900, Governor.....	264,419	160,674
1902, Governor.....	193,417	145,818
1904, President	279,870	124,036
1904, Governor.....	227,253	175,301
1906, Governor.....	183,558	103,311
1908, President	247,747	166,632
1908, Governor	242,935	165,977

WYOMING.

Counties.	PRESIDENT —1908— Rep. Taft.....	Dem. Bryan...	GOVERNOR. —1910.— Rep. W. E. Mullen.	Dem. Joseph M. Carey...
Albany	1335	1152	1057	1497
Big Horn.. .	2638	1648	1386	1563
Carbon	1651	1430	1209	1401
Converse ...	1030	716	888	1196
Crook	1068	799	1003	1007
Fremont	1838	1190	803	2130
Johnson	781	614	518	832
Laramie	2965	2523	2470	3625
Natrona	835	461	445	749
Park.....	—	—	770	814
Sheridan ...	2158	1539	1319	2269
Sweetwater .	1299	637	804	1095
Uinta	2525	1731	1879	2197
Weston	723	478	686	711
Totals	20846	14918	15235	21086
Plurality	5928			5851
Scattering ...	1845		1605	
Whole vote..	37609		37926	

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Debs, Soc., 1,715; Chafin, Pro., 66; Hisgen, Ind., 64.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1910 was: William W. Patterson, Soc., 1,605.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Secretary of State—William R. Schnitger, R., 17,476; F. L. Hough, D., 17,513; Lyman Payne, Soc., 1,718. Hough's plurality, 37.

Auditor—Robert B. Forsythe, R., 17,845; G. C. Forsythe, D., 17,079; Joseph A. Johnson, Soc., 1,711. Rob. B. Forsythe's plurality, 766.

Treasurer—John T. Baird, R., 17,610; Dr. Earl Whedon, D., 17,403; Gabriel Silvast, Soc., 1,682. Baird's plurality, 207.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. D. Cook, R., 16,841; Bird, D., 18,184; Lucy D. Rode, Soc., 1,691. Bird's plurality, 1,343.

Justice of the Supreme Court—C. N. Potter, R., 18,350; Thomas H. Gibson, D., 16,291; H. V. S. Grossbach, Soc., 2,155. Potter's plurality, 2,059.

Vote for Congressman, 1910.

State at Large—F. W. Mondell, R., 20,312; W. B. Ross, D., 14,659; James Morgan, Soc., 2,155. Mondell's plurality, 5,653.

Legislature of 1911-'12.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans ...	19	29	48
Democrats	8	27	35
Rep. majorities.	11	2	13

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, President.....	14,482	10,164
1902, Governor.....	14,483	10,017
1904, President.....	20,467	8,904
1904, Governor.....	17,765	12,137
1906, Governor.....	16,396	9,483
1908, President.....	20,846	14,918

ARIZONA.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. —1906.— Rep. W. F. Cooper.....	Dem. M. A. Smith.....	—1908.— Rep. R. H. Cameron.....	Dem. M. A. Smith.....
Apache	251	203	363	195
Cochise	1475	2356	2526	2233
Coconino ...	417	562	570	396
Gila	559	906	945	976
Graham	853	1159	1146	1423
Maricopa ...	1545	1868	2224	1995
Mohave	107	364	195	361
Navajo	223	367	395	304
Pima	1368	755	1296	1260
Pinal	243	270	357	349
Santa Cruz..	215	353	308	342
Yavapai	1179	1560	1532	1326
Yuma	474	378	578	567
Totals	8909	11501	12435	11727
Plurality ...		2192	708	
Scattering ..	2503		2205	
Whole vote..	22513		26367	

The scattering vote for Delegate in 1908 was: John D. Cannon, Soc., 1,912; W. B. Cleary, Ind., 118; J. W. Stewart, Soc. Lab., 69; R. R. Sibley, Pro., 106.

The scattering vote for Delegate in 1906 was: J. D. Cannon, Soc., 1,995; C. F. Ainsworth, Joint Statehood, 508.

Vote of Territory Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, Delegate	7,716	8,664
1902, Delegate	9,239	9,710
1904, Delegate	9,522	10,394
1906, Delegate	8,909	11,501
1908, Delegate	12,435	11,727

No election for Delegate was held in 1910 because of termination of the Territorial form of government.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS 1906. Rep. W. H. Andrews	1906. Dem. O. A. Larrazolo	1908. Rep. W. H. Andrews	1908. Dem. O. A. Larrazolo
Bernalillo	2235	1976	2440	1730
Chaves	467	1137	859	1421
Colfax	2182	1412	1551	1603
Dona Ana	1059	852	1200	1021
Eddy	821	914	285	969
Grant	783	1220	871	1363
Guadalupe	660	827	977	1069
Lincoln	623	548	763	709
Luna	182	343	223	343
McKinley	294	218	395	269
Mora	1006	1156	1400	1188
Otero	613	741	627	732
Quay	348	569	1043	1585
Rio Arriba	1323	1554	1496	1738
Roosevelt	246	873	942	1707
Sandoval	829	191	877	214
San Juan	411	547	478	606
San Miguel	1945	2728	2890	2186
Santa Fe	1280	1226	1621	1333
Sierra	394	399	384	469
Socorro	1648	1029	1610	1467
Taos	1176	814	1183	942
Torrance	603	291	681	1069
Union	710	916	1327	1166
Valencia	1577	168	1482	291
Totals	22915	22649	27605	27217
Plurality	266		388	
Scattering	211		1046	
Whole vote	45564		55868	

The scattering vote for Delegate in 1908 was: W. P. Metcalf, Soc., 1,046.

The scattering vote for Delegate in 1906 was: W. P. Metcalf, Soc., 211.

Vote of Territory Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, Delegate	21,567	17,857
1902, Delegate	24,222	14,576
1904, Delegate	22,305	17,125
1906, Delegate	22,915	22,649
1908, Delegate	27,605	27,217

No election for Delegate was held in 1910 because of termination of the Territorial form of government.

HAWAII.

Districts.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 1906. Rep. J. J. Kalanianaole	1906. Dem. E. B. McLanahan	1908. Rep. J. J. Kalanianaole	1908. Dem. L. L. McCandless
East Hawaii	989	265	713	505
West Hawaii	888	311	445	358
Maui, Molokai and Lanai	1353	199	1161	503
East Oahu	1768	1140	1639	1096
West Oahu	1696	805	1258	1017
Kauai and Niihau	621	147	482	345
Totals	7315	2867	5698	3824
Pluralities	4448		1874	
Scattering	2181		2889	
Whole vote	12363		12411	

The scattering vote in 1908 was: C. K. Notley, Home Rule, 2,889.

The scattering vote in 1906 was: C. K. Notley, Home Rule, 2,181.

Vote for Delegate, 1910.

(Canvass delayed.)

J. K. Kalanianaole, R., elected.

Vote of Territory Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, Delegate	3,845	1,656
1902, Delegate	6,636	—
1904, Delegate	6,833	2,289
1906, Delegate	7,315	2,867
1908, Delegate	5,698	3,824

PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS, NEW YORK STATE, 1910.

One constitutional amendment and one proposition in the nature of a referendum were submitted to the voters of New York State at the election held on November 8, 1910.

The Amendment—This provided for the election of two additional associate judges of the Court of Appeals and terminated the provision for the designation of justices of the Supreme Court by the Governor to serve as associate judges of the Court of Appeals. It was proposed to increase the salary of the Chief Judge of the court to $15,500 per year, and the salaries of the associate judges to $15,000 in lieu of all other compensation, an increase of $1,300 all around.

The amendment was defeated by 292 votes. Of the 1,094,199 votes cast, 332,300 favored the amendment, while 332,592 were against it. The blank ballots numbered 428,537 and 770 were void.

The Proposition—This asked the consent of the voters to an issue of $2,500,000 in state bonds for the improvement and extension of the Palisades Park. Such an expenditure was considered appropriate in view of the acceptance by the state of a gift of a 10,000 acre tract of forest land in Orange and Rockland counties and $1,000,000 from Mrs. Edward H. Harriman.

The proposed bond issue was sanctioned by a majority of 63,370. The whole number of votes cast on the proposition was 1,084,061, of which 349,281 were for and 285,910 against. There were 447,111 blank and 1,759 void ballots cast.

VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE.

PRESIDENT.

Counties (61).	1904. Rep. Roosevelt	1904. Dem. Parker	1904. S. D. Debs	1904. Pro. Swallow	1904. S. L. Corregan	1904. Pop Watson	1908. Rep. Taft	1908. Dem. Bryan	1908. Ind. Hisgen	1908. Soc. Debs	1908. Pro. Chafin	1908. S.L. Preston
Albany	24964	18768	330	203	146	67	24763	18732	358	206	179	39
Allegany	7835	2718	86	651	27	53	7504	3390	51	46	597	21
Broome	10853	6480	108	670	20	99	10705	6671	102	99	824	7
Cattaraugus	10182	4923	206	494	44	70	9320	6096	79	281	571	24
Cayuga	10708	5707	171	292	89	61	9699	5789	79	595	401	61
Chautauqua	15891	5295	691	648	168	82	15739	6158	81	988	947	72
Chemung	7282	5641	378	293	42	28	7410	5966	196	80	265	35
Chenango	6394	3817	68	373	21	24	5949	3772	50	67	485	19
Clinton	6327	3988	23	348	10	16	5474	3866	51	54	399	12
Columbia	5996	5245	45	119	17	25	5726	5097	122	16	138	10
Cortland	5222	2649	26	324	6	17	5090	2616	31	12	421	6
Delaware	7628	4347	25	345	8	43	7142	4641	57	21	386	8
Dutchess	11709	8275	102	349	42	44	11132	8961	223	73	358	28
Erie	49669	36582	1334	667	685	195	52182	45185	249	1234	563	247
Essex	5385	2028	75	79	17	13	5167	2033	94	60	114	11
Franklin	6699	2869	61	232	15	34	5999	2935	58	21	307	35
Fulton	6521	3884	463	417	130	49	6574	3508	188	565	408	99
Genesee	5810	2883	109	242	38	12	5794	3171	93	14	222	12
Greene	4527	3845	87	166	19	17	4191	3711	72	63	265	11
Hamilton	688	655	2	11	—	—	632	586	2	1	41	2
Herkimer	8319	5827	188	235	41	35	8202	5918	136	156	243	24
Jefferson	12050	6696	449	622	56	20	11477	6694	171	436	974	61
Kings	113246	111855	6598	519	1341	1758	119789	96756	10448	8422	530	625
Lewis	4242	2842	34	116	7	7	4159	2810	13	13	155	5
Livingston	5884	3252	46	304	63	25	5700	3567	29	14	224	8
Madison	6947	3410	159	374	34	19	6727	3637	46	141	410	17
Monroe	30772	16544	2263	1023	343	108	33250	22704	384	1521	675	115
Montgomery	7444	5209	88	154	54	44	7571	5254	180	58	188	27
Nassau	8222	5282	39	79	16	61	9787	4883	613	86	135	21
New York	155003	189712	16472	526	3538	2821	154958	160261	14125	15599	507	1162
Niagara	10881	7550	163	479	45	37	11145	8574	52	95	455	35
Oneida	19243	14064	391	605	157	111	19346	14968	210	250	571	92
Onondaga	27115	14633	700	561	266	42	27209	16643	175	1116	1069	143
Ontario	8184	5283	34	254	8	25	8245	5484	29	82	190	10
Orange	14222	9882	344	328	123	84	14414	9938	358	194	334	38
Orleans	5027	2502	53	303	16	17	4885	2590	64	27	231	43
Oswego	11174	6152	114	924	34	32	10447	6172	51	76	1176	23
Otsego	7770	5725	56	423	19	21	7459	5975	57	24	442	20
Putnam	2316	1395	12	28	7	12	2275	1869	52	4	43	5
Queens	14096	18151	1288	68	202	212	19420	20342	2284	1751	118	93
Rensselaer	17631	12529	323	350	165	87	17196	13162	336	224	336	57
Richmond	7000	7182	154	124	90	118	6831	7401	523	193	104	32
Rockland	4283	4246	63	90	19	41	4857	3937	202	88	129	14
St. Lawrence	15274	5798	71	466	35	42	14151	5898	172	61	543	24
Saratoga	9546	6149	152	418	32	32	8706	6518	136	155	437	24
Schenectady	9535	5981	434	201	311	53	9944	7129	249	1110	296	134
Schoharie	3672	4010	9	220	8	26	3393	3841	23	5	240	2
Schuyler	2570	1621	13	150	3	15	2417	1695	8	16	133	1
Seneca	3823	3288	37	114	9	7	3749	3136	26	54	131	5
Steuben	12680	7364	246	872	44	47	12313	8366	111	237	809	23
Suffolk	9937	6795	143	382	36	81	10689	5877	497	283	355	29
Sullivan	4452	3582	26	101	13	15	4593	3911	40	55	139	8
Tioga	4628	2840	14	211	7	14	4247	2706	29	45	224	3
Tompkins	5414	3780	88	295	14	24	5090	3734	25	50	324	9
Ulster	11356	9516	92	336	28	45	10475	8560	204	107	366	28
Warren	4943	2756	101	181	31	29	4800	3019	70	60	229	12
Washington	8324	3517	112	352	25	25	7933	3593	109	110	323	19
Wayne	8081	4140	74	326	17	15	8008	4404	46	56	257	6
Westchester	25101	18093	808	309	307	261	29438	18346	1237	923	376	102
Wyoming	5456	2477	31	300	16	17	5308	2885	42	28	246	8
Yates	3380	1752	11	141	3	25	3275	1927	19	30	109	11
Totals	859533	683981	36883	20787	9127	7459	870070	667468	35817	38451	22667	3877

Roosevelt's plurality, 175,552; Taft's plurality, 202,602.

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1908. Rep. C. E. Hughes	Dem. L. S. Chanler	Ind. Clarence J. Shearn	Soc. Joshua Wanhope	Pro. G. E. Stockwell	S.L. L. A. Armstrong	1910. Rep. Henry L. Stimson	Dem. John A. Dix	I. L. John J. Hooper	Soc. Charles Edw Russell	Pro. T. Alex. MacNichol	S.L. Frank E. Passanno
Albany	23107	20518	416	162	131	38	20499	20410	371	457	168	101
Allegany	7508	3474	57	38	506	18	4939	2964	50	232	695	26
Broome	10361	7168	122	79	704	7	7658	6055	191	358	1155	55
Cattaraugus	9198	6220	90	248	498	22	6352	5000	103	506	475	60
Cayuga	9288	6400	97	469	314	54	6909	5890	80	843	281	133
Chautauqua	15049	7167	109	177	781	62	10556	4898	106	1202	716	121
Chemung	7175	6205	213	71	258	35	4700	6467	187	264	458	60
Chenango	5960	3882	52	46	428	14	4296	3444	40	88	610	14
Clinton	5241	4131	56	48	372	12	4565	4329	37	52	297	10
Columbia	5577	5305	115	12	111	10	4311	4896	128	33	115	20
Cortland	5027	2759	34	9	352	4	3372	2350	35	29	812	17
Delaware	7190	4796	54	16	310	10	5121	4920	66	69	319	16
Dutchess	10154	10047	217	61	300	25	8800	9016	206	111	263	37
Erie	46654	50865	368	953	462	235	36789	40715	516	2760	499	761
Essex	4983	2297	100	54	91	12	3447	2789	68	126	97	15
Franklin	5859	3099	67	14	281	33	4065	2898	54	22	298	32
Fulton	6104	4169	203	456	318	88	4840	3851	108	828	390	86
Genesee	5649	3350	96	12	189	12	4131	2897	132	33	327	33
Greene	4111	3848	72	55	229	11	2963	3980	60	51	246	18
Hamilton	584	644	2	1	38	2	420	690	3	5	51	—
Herkimer	7872	6217	148	128	189	23	6332	5862	50	393	186	34
Jefferson	11006	7249	190	411	902	59	8153	6547	168	558	1050	62
Kings	105598	109832	12889	7417	319	599	81467	106737	13852	9315	479	721
Lewis	3972	3017	17	13	131	7	2682	2739	9	14	519	5
Livingston	5379	3938	38	11	170	5	4033	3606	43	18	377	9
Madison	6699	3786	52	116	337	16	5116	3746	46	216	384	33
Monroe	31846	24351	417	1293	514	116	26456	21111	454	2096	594	218
Montgomery	6914	5937	202	43	156	23	5982	5873	139	112	127	29
Nassau	9123	5620	619	75	90	19	7222	7741	431	88	176	13
New York	132091	181325	17919	14352	323	1114	97233	165919	20565	15609	377	1445
Niagara	10253	9576	62	72	400	35	8941	8618	65	281	379	67
Oneida	18493	15937	249	212	469	85	14641	15523	414	452	483	158
Onondaga	26186	17868	202	1006	900	138	21366	18514	267	2132	949	209
Ontario	8180	5616	35	69	149	10	6020	5263	26	135	152	17
Orange	13559	10962	360	159	239	37	10982	10718	303	204	239	43
Orleans	4789	2714	81	22	186	35	3759	2553	56	32	275	11
Oswego	10144	6577	60	22	1126	18	8323	5822	56	82	975	39
Otsego	7315	6202	68	17	354	19	5875	5593	46	40	376	23
Putnam	2151	1521	48	10	27	5	1662	1524	50	8	26	5
Queens	17275	22315	2653	1685	92	90	13970	22283	4713	2332	103	139
Rensselaer	16474	13978	346	183	265	53	13989	13730	305	522	243	106
Richmond	6422	7818	562	179	80	33	5057	8050	753	234	148	43
Rockland	4591	4265	214	79	105	11	3216	4380	209	109	98	13
St. Lawrence	13897	6208	182	49	487	25	10027	5717	69	158	503	46
Saratoga	7721	7645	152	121	336	20	6524	7084	83	325	323	53
Schenectady	9644	7771	271	853	222	115	7080	6576	344	2628	344	265
Schoharie	3433	3860	26	5	185	3	2945	3621	20	6	218	5
Schuyler	2336	1796	8	12	124	2	1877	1792	6	19	142	2
Seneca	3732	3207	29	49	104	4	2911	3028	30	48	155	5
Steuben	11873	8875	116	205	771	19	8317	8008	135	397	666	25
Suffolk	10273	6430	494	240	273	28	7247	7330	475	310	239	26
Sullivan	4531	4033	471	40	103	8	3305	3982	57	70	124	13
Tioga	4228	2750	28	39	205	3	3016	2680	24	41	219	5
Tompkins	5066	3872	31	42	246	8	3813	3552	29	101	565	17
Ulster	10407	8780	205	83	312	24	9054	9090	176	66	391	13
Warren	4532	3348	78	60	177	12	4126	3605	33	127	218	20
Washington	7450	4184	111	105	243	15	6110	4117	79	98	334	17
Wayne	7998	4463	45	45	228	6	6138	4447	46	42	265	12
Westchester	27894	20027	1361	843	304	90	22331	21981	1247	950	283	118
Wyoming	5280	2975	36	23	202	8	3790	2310	38	38	229	14
Yates	3295	1951	23	25	84	11	2468	1868	18	54	90	4
Totals	804651	735189	43212	33994	18802	3655	622299	689700	48470	48529	22295	5717

Hughes's plurality, 69,462; Dix's plurality, 67,401.

Counties.	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. 1910.						SECRETARY OF STATE. 1910.					
	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Soc.	Pro.	S.L.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Soc.	Pro.	S.L.
	Edward Schoeneck	Thomas F. Conway	William R. Hearst	Gustave A. Strebel	Calvin McCarthy	James T. Hunter	Samuel S. Koenig	Edward Lazansky	Thomas P. Scully	Bertha M. Fraser	N. Horace Gillette	Henry Kuhn
Albany	21547	19176	441	469	193	105	21898	18874	366	460	198	104
Allegany	5004	2882	51	230	725	26	5018	2868	53	227	730	26
Broome	7801	5754	198	367	1189	56	7885	5647	169	374	1200	55
Cattaraugus	6360	4929	113	505	445	61	6391	4881	105	504	483	61
Cayuga	7043	5699	90	871	267	134	7086	5671	84	838	300	134
Chautauqua	10534	4730	143	1151	803	123	10604	4648	113	1159	816	119
Chemung	4816	6279	216	270	474	60	4889	6229	195	271	484	61
Chenango	4365	3314	48	88	635	14	4410	3277	37	86	635	15
Clinton	4437	4420	48	64	288	9	4615	4227	28	58	305	11
Columbia	4439	4728	136	31	114	22	4492	4688	119	31	115	20
Cortland	3454	2189	48	28	843	16	3457	2158	31	28	877	16
Delaware	5206	4767	67	68	326	16	5251	4718	54	61	337	13
Dutchess	8859	8876	241	106	291	34	8939	8840	198	102	295	34
Erie	37492	39818	614	2809	526	820	38177	39013	515	2797	529	818
Essex	3426	2790	72	127	108	15	3566	2641	66	127	112	17
Franklin	4099	2846	60	47	278	30	4141	2805	53	22	304	31
Fulton	4914	3727	132	833	418	87	4967	3693	101	842	418	88
Genesee	4143	2844	128	31	351	33	4169	2827	133	31	348	34
Greene	3023	3855	70	49	254	19	3065	3808	56	47	259	19
Hamilton	449	654	4	4	51	—	455	648	2	5	51	—
Herkimer	6501	5645	58	405	198	36	6556	5597	48	361	201	36
Jefferson	8300	6321	178	567	1081	60	8336	6285	164	566	1090	63
Kings	81177	102731	17783	9315	515	747	83941	100680	16639	9421	675	790
Lewis	2772	2613	7	14	534	5	2793	2586	4	14	538	5
Livingston	4083	3487	43	18	421	9	4126	3441	43	17	435	9
Madison	5252	5164	53	213	398	35	5254	3552	46	209	407	35
Monroe	26778	20593	581	2116	631	222	27116	20403	455	2109	649	220
Montgomery	6157	5609	166	104	129	28	6277	5517	131	106	134	30
Nassau	7313	7468	512	85	184	14	7453	7412	397	87	183	13
New York	98632	157884	26310	15668	414	1457	107011	152407	23236	15531	503	1500
Niagara	9227	8256	89	267	385	66	9367	8106	70	263	398	64
Oneida	15233	14813	446	451	536	159	15404	14642	426	460	533	160
Onondaga	22557	15110	351	2110	1031	204	21864	15907	280	2146	1006	208
Ontario	6065	5161	29	143	157	19	6121	5104	23	133	165	18
Orange	11519	10109	311	199	263	45	11640	10037	266	195	269	44
Orleans	3785	2463	67	35	293	9	3799	2450	59	35	296	10
Oswego	8494	5565	69	82	1021	39	8479	5582	54	84	1029	39
Otsego	6010	5396	37	30	417	18	6046	5354	34	31	413	18
Putnam	1725	1433	51	8	33	6	1750	1401	54	8	33	5
Queens	13563	22005	5357	2305	111	142	14144	21493	5160	2356	123	147
Rensselaer	14376	13285	333	523	260	109	14446	13262	292	520	262	111
Richmond	5063	7884	853	236	164	43	5232	7800	746	230	171	43
Rockland	3384	4133	240	111	102	12	3506	4054	187	109	99	12
St. Lawrence	10102	5558	71	151	524	46	10146	5520	63	155	525	44
Saratoga	6754	6755	103	334	348	53	6815	6679	81	332	354	53
Schenectady	7253	6349	399	2620	369	268	7398	6256	340	2616	377	265
Schoharie	2980	3554	21	6	231	5	2990	3541	17	7	231	5
Schuyler	1921	1724	7	20	147	2	1942	1697	5	20	150	3
Seneca	2947	2966	33	48	161	6	2956	2944	32	47	163	5
Steuben	8438	7796	144	387	678	32	8511	7701	129	381	687	29
Suffolk	7413	7056	517	298	250	28	7505	7003	462	297	254	27
Sullivan	3388	3847	64	69	128	13	3456	3778	49	71	135	13
Tioga	3058	2598	38	41	223	6	3077	2585	25	41	225	5
Tompkins	3876	3441	36	100	587	18	3927	3387	29	96	595	19
Ulster	9208	8722	231	65	422	20	9325	8623	174	71	430	16
Warren	4245	3429	38	127	236	20	4291	3384	34	123	236	20
Washington	6254	3882	82	99	374	15	6309	3821	73	98	385	16
Wayne	6199	4342	48	46	281	13	6233	4316	44	46	277	12
Westchester	23028	20728	1541	958	319	125	23621	20391	1229	949	331	116
Wyoming	3840	2241	40	26	245	14	3869	2217	37	25	238	14
Yates	2465	1837	19	53	95	4	2499	1803	17	56	94	4
Totals	632746	662630	60286	48601	23475	5852	649006	650879	54132	48492	24095	5922

Conway's plurality, 29,884; Lazansky's plurality, 1,873.

Counties.	TREASURER. 1910. Rep. Thomas F. Fennell	Dem. John J. Kennedy	Ind. William I. Shrovlch	Soc. Sylvester Butler	Pro. Charles J. Call	S.L. William A. Walters	CONTROLLER. 1910. Rep. James Thompson	Dem. William Sohmer	Ind. Arnold B. MacStay	Soc. O. A. Curtis	Pro. Bernard Classon	S.L. Carl A. Luedecke
Albany	21838	18954	348	466	192	104	21787	19013	358	459	193	103
Allegany	5028	2858	52	227	734	25	5013	2874	51	228	734	24
Broome	7896	5650	161	370	1205	56	7841	5689	165	370	1220	56
Cattaraugus	6362	4918	104	504	483	61	6388	4884	104	505	484	61
Cayuga	7076	5678	83	845	300	134	7064	5681	83	840	301	136
Chautauqua	10570	4682	105	1150	816	124	10580	4667	111	1154	818	121
Chemung	5664	5428	189	265	488	60	4873	6256	191	268	481	60
Chenango	4401	3279	41	85	639	15	4400	3284	39	86	640	15
Clinton	4598	4241	84	55	308	11	4614	4229	27	58	304	11
Columbia	4485	4693	119	82	115	21	4491	4691	117	32	115	21
Cortland	3477	2152	31	30	861	16	3450	2172	31	29	864	17
Delaware	5223	4753	63	59	321	12	5228	4747	51	69	325	13
Dutchess	8923	8858	193	102	297	35	8919	8863	198	99	290	39
Erie	35248	41812	556	2725	527	813	37668	39432	583	2791	528	814
Essex	3549	2652	66	126	114	17	3549	2652	66	129	112	16
Franklin	4134	2798	53	39	292	36	4131	2812	53	22	306	31
Fulton	4952	3705	103	839	419	87	4956	3714	102	834	419	96
Genesee	4145	2844	132	30	365	34	4163	2832	133	31	350	34
Greene	3055	3826	52	47	258	19	3055	3827	52	46	261	21
Hamilton	454	649	2	5	51	—	454	650	2	5	51	—
Herkimer	6552	5586	46	383	191	36	6538	5610	84	368	188	36
Jefferson	8334	6290	162	562	1090	64	8325	6305	164	567	1084	63
Kings	84410	103292	13591	9402	526	764	83823	103520	14034	9308	517	765
Lewis	2787	2591	4	13	539	6	2782	2594	6	13	541	5
Livingston	4106	3451	42	16	440	9	4114	3445	42	17	438	9
Madison	5251	3560	43	210	408	34	5259	3558	42	212	405	33
Monroe	27131	20474	441	2122	654	218	27007	20484	461	2127	648	223
Montgomery	6232	5568	131	99	133	30	6225	5573	131	101	133	30
Nassau	7422	7458	377	86	186	14	7419	7457	381	81	185	15
New York	103880	157352	21161	15751	402	1528	103276	157985	21180	15758	419	1507
Niagara	9299	8202	65	256	401	66	9328	8138	76	259	398	65
Oneida	15426	14665	382	456	541	161	15379	14705	385	468	529	158
Onondaga	21830	15981	269	2144	1005	209	21840	15971	280	2117	1013	223
Ontario	6109	5114	26	134	168	19	6115	5112	30	135	162	18
Orange	11655	10026	256	201	268	48	11650	10023	262	196	269	45
Orleans	3774	2469	61	36	297	9	3792	2455	58	34	297	9
Oswego	8575	5587	47	86	1025	39	8468	5594	51	82	1025	39
Otsego	6036	5372	31	31	412	19	6039	5361	33	39	408	18
Putnam	1747	1406	49	7	34	5	1747	1405	52	8	33	6
Queens	14000	22244	4591	2335	112	141	13866	22332	4664	2334	112	140
Rensselaer	14559	13266	290	520	266	111	14526	13197	295	520	261	108
Richmond	5196	7883	701	229	169	44	5183	7882	724	227	169	44
Rockland	3484	4079	183	107	102	13	3476	4095	180	108	101	13
St. Lawrence	10141	5516	65	155	527	45	10139	5520	66	152	529	45
Saratoga	6827	6683	76	329	355	53	6854	6654	84	328	354	56
Schenectady	7344	6304	328	2628	379	268	7330	6317	332	2631	378	266
Schoharie	2987	3544	17	6	233	4	2984	3549	17	6	230	4
Schuyler	1950	1683	6	20	151	2	1944	1696	5	21	148	4
Seneca	2984	2931	29	46	162	6	2947	2949	31	44	162	7
Steuben	8580	7660	124	375	687	29	8507	7719	125	384	682	30
Suffolk	7504	7012	451	294	258	28	7494	7032	444	294	254	27
Sullivan	3418	3811	50	69	133	13	3405	3832	50	67	133	13
Tioga	3122	2548	25	39	226	5	3071	2592	25	40	227	5
Tompkins	3940	3378	27	96	593	19	3908	3400	30	97	598	19
Ulster	9291	8642	168	64	437	17	9280	8683	172	67	434	17
Warren	4285	3387	30	126	236	20	4286	3390	33	125	234	20
Washington	6308	3820	72	100	385	16	6296	3835	73	97	388	16
Wayne	6224	4327	44	45	280	12	6218	4331	44	46	277	12
Westchester	23643	20459	1145	961	311	117	23574	20517	1193	952	311	116
Wyoming	3854	2237	37	25	244	14	3869	2220	36	28	241	14
Yates	2495	1804	18	54	95	5	2496	1805	17	55	98	4
Totals	643761	662093	48148	48619	23846	5940	643403	661811	48909	48668	23809	5936

Kennedy's plurality, 18,332; Sohmer's plurality, 18,408.

Counties.	ATTORNEY-GENERAL. 1910. Rep. Edward R. O'Malley	Dem. Thomas Carmody	Ind. Robert Stewart	Soc. Henry L. Slobodin	Pro. Francis E. Baldwin	S.L. Lewis F. Altutz	ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR 1910. Rep. Frank M. Williams	Dem. John A. Bensel	Ind. James A. Lee	Soc. William Lippett	Pro. Albert W. Pierson	S.L. Jeremiah D. Crowley
Albany	21992	18807	361	452	193	101	21986	18927	343	461	180	102
Allegany	5025	2854	54	228	732	23	5008	2869	53	228	730	26
Broome	7935	5618	172	364	1203	57	7874	5663	167	366	1198	57
Cattaraugus	6425	4863	104	505	484	62	6399	4879	105	504	483	61
Cayuga	7088	5667	86	840	292	135	7082	5664	80	849	287	133
Chautauqua	10726	4560	104	1144	783	151	10581	4662	105	1150	808	122
Chemung	4892	6214	196	264	493	62	4866	6232	190	268	473	63
Chenango	4422	3262	29	85	642	15	4418	3272	38	86	633	15
Clinton	4621	4226	29	53	307	11	4639	4213	28	53	307	10
Columbia	4497	4679	120	31	116	21	4486	4692	119	30	115	21
Cortland	3452	2167	32	30	868	16	3460	2171	30	28	863	16
Delaware	5261	4712	54	58	316	35	5238	4743	49	58	339	13
Dutchess	8919	8864	198	103	298	34	8896	8885	197	102	293	33
Erie	40234	36473	541	2750	539	810	37723	39143	506	2789	525	818
Essex	3551	2656	66	127	112	16	3549	2652	67	127	110	16
Franklin	4147	2797	53	22	304	31	4137	2809	53	19	304	31
Fulton	4948	3711	103	838	423	86	4398	3367	112	837	415	86
Genesee	4182	2812	130	28	343	34	4172	2832	130	29	346	34
Greene	3075	3805	53	46	258	16	3071	3817	51	48	258	19
Hamilton	455	647	2	5	51	—	455	647	2	5	51	—
Herkimer	6572	5588	47	381	199	36	6595	5587	44	378	197	35
Jefferson	8350	6279	164	565	1089	63	8338	6293	164	562	1085	64
Kings	84951	102558	13851	9391	523	785	84055	103456	13832	9395	508	782
Lewis	2791	2591	4	13	538	5	2786	2597	4	13	537	5
Livingston	4104	3465	44	17	431	9	4115	3448	43	17	435	9
Madison	5273	3544	44	208	406	34	5580	3286	45	188	383	32
Monroe	27108	20397	446	2114	644	219	27068	20466	439	2117	641	220
Montgomery	6262	5546	129	99	130	31	6291	5520	125	98	128	30
Nassau	7435	7439	382	81	187	14	7384	7495	377	80	186	16
New York	105404	156184	20853	15735	398	1493	102636	158845	21033	15733	370	1525
Niagara	9569	7948	67	253	394	67	9404	8090	67	259	397	63
Oneida	15584	14495	379	482	546	158	15565	14578	374	446	525	160
Onondaga	21955	15847	291	2140	999	209	21895	15928	277	2131	997	220
Ontario	5994	5249	25	128	154	26	6110	5111	24	134	169	18
Orange	11683	9993	260	196	272	44	11753	9946	256	195	266	44
Orleans	3863	2386	60	34	293	10	3813	2424	61	35	294	9
Oswego	8489	5557	51	85	1032	39	8491	5571	49	80	1023	37
Otsego	6046	5350	31	32	418	18	6049	5353	31	30	412	18
Putnam	1749	1401	49	8	33	5	1717	1442	49	7	29	5
Queens	14079	22095	4676	2336	114	141	13866	22321	4656	2338	113	141
Rensselaer	14525	13192	291	518	267	108	14489	13247	291	517	261	110
Richmond	5244	7854	712	228	170	44	5132	7943	710	230	166	46
Rockland	3493	4070	181	110	99	13	3452	4076	217	107	102	13
St. Lawrence	10153	5500	66	155	531	44	10139	5518	65	155	528	44
Saratoga	6838	6677	81	322	354	52	6859	6673	75	329	349	54
Schenectady	7324	6246	335	2709	377	268	7355	6332	328	2609	373	266
Schoharie	2987	3546	17	5	230	4	2991	3545	17	5	229	4
Schuyler	1878	1756	5	19	153	2	1992	1655	6	20	146	2
Seneca	2932	2975	31	46	160	6	2984	2919	30	47	156	6
Steuben	8486	7760	123	376	681	27	8508	7713	129	376	680	28
Suffolk	7502	7002	451	294	255	27	7469	7039	450	291	255	27
Sullivan	3424	3802	50	69	133	13	3417	3816	47	70	131	13
Tioga	3063	2599	25	39	228	5	3071	2593	27	40	224	5
Tompkins	3923	3394	29	97	576	18	3913	3400	30	95	603	19
Ulster	9335	8617	172	65	439	16	9140	8838	178	64	429	17
Warren	4307	3367	33	126	236	20	4308	3366	31	127	235	20
Washington	6320	3809	78	99	387	16	6340	3796	69	98	385	17
Wayne	6212	4335	46	45	281	12	6247	4308	43	44	277	12
Westchester	23466	20325	1146	941	326	116	23368	20746	1150	931	328	120
Wyoming	3875	2215	36	25	244	14	3865	2226	36	25	244	14
Yates	1917	2416	30	42	83	6	2486	1805	18	55	94	4
Totals	650312	654763	48280	48601	23767	5953	643384	661450	48322	48508	23608	5950

Carmody's plurality, 4,451; Bensel's plurality, 18,066.

VOTE FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 1910.

Irving R. Vann, R. and D., 1,301,969; Frederick Collin, R. and D., 1,298,859; Reuben A. Lyon, Ind. L., 48,698; James A. Allen, Ind. L., 47,825; Morris Hillquit, Soc., 48,982; Louis B. Boudin, Soc., 48,-232; Alfred L. Manierre, Pro., 23,721; Gilbert Elliott, Pro., 23,207; Charles H. Chase, Soc. Lab., 5,841. Vann's plurality, 1,252,987; Collin's plurality, 1,249,877.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NEW YORK STATE, 1910.

(For counties composing districts, see pages 521 to 523.)

1. W. W. Cocks, R., 21,826; M. W. Littleton, D. and Ind. L., 26,974; Timothy Walsh, Soc., 740; O. H. Northrop, Pro., 451. Littleton's plurality, 5,148.

2. L. W. Schwenk, R. and Ind. L., 8,-304; G. H. Lindsay, D., 14,248; Paul Muller, jr., Soc., 1,428; J. B. Davie, Pro., 107. Lindsay's plurality, 5,944.

3. A. T. Hobley, R. and Ind. L., 14,-570; J. P. Maher, D., 15,432; J. J. Jennings, Soc., 1,806; H. H. Terry, Pro., 130. Maher's plurality, 862.

4. C. B. Law, R., 20,295; F. E. Wilson, D. and Ind. L., 20,676; Barnet Wolff, Soc., 3,257; G. H. Warwick, Pro., 103. Wilson's plurality, 381.

5. W. I. Lee, R., 22,576; W. C. Redfield, D. and Ind. L., 26,220; Bernard Riley, Soc., 1,731; W. C. Milliken, Pro., 200. Redfield's plurality, 3,644.

6. W. M. Calder, R., 17,249; M. E. Butler, D., 16,805; E. T. O'Laughlin, Ind. L., 946; W. W. Passage, Soc., 455; J. W. Manson, Pro., 68. Calder's plurality, 544.

7. W. R. A. Koehl, R. and Ind. L., 7,-748; J. J. Fitzgerald, D., 16,847; C. H. Matchett, Soc., 371; M. H. Smith, Pro., 50. Fitzgerald's plurality, 9,099.

8. G. S. Husch, R., 8,311; D. J. Riordan, D., 20,683; R. McMahon, Ind. L., 1,491; I. Deitelhaum, Soc., 531; B. F. Funk, Pro., 207. Riordan's plurality, 12,372.

9. J. W. Block, R. and Ind. L., 1,850; H. M. Goldfogle, D., 4,666; M. London, Soc., 3,322; J. S. Conroy, Pro., 56. Goldfogle's plurality, 1,284.

10. A. M. McCabe, R., 4,807; William Sulzer, D. and Ind. L., 9,850; J. Mullen, Soc., 1,694; T. N. Holden, Pro., 11. Sulzer's plurality, 5,043.

11. H. H. Curran, R. and Ind. L., 10,-171; Charles B. Fornes, D., 17,384; R. Meade, Soc., 786; J. H. Duffy, Pro., 73. Fornes's plurality, 7,213.

12. P. R. Gatens, R. and Ind. L., 7,467; Michael Conry, 14,376; Joseph Wilson, Soc., 1,049; T. D. Stetson, Pro., 21. Conry's plurality, 6,909.

13. Herbert Parsons, R., 9,951; J. M. Levy, D., 11,539; A. Govan, Ind. L., 958; A. D. Chapman, Soc., 389; E. M. Smith, Pro., 56. Levy's plurality, 1,588.

14. V. H. Duras, R. and Ind. L., 14,-018; J. J. Kindred, D., 20,875; W. F. Ehret, Soc., 3,481; J. H. Ralph, Pro., 54. Kindred's plurality, 6,857.

15. W. M. Bennett, R., 11,152; T. G. Patten, D. and Ind. L., 13,838; J. J. Flanagan, Soc., 430; E. A. Packer, Pro., 23. Patten's plurality, 2,686.

16. S. B. Thomas, R., 6,518; Francis B. Harrison, D., 10,450; G. F. Miner, Soc., 2,012; J. F. Gillespie, Pro., 18. Harrison's plurality, 3,932.

17. W. S. Bennet, R., 26,010; Henry George, jr., D. and Ind. L., 28,306; G. Oberdorfer, Soc., 1,445; C. H. Simmons, Pro., 88. Henry George's plurality, 2,296.

18. G. Haneke, R. and Ind. L., 27,607; S. B. Ayres, D., 33,600; J. Waunope, Soc., 4,354; W. A. Mapes, Pro., 111. Ayres's plurality, 5,933.

19. J. E. Andrus, R., 23,140; C. A. Pugsley, D., 22,247; A. E. Dixon, Soc., 929; C. A. Brady, Pro., 286. Andrus's plurality, 893.

20. T. W. Bradley, R., 19,363; John Bigelow, jr., D., 17,307; C. L. Dedrick, Soc., 425; W. A. White, Pro., 401. Bradley's plurality, 2,056.

21. Hamilton Fish, R., 18,315; R. E. Connell, D., 18,832; D. F. Slater, Pro., 677. Connell's plurality, 517.

22. W. H. Draper, R., 20,424; E. C. Tower, D., 17,277; M. F. Lee, Ind. L., 423; W. Nugent, Soc., 650; F. W. Hewitt, Pro., 676. Draper's plurality, 3,147.

23. H. S. De Forest, R., 28,218; C. N. Douglas, D., 26,228; G. H. Houghton, Ind. L., 704; Harvey A. Simmons, Soc., 2,978; E. M. Sipperley, Pro., 563. De Forest's plurality, 1,990.

24. G. W. Fairchild, R., 23,636; G. M. Palmer, D., 22,416; N. Youngs, Pro., 1,-347. Fairchild's plurality, 1,220.

25. Cyrus Durey, R., 21,442; Theron Akin, D. and Ind. L., 21,754; R. F. Stone, Pro., 1,311. Akin's plurality, 312.

26. G. R. Malby, R., 21,980; T. Cantwell, D., 15,584; E. C. Gleason, Ind. L., 223; F. G. Thomas, Soc., 365; G. B. Humphrey, Pro., 1,293. Malby's plurality, 6,396.

27. C. S. Millington, R., 20,242; C. A. Talcott, D. and Ind. L., 22,458; A. L. Byron-Curtiss, Soc., 798; F. W. Barnaclo, Pro., 737. Talcott's plurality, 2,216.

28. L. W. Mott, R. and Ind. L., 18,844; G. W. Reeves, D. and Ind. Cong., 15,629; T. H. Lynch, Soc., 643; C. F. Simpson, Pro., 2,514. Mott's plurality, 3,215.

29. M. E. Driscoll, R., 26,589; H. E. Wilson, D. and Ind. L., 20,281; G. L. Casler, Soc., 2,375; W. G. Morrell, Pro., 1,418. Driscoll's plurality, 6,308.

30. J. W. Dwight, R., 21,789; I. A. Hix, D. and Ind. L., 18,346; C. G. Brown, Soc., 622; F. D. Reese, Pro., 3,521. Dwight's plurality, 3,443.

31. Sereno E. Payne, R., 21,121; J. Colmey, D., 17,728; P. Wright, Soc., 1,099; D. J. Cotten, Pro., 819. Payne's plurality, 3,393.

32. H. G. Danforth, R., 26,375; G. P. Decker, D., 21,176; W. B. Palliser, Pro., 437; H. E. Steiner, Soc., 2,106. Danforth's plurality, 5,199.

33. J. S. Fassett, R., 17,556; E. S. Underhill, D., 19,517; E. D. Hees, Ind. L., 348; J. T. Agan, Soc., 663; M. C. Beardsley, Pro., 1,388. Underhill's plurality, 1,961.

34. J. S. Simmons, R., 25,051; E. W. Horton, D., 19,307; F. Hart, Ind. L., 366; W. Van R. Blighton, Pro., 1,678. Simmons's plurality, 5,744.

35. P. J. Keeler, R., 14,605; D. A. Driscoll, D., 21,727; S. F. Leary, Soc., 1,713; J. A. Dixon, Pro., 128. Driscoll's plurality, 7,122.

36. De A. S. Alexander, R., 20,684; C. B. Smith, D., 20,685; W. G. Roberts, Soc., 978. Smith's plurality, 1.

37. E. B. Vreeland, R., 20,530; J. W. Sanbury, D. and Ind. L., 14,314; G. J. Klebsattel, Soc., 1,719; A. A. Amldon, Pro., 2,099. Vreeland's plurality, 1,216.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Vote for Senators.

1. Orlando Hubbs, R., 14,204; James L. Long, D., 15,273; Charles Lanker, Soc., 397; W. F. Varney, Pro., 458. Long's plurality, 1,069.

2. Dana Wallace, R., 19,527; D. J. Harte, D., 21,336; M. Kreamer, Soc., 2,301; G. J. Talleur, Pro., 135. Harte's plurality, 1,809.

3. G. W. Gibbons, R., 6,093; T. H. Cullen, D., 13,087; F. W. Moore, Ind. L., 1,150; F. H. Lindgren, Soc., 305; L. C. Brown, Pro., 44. Cullen's plurality, 6,994.

4. R. L. Gledhill, R., 12,128; L. M. Black, jr., D., 12,529; J. C. Lipes, Soc., 1,207; E. W. Fielder, Pro., 117. Black's plurality, 401.

5. Anton Simon, R., 9,032; B. S. Cronin, D., 16,897; J. F. Slavik, Soc., 806; C. A. Palmgren, Pro., 110. Cronin's plurality, 7,865.

6. E. M. Travis, R. and Ind. L., 14,729; J. H. Harman, D., 14,366; A. Cheatle, Soc., 459; A. E. Daniels, Pro., 67. Travis's plurality, 363.

7. J. J. Clancy, R. and Ind. L., 7,995; Thomas C. Harden, D., 11,515; F. Schweitzer, Soc., 863; W. S. Fenn, Pro., 44. Harden's plurality, 3,520.

8. S. F. Fahnestock, R., 18,176; J. F. Duhamel, D. and Ind. L., 18,590; B. C. Hammond, Soc., 855; G. B. Hillard, Pro., 118. Duhamel's plurality, 414.

9. L. Lewin, R. and Ind. L., 8,561; F. J. Sanner, D., 10,072; J. A. Well, Soc., 1,965; T. Roberts, Pro., 59. Sanner's plurality, 1,511.

10. Charles Alt, R., 11,819; J. H. O'Brien, D. and Ind. L., 14,578; S. Frucht, Soc., 2,966; M. G. Dickinson, Pro., 84. O'Brien's plurality, 2,759.

11. W. Waldman, R. and Ind. L., 4,006; C. D. Sullivan, D., 10,034; B. Weinstein, Soc., 2,039; James Allen, Pro., 10. Sullivan's plurality, 6,028.

12. H. A. Goidel, R., 5,366; T. D. Sullivan, D., 10,646; I. W. Ficke, Ind. L., 871; C. H. Eliscu, Soc., 1,371; R. G. Green, Pro., 13. Sullivan's plurality, 5,280.

13. A. J. Lindsay, R. and Ind. L., 6,439; J. D. McClelland, D., 13,644; G. Braun, Soc., 389; F. A. Loomis, Pro., 48. McClelland's plurality, 7,205.

14. J. J. Darragh, R., 5,717; Thomas F. Grady, D., 13,080; James Cullen, Ind. L., 1,398; L. C. Egerton, Soc., 767; J. K. Moore, Pro., 26. Grady's plurality, 7,363.

15. T. F. Devine, R. and Ind. L., 9,210; Thomas J. McManus, D., 10,170; M. L. Hitz, Soc., 510; H. Lewis, Pro., 44. McManus's plurality, 960.

16. Joseph Pabian, R., 5,247; R. F. Wagner, D. and Ind. L., 13,907; E. Ramm, Soc., 2,173; George Munro, Pro., 28. Wagner's plurality, 8,660.

17. G. B. Agnew, R., 11,602; J. G. Saxe, D. and Ind. L., 12,132; R. W. Bruere, Soc., 411; H. W. Livingston, Pro., 40. Saxe's plurality, 530.

18. Alexander Brough, R., 14,480; H. W. Pollock, D., 14,524; L. C. Ferguson, Ind. L., 1,355; L. Chaskin, Soc., 680; R. L. Record, Pro., 54. Pollock's plurality, 44.

19. Josiah T. Newcomb, R. and Ind. L., 21,004; Max Salomon, D., 17,333; E. A. Ury, Soc., 1,122; R. E. Neidig, Pro., 81. Newcomb's plurality, 3,671.

20. J. H. Reiter, R., 5,994; J. J. Frawley, D., 8,811; E. Riger, Soc., 1,695; C. R. MacDonald, Pro., 27. Frawley's plurality, 2,817.

21. J. L. Burgoyne, R. and Ind. L., 12,909; S. J. Stillwell, D., 15,299; G. Dressler, Soc., 1,775; A. L. Williamson, Pro., 45. Stillwell's plurality, 2,390.

22. W. Hoetzel, R., 16,670; A. J. Griffin, D., 19,352; C. A. Gall, Soc., 2,711; A. H. Stillman, Pro., 63; W. J. Fernell, Soc. Lab, 9.

23. H. R. Handy, R., 8,433; H. R. Bayne, D., 12,341; D. M. S. Fero, Soc., 111; H. C. Horton, Pro., 207. Bayne's plurality, 3,908.

24. J. M. Wainwright, R., 23,418; J. F. Healey, D., 20,739; E. Storms, Soc., 1,273; W. A. Hallenbeck, Pro., 897; C. M. Lyon, Soc. Lab., 297.

25. J. B. Rose, R., 15,024; J. F. Halstead, D., 14,008; D. W. Startup, Pro., 377. Rose's plurality, 1,016.

26. J. F. Schlosser, R., 14,568; F. D. Roosevelt, D., 15,708. Roosevelt's plurality, 1,140.

27. Augustus Hayes, R., 12,077; W. P. Fiero, D., 12,821; G. Hahn, Ind. L., 277; J. S. Carpenter, Pro., 674. Fiero's plurality, 744.

28. Henry M. Sage, R., 21,563; T. O. Thacher, D., 19,223; William Baker, Soc., 342; F. L. Arland, Pro., 464; W. S. Murray, Soc. Lab., 204. Sage's plurality, 2,340.

29. V. M. Allen, R., 13,911; C. S. McChesney, D., 13,793; W. I. Sheldon, Soc., 311; A. Page, sr., Pro., 496; A. Y. Myers, Soc. Lab., 250. Allen's plurality, 118.

30. Edgar T. Brackett, R., 12,804; A. M. Burt, D., 10,814; J. S. McMaster, Soc., 445; G. M. Foster, Pro., 778. Brackett's plurality, 1,990.

31. C. E. Nichols, R., 15,977; Loren H. White, D., 16,173; W. C. Eger, Ind. L., 491; H. M. Merrill, Soc., 2,636; D. B. Wilson, Pro., 684. White's plurality, 196.

32. S. G. Heacock, R., 14,402; J. T. Morrison, D. and Ind. L., 13,146; F. C. Imhof, Pro., 1,212. Heacock's plurality, 1,256.

33. J. A. Emerson, R., 11,633; M. J. Callanan, D., 11,120; O. W. O'Neil, Ind. L., 141; G. E. Hills, Soc., 315; Carl Stoecker, Pro., 643. Emerson's plurality, 513.

34. H. P. Coats, R., 13,760; A. D. Whitney, D., 8,771; I. A. Hurst, Ind. L., 129; W. T. Leonard, Pro., 866. Coats's plurality, 4,989.

35. G. H. Cobb, R., 16,689; H. F. Baker, D., 11,989; Howard Baker, Ind. L., 201; J. A. Manson, Soc., 654; J. S. Stevenson, Pro., 2,115. Cobb's plurality, 4,700.

36. F. M. Davenport, R., 14,875; T. Harvey Ferris, 15,666; F. Stuhlman, Soc., 441; G. W. Halwig, Pro., 481. Ferris's plurality, 791.

37. R. W. Thomas, R., 15,488; F. B. Cooke, D., 12,468; Frank Cook, Ind. L., 140; V. A. Scott, Pro., 1,436. Thomas's plurality, 3,020.

38. J. H. Walters, R., 21,454; P. F.

Durkin, D., 16,242; Charles Baker, Soc., 2,156; O. I. Hayford, Pro., 1,057. Walters's plurality, 5,212.

39. H. D. Hinman, R. and Ind. L., 13,103; C. E. Scott, D., 10,634; S. H. Ammerman, Soc., 447; M. I. Ford, Pro., 1,577. Hinman's plurality, 2,469.

40. C. J. Hewitt, R., 13,108; G. J. Winkle, D., 11,217; George Frank, Soc., 918; F. D. Ward, Pro., 1,322. Hewitt's plurality, 1,891.

41. Seymour Lowman, R., 12,869; J. F. Murtaugh, D., 14,784; A. B. Cornell, Ind. L., 270; V. Karapetoff, Soc., 404; H. C. Shattuck, Pro., 1,505. Murtaugh's plurality, 1,915.

42. F. W. Griffith, R., 14,857; J. C. O'Neill, D., 11,219; H. P. Hansen, Soc., 249; Z. F. Griffin, Pro., 537. Griffith's plurality, 3,638.

43. F. C. Platt, R., 12,044; Clarence Willis, D., 11,777; A. L. Zielley, Ind. L., 194; D. Redmond, Pro., 1,113. Platt's plurality, 267.

44. T. H. Bussey, R., 12,939; G. H. Harris, D., 8,035; W. W. Sanderson, Ind. L., 248; C. Y. Cross, Pro., 1,312. Bussey's plurality, 4,904.

45. George F. Argetsinger, R., 13,254; C. T. Haggerty, D., 9,821; C. A. Schultz, Pro., 215; James Sullivan, Soc., 1,127; H. J. Pellette, Soc. L., 311. Argetsinger's plurality, 3,433.

46. W. L. Ormrod, R., 12,797; F. D. Lamb, D. and Ind. L., 11,812; C. H. Casper, Soc., 990; T. A. Gormley, Pro., 339. Ormrod's plurality, 985.

47. R. H. Gittins, D., 10,703; W. M. Meyer, Ind. L., 161; J. A. Hartman, Pro., 863; J. P. Mackenzie, Ind., 5,043.

48. Henry W. Hill, R., 12,873; F. M. Loomis, D., 13,153; John Urshels, 106; E. Buchegger, 859; G. M. Booth, 151. Loomis's plurality, 280.

49. J. J. Brown, R., 8,696; Samuel J. Ramsperger, D., 13,596; C. J. Pfister, 158; I. B. Taylor, 921; R. S. Dietterich, 76. Ramsperger's plurality, 4,900.

50. George A. Davis, R., 13,759; George B. Burd, D., 13,989; J. L. La Croix, 289; F. J. Schultz, 911; F. G. Whittemore, 260. Burd's plurality, 230.

51. C. M. Hamilton, R. and Ind. L., 17,181; S. N. Wood, D., 9,611; Mary S. Cornwell, Soc., 1,637; F. S. Lee, Pro., 1,292. Hamilton's plurality, 7,570.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN 1910.

Albany.

(Returns delayed.)

1. H. J. Hinman, R., elected.
2. William E. Nolan, R., elected.
3. Robert B. Waters, R., elected.

Allegany.

Jesse S. Phillips, R., 4,227; Paul B Hanks, D., 3,694; Frank J. Clark, Soc., 186; George C. Rosa, Pro., 685. Phillips's plurality, 533.

Broome.

(Returns delayed.)

C. S. Butler, R., elected.

Cattaraugus.

Ellsworth J. Cheney, R., 6,351; George H. Mills, D., 4,923; Thomas Troy, Ind. L., 113; Hector G. Forbes, Soc., 505; Selden D. Snedecker, Pro., 485. Cheney's plurality, 1,428.

Cayuga.

Danforth R. Lewis, R., 6,433; Nelson L. Drummond, D. and Ind. L., 6,438; Homer L. Hurlbut, Soc., 818; Charles B. Weaver, Pro., 302. Drummond's plurality, 5.

Chantauqua.

(Returns delayed.)

1. Julius Lincoln, R., elected.
2. John L. Sullivan, R., elected.

Chemung.

(Returns delayed.)

Robert P. Bush, D., elected.

Chenango.

Walter A. Shepardson, R., 4,454; Elliot D. Truman, D., 3,259; Edward Hovey, Ind. L., 43; Samuel E. Johns, Pro., 625. Shepardson's plurality, 1,195.

Clinton.

Floyd L. Smith, R., 4,028; John B. Trombly, D., 4,928; James B. Fitch, Pro., 286. Trombly's plurality, 900.

Columbia.

Albert S. Callan, R., 4,424; Randall N. Saunders, D., 4,785; Archibald J. McGuire, Ind. L., 110; Robert D. Wentworth, Pro., 105. Saunders's plurality, 361.

Cortland.

Charles F. Brown, R., 3,405; J. Marvin Lotridge, D., 2,216; A. Ray Baldwin, Pro., 896. Brown's plurality, 1,189.

Delaware.

Malcolm S. Crawford, R., 4,596; Clayton L. Wheeler, D., 5,467; George H. Hall, ——, 72; Thomas Crane, ——, 279. Wheeler's plurality, 871.

Dutchess.

1. Myron Smith, R., 4,179; Ferdinand Hoyt, D., 4,183; Vincent M. Buck, Pro., 152. Hoyt's plurality, 4.

2. Everett H. Travis, R., 4,404; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, D., 5,252; William H. B. Obre, Pro., 122. Chaneers's plurality, 848.

Erie.

1. Orson J. Weinert, R., 4,361; James S. Dawson, D., 4,542; Charles F. O. Butler, Ind. L., 49; Joseph Moscato, Soc., 211; Ansley D. White, Pro., 56. Dawson's plurality, 181.

2. Lafay C. Wilkie, R., 4,263; Oliver G. La Reau, D., 4,960; William D. Thayer, Soc., 350; Frank W. Radcliffe, Pro., 66. La Reau's plurality, 697.

3. Henry J. Rahl, R., 4,329; Leo J. Neupert, D., 4,585; Bernard C. Losehand, Ind. L., 45; Joseph Lichtenstein, Soc., 252; Herbert S. Greiner, Pro., 24. Neupert's plurality, 256.

4. Ira D. Prindle, R., 3,043; Edward D. Jackson, D., 5,329; Henry J. Fritschy, Soc., 417; Alvin W. Kyser, Pro., 37. Jackson's plurality, 2,286.

5. Martin H. Dillon, R., 3,000; Richard F. Hearn, D., 4,639; George H. Lockwood, Ind. L., 82; Adam Schembs, Soc., 277; John Davy, Pro., 40. Hearn's plurality, 1,639.

6. Louis W. Jauch, R., 2,097; Anthony H. Moncynski, D., 4,049; Hugh Von Coll, Ind. L., 26; Rudolph J. Rexin, Soc., 212; Frank W. Thurber, Pro., 9. Moncynski's plurality, 1,952.

7. Philip Bernhard, R., 3,651; Gottfried H. Wende, D., 4,708; Henry E. Kleine, Soc., 416; Frank Myron Baham, Pro., 35. Wende's plurality, 1,057.

8. Clarence MacGregor, R., 5,434;

John H. Tranter, D., 4,826; William T. Cripps, Ind. L., 66; William S. Phillips, Soc., 358; William R. Sutton, Pro., 76. MacGregor's plurality, 608.

9. Frank Bret Thorn, R., 5,154; Calvin S. Crosser, D., 4,081; Bordon J. Cole, Pro., 190. Thorn's plurality, 1,073.

Essex.

(Returns delayed.)
James Shea, R., elected.

Franklin.

Alexander Macdonald, R., 4,090; John Harding, D., 2,838; Thomas M. Mercer, Ind. L., 63; Watson H. Harwood, Pro., 308. Macdonald's plurality, 1,252.

Fulton and Hamilton.

Alden W. Hart, R., 4,651; Scott Partridge, D., 4,076; William J. Gardner, Ind. L., 108; Charles S. Cummer, Soc., 794; Albert H. Stetson, Pro., 403. Hart's plurality, 575.

Genesee.

Clarence Bryant, R., 3,626; Elwin M Crocker, D., 3,579; Ervin G. Grinnell, Pro., 288. Bryant's plurality, 47.

Greene.

(Returns delayed.)
J. L. Patrie, D., elected.

Herkimer.

Selden C. Clobridge, R., 6,000; Judson Bridenbecker, D., 6,148; Judson Bridenbecker, Ind. L., 82; Charles Williamson, Soc., 362; Thomas Suters, Pro., 182. Bridenbeck's plurality, 148.

Jefferson.

1. Luther S. Pitkin, R., 3,528; Lewis S. Day, D., 3,538; Daniel Allen, Ind. L., 95; George Rockburn, Soc., 228; William B. Getman, ——, 400. Day's plurality, 10.

2. John G. Jones, R., 4,395; Edward W. Carroll, D., 3,209; William L. Wiese, Ind. L., 78; Raymond K. Bull, Soc., 325; Olin I. Bishop, Pro., 654. Jones's plurality, 1,186.

Kings.

1. William Boardman, R., 3,297; Edward R. Terry, D., 4,414; Charles G. Ward, Soc., 114; William D. Keep, Pro., 22. Terry's plurality, 1,117.

2. Henry Kearns, R., 1,991; William J. Gillen, D., 4,291; Peter G. Gynther, Soc., 102; Henry Heissenbuttel, Pro., 10. Gillen's plurality, 2,300.

3. Joseph Kettle, R., 1,322; Michael A. O'Neil, D., 4,633; John R. W. Dannatt, Ind. L., 391; William Mackenzie, Soc., 78; E. Warren Waters, Pro., 9. O'Neil's plurality, 3,311.

4. George W. Brown, R., 3,830; Clarence W. Donovan, D., 4,023; Eugene H. Van Canteren, Soc., 245; Franklin D. Newman, Pro., 17. Donnovan's plurality, 193.

5. Abraham F. Lent, R., 5,528; John A. Walsh, D., 4,173; George M. Marr, Soc., 207; Thomas T. Bostwick, Pro., 69. Lent's plurality, 1,355.

6. Henry C. Karpen, R., 3,533; John H. Gerken, D., 3,586; Harry Slavin, Soc., 775; Edwin Harvey, Pro., 6. Gerken's plurality, 53.

7. Charles Francis Vachris, R., 2,345; Daniel F. Farrell, D., 4,682; Charles Brash, Soc., 161; William B. Snelling, Pro., 18. Farrell's plurality, 2,335.

8. Joseph A. Van Wynen, R., 2,298; John J. McKeon, D., 4,285; Phillip Kennel, Soc., 126; Edward H. Brown, jr., Pro., 14. McKeon's plurality, 1,990.

9. Harrie B. Conlin, R., 4,818; Edmund O'Connor, D., 7,568; Richard Bock, Soc., 496; Joseph Bowler, Pro., 56. O'Connor's plurality, 2,750.

10. Frederick M. Ahearn, R., 4,586; Charles Harvard, D., 4,541; Robert M. Lackey, Soc., 119; Lewis S. Zider, Pro., 29. Ahearn's plurality, 45.

11. William A. Colne, R., 4,602; Walter E. Warner, D., 4,274; Winfield S. Ritch, Soc., 117; Robert E. Pretlow, Pro., 19. Colne's plurality, 328.

12. Frank N. Bruner, R., 5,311; Sidney W. Fry, D., 5,785; Alexander Fraser, Soc., 209; Robert A. Steyert, Pro., 22. Fry's plurality, 474.

13. Martin Healy, R., 2,416; John H. Donnelly, D., 3,761; Henry Weiss, Soc., 350; Charles N. Youngs, Pro., 11. Donnelly's plurality, 1,345.

14. Patrick F. McGabey, R., 1,881; James E. Fay, D., 3,877; George Stein, Ind. L., 549; Albert Panly, Soc., 256; Herman Lorenz, Pro., 11. Fay's plurality, 1,996.

15. John MacCrate, R., 3,177; John T. O'Neill, D., 3,793; George Stamer, Soc., 296; John W. Moore, Pro., 43. O'Neil's plurality, 616.

16. Robert H. Clarke, R., 6,049; John F. Jameson, D., 7,381; Henry Smyth, Soc., 341; Orsamus D. Seward, Pro., 27. Jameson's plurality, 1,332.

17. Edward A. Ebbets, R., 5,171; Thomas F. White, D., 3,706; Harry W. Laidler, Soc., 152; George M. Davison, Pro., 43. Ebbets's plurality, 1,465.

18. Almeth W. Haff, R., 7,739; Edward Baruch, D., 6,750; Robert W. Dolson, Soc., 342; Jesse Barton, Pro., 55. Haff's plurality, 989.

19. John Holbrook, R., 2,546; Jacob Schifferdecker, D., 3,663; Charles Gackenheimer, Soc., 731; Frank Mapes, Pro., 4. Schifferdecker's plurality, 1,117.

20. Maurice Propping, R., 3,526; George F. Carew, D., 3,810; Jack Ferst, Ind. L., 790; Otto Wegener, Soc., 595; John Nash, Pro., 26. Carew's plurality's, 284.

21. Samuel Weinstein, R., 1,829; Harry Heyman, D., 2,469; John A. Behringer, Soc., 647; Amos E. Smith, Pro., 29. Heyman's lpurality, 640.

22. Albert Lachman, R., 7,713, Joseph T. Geatons, D., 8,638; Charles L. Furman, Soc., 1,512; Samuel E. Pratt, Pro., 77. Geatons's plurality, 925.

23. Percy Osborn, R., 4,738; Louis Goldstein, D., 5,247; Benjamin Flegenbaum, Soc., 1,537; Claude H. Vauten, Pro., 26. Goldstein's plurality, 509.

Lewis.

C. Fred Boshart, R., 2,553; Robert E. Gregg, D., 2,828; Frank B. Severance, Pro., 569. Gregg's plurality, 275.

Livingston.

John C. Winters, jr., D., 3,793; John F. Donovan, D., 3,774; Richard B. Hammell, Pro., 504. Winter's plurality, 18.

Madison.

Kirk B. De Lano, R., 4,744; Charles A. Hitchcock, D., 4,080; David S. Watson, Pro., 402. De Lano's plurality, 664.

Monroe.

1. Edward H. White, R., 4,417; Ephraim J. Fisk, D., 3,763; Adam C. Harold, Soc., 76; Sylvester Bee, Pro., 345; Harry L.

Phillips, Ind., 144. White's plurality, 654.

2. Simon L. Adler, R., 4,674; H. Clifford Spurr, D., 3,194; James Sherow, Pro., 82; Henry Schaefer, Soc., 452; William B. Carman, Ind., 100. Adler's plurality, 1,480.

3. August V. Pappert, R., 3,840; John Miller, D., 3,017; W. S. Kermeen, Pro., 54; Jesse Freeman, Soc., 308; George E. Waugh, Ind., 12; Norman Rosenberg, Ind., 162. Pappert's plurality, 823.

4. Cyrus W. Phillips, R., 6,845; John E. Conway, D., 5,553; W. S. Pembroke, Pro., 93; William Pidgeon, Soc., 569; H. A. Lotee, Ind., 119. Phillips's plurality, 1,292.

5. William T. Keys, R., 6,195; Joseph T. Simpson, D., 5,794; Charles H. Grover, Pro., 138; Frank C. Popp, Soc., 426; John Black, Ind., 219. Keys's plurality, 401.

Montgomery.

(Returns delayed.)

R. A. Brace, D., elected.

Nassau.

(Returns delayed.)

H. H. Hollman, D., elected.

New York.

1. Nicholas Mazzocchi R., 1,529; Thomas B. Claughlan, D., 4,117; Vito S. Ducato, Ind. L., 379; Carl Classen, Soc., 80; William T. McGrath, Pro., 25. Claughlan's plurality, 2,588.

2. Henry H. Silver, R., 1,087; Alfred E. Smith, D., 4,180; Jacob Leon Gold, Ind. L., 198; Max Mysell, Soc., 551; William T. Bogert, Pro., 5. Smith's plurality, 3,093.

3. John Santimauro, R., 1,184; James Oliver, D., 5,528; Samuel Leighton Frooks, Ind. L., 249; Paul Arnone, Soc., 173; Henry Hahn, Pro., 11. Oliver's plurality, 5,279.

4. Max Bernfeld, R., 940; Aaron J. Levy, D., 3,165; Moses B. Fertig, Ind. L., 156; Abraham Caspe, Soc., 646; Isaac G. Newman, Pro., 2. Levy's plurality, 3,009.

5. Edwin S. Cook, R., 1,824; James J. Walker, D., 5,157; Isaiah Bannell, Ind. L., 474; Harry Newman, Soc., 122; Vincent Valentine, Pro., 8. Walker's plurality, 3,333.

6. Harry Kopp, R. and Ind. L., 2,631; Sol H. Eisler, D., 2,302; Algernon Lee, Soc., 537; John Zomnir, Pro., 4. Kopp's plurality, 329.

7. William J. Stewart, R. and Ind. L., 2,290; Peter P. McElligott, D., 4,330; Charles G. Teche, Soc., 176; John B. Arsor, Pro., 17. McElligott's plurality, 2,040.

8. Moritz Graubard, D., 2,758; Louis Jacobson, Ind. L. and R., 1,636; William Karlin, Soc., 812; Joseph H. Hebron, Pro., 5. Graubard's plurality, 1,122.

9. Robert A. Stewart, R. and Ind. L., 2,385; John C. Hackett, D., 3,481; Ferdinand Neuslus, Soc., 220; Egbert W. Brown, Pro., 11. Hackett's plurality, 1,096.

10. Jacob Kostman, R., 1,839; Harold Spielberg, D., 2,380; Edward Gross, Ind. L., 406; Berthold Korn, Soc., 618; Henry Lorch, Pro., 3; Valentine A. Schutz, Dir. Nom., 438. Spielberg's plurality, 541.

11. John L. Henry, R. and Ind L., 2,910; John J. Boylan, D., 4,382; George Klinger, Soc., 189; Thomas Anderson, Pro., 18. Boylan's plurality, 1,472.

12. John J. Hanlon, R., 1,394; James A. Foley, D., 4,794; Francis C. Ott, Ind. L., 340; Edward Meyer, Soc., 287; James Jeffrey, Pro., 8. Foley's plurality, 3,400.

13. Paul Borchard, R., 1,937; James J. Hoey, D., 3,782; George Dempsey, Soc., 110; Charles Ingram, Pro., 8. Hoey's plurality, 1,845.

14. Michael T. Heffernan, R., 2,332; John J. Herrick, D., 4,489; Patrick Coyle, Ind. L., 546; Louis Markert, Soc., 207; George H. Forster, Pro., 6. Herrick's plurality, 2,157.

15. Eugene Blumenthal, R., 4,863; Ashton Parker, D. and Ind L., 5,170; Leonard D. Abbott, Soc., 136; Aaron R. Lewis, Pro., 14. Parker's plurality 307.

16. Joseph Lassner, R., 1,898; Martin G. McCue, D., 3,842; William H. Daly, Ind. L., 583; Carl J. F. Westphal, Soc., 271; Lars Larson, Pro., 9. McCue's plurality, 1,944.

17. Franklin Brooks, R. and Ind. L., 4,576; Albert R. Lesinsky, D., 4,314; Austin D. L. Montanye, Soc., 232; Henry J. Carrington, Pro., 16. Brooks's plurality, 262.

18. Alfred C. Goldreyer, R. and Ind. L., 2,314; Mark Goldberg, D., 3,926; John A. Wall, Soc., 666; Alfred D. Anderson, Pro., 17. Goldberg's plurality, 1,612.

19. Andrew F. Murray, R. and Ind. L., 5,818; Harold A. Content, D., 5,666; Samuel Etler, Soc., 323; Lester Higgins, Pro., 21. Murray's plurality, 152.

20. William P. O'Brien, R. and Ind. L., 1,846; Patrick J. McGrath, D., 4,411; Henry Engel, Soc., 670; John McNickle, Pro., 15. McGrath's plurality, 2,565.

21. Robert S. Conklin, R., 4,961; Joseph A. Warren, D. and Ind. L., 5,341; Miles M. Bartholomew, Soc., 279; Peter Johnson, Pro., 25. Warren's plurality, 380.

22. Edward A. Doherty, R., 2,204; Edward Weil, D., 3,570; Cornelius Drew, Ind. L., 675; Edward F. Cassidy, Soc., 1,013. Weil's plurality, 1,366.

23. Frederick A. Higgins, R. and Ind. L., 9,678; Vincent T. Coughlin, D., 8,604; Ambrose D. Albertson, Soc., 453; Harry Sprague, Pro., 27. Higgins's plurality, 1,164.

24. Samuel C. Shine, R., 1,183; Thomas A. Brennan, D., 3,098; Hugh Paul Bankert, Ind. L., 485; Herman Levy, Soc., 577. Brennan's plurality, 1,915.

25. Artemas Ward, jr., R., 3,942; David H. Knott, D., 3,627; Frederick O. Lacey, Ind. L., 372; Thomas B. Collins, Soc., 161; Carl Grimbskold, Pro., 27. Ward's plurality, 315.

26. Abraham Goodman, R. and Ind. L., 3,577; Charles Firestone, D., 3,101; Samuel Benalm, Soc., 768; Edward H. Burger, Pro., 58. Goodman's plurality, 476.

27. Charles A. Dana, R., 3,475; Walter R. Herrick, D. and Ind. L., 3,537; John Sloan, Soc., 102; Charles Holstrom, Pro., 11. Herrick's plurality, 62.

28. August Bauer, R., 1,399; Jacob Levy, D., 2,884; Abraham Kalmowitz, Ind. L., 452; Charles Cohn, Soc., 343; John J. Babcock, Pro., 10. Levy's plurality, 1,485.

29. Lindon Bates, jr., R., 4,151; Harold J. Friedman, D., 4,432; Louis Lichtschein, Soc., 136; Jeremiah T. Brooks, Pro., 19. Friedman's plurality, 281.

30. Peter Donovan, R. and Ind L., 5,171; Louis A. Cuvillier, D., 5,994; Ludwig Schmidt, Soc., 619; James H. Berry, Pro., 14. Cuvillier's plurality, 823.

31. Max Shlivek, R., 5,031; Augustin D. Robinson, D., 4,129; Edward Endelman, Ind. L., 596; John Wilkins, Soc., 318; George Weber, Pro., 14. Shlivek's plurality, 902.

32. William Wachtel, R., 7,773, Thomas F. Turley, D., 9,302; Joseph Wright, Soc., 1,165; John H. Stark, Pro., 29. Turley's plurality, 1,529.

33. William B. Ruddick, R., 3,903 John Gerhardt, D., 4,777; Karl Eichler, Soc., 815; Max Lehman, Pro., 31. Gerhardt's plurality, 874.

34. John A. Greer, R., 6,811; Seymour Mork, D., 7,319; Wesley R. Casile, Soc., 1,090; Andrew J. Lounsbury, Pro., 31. Mork's plurality, 508.

35. Robert D. Ireland, R., 6,085. Thomas F. Egan, D., 7,092; Warren Atkinson, Soc., 801; David F. Kelly, Pro., 28. Egan's plurality, 1,007.

Niagara.

1. Frederick Pitkin James, R., 3,803 Benjamin F. Gould, D., 4,563; John J. Swobe, Ind. L., 50; John Clarence Hull, Pro., 193. Gould's plurality, 760.

2. Henry Arthur Constantine, R. 4,870; John J. Welch, D., 4,321; Frederick J. Arlington, Pro., 178. Constantine's plurality, 549.

Oneida.

1. John C. Dillon, R., 4,170; John W. Manley, D., 5,445; Carl F. Loysen, Soc., 242; Willis A. Newth, Pro., 60. Manley's plurality, 1,275.

2. Herbert E. Allen, R., 6,257; Fred W. Wasmuth, 5,151; John G. Kirby, Soc., 107. Allen's plurality, 1,106.

3. James T. Cross, R., 5,269; Robert G. Jones, D., 4,192; John R. Foot, Pro., 258. Cross's plurality, 1,077.

Onondaga.

1. James E. Connell, R., 6,322; William H. Hoffman, D., 5,947; Frank W. Heck, Soc., 641; Clarence H. Redmond, Pro., 322. Connell's plurality, 375.

2. Fred W. Hammond, R., 5,904; L. Earl Higbee, D., 5,624; John T. Roberts, D. and Ind., 1,601; Charles E. Curtis, Soc., 737; Charles E. Rowland, Pro., 300. Hammond's plurality, 280.

3. Thomas K. Smith, R., 7,494; Michael J. Spillane, D., 5,158; Lewis Levin, Soc., 763; Orvin Dean, Pro., 306. Smith's plurality, 2,336.

Ontario.

Thomas B. Wilson, R. and Ind. L. 5,821; Sanford W. Abbey, D., 5,467 Prosper A. Perrin, Soc., 137; Willis H. Robinson, Pro., 149. Wilson's plurality 354.

Orange.

1. Caleb H. Baumes, R., 6,361; Chas H. Tuthill, D., 4,799; Ernest Harrison, Soc., 52; Thomas Taft, Pro., 147. Baumes's plurality, 1,562.

2. John D. Stivers, R., 5,456; Charles Will, D., 5,221; John Hall, Soc., 139, Willard H. Bull., Pro., 112. Stivers's plurality, 235.

Orleans.

Frank A. Waters, R., 3,247; Coley P. Wright, D., 3,029; Howard Anderson, Pro., 274; Grove L. Tinkham, Ind. L., 75. Waters's plurality, 218.

Oswego.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, R., 8,570; M. J. Daly, D., 5,582; Fred D. Snell, Pro., 1,009. Sweet's plurality, 2,988.

Otsego.

Stephen C. Clark, R., 5,461; Chester A. Miller, D., 6,005; Sitts, Ind. L., 38; Jarvis, Pro., 386. Miller's plurality, 544.

Putnam.

John R. Yale, R., 1,815; Sammuel B. Crane, D., 1,422. Yale's plurality, 393.

Queens.

1. Henry C. Johnson, jr., R., 3,443; Andrew Zorn, D., 4,857; William Krueger, Ind., 537. Zorn's plurality, 1,414.

2. Christian Wieland, R., 3,466; Alfred J. Kennedy, D., 4,646; George Arzt, Ind., 383. Kennedy's plurality, 1,180.

3. Timothy J. Heverin, R., 5,683; Owen E. Fitzpatrick, D., 7,077; Martin Siebert, Ind., 1,120. Fitzpatrick's plurality, 1,394.

4. Frank A. Leete, R., 4,976; Harry I. Huber, D., 6,706; Bruno Weidel, 232. Huber's plurality, 1,730.

Rensselaer.

1. Frederick C. Filley, R., 6,637; C. Fred Schwarz, D., 6,343; Charles E. Ryan, Ind. L., 120; Fred C. Phoenix, Soc., 334; Edward C. Dixon, Pro., 80. Filley's plurality, 294.

2. Bradford R. Lansing, R., 7,764; John H. Finnerty, D. and Ind. L., 7,147; Walter B. Corbin, Soc., 174; Henry G. Breese, Pro., 174. Lansing's plurality, 617.

Richmond.

J. Alfred Androvette, R., 5,299; William A. Shortt, D., 7,821; H. B. Sterner, 664; Herman F. Feuerstein, 222; Clarence B. De Hart, 193. Shortt's plurality, 2,522.

Rockland.

Truxton W. Springsteen, R., 3,405; George A. Blauvelt, D. and Ind. L., 4,359; John H. Banker, Pro., 101; Julius Frank, Soc., 108. Blauvelt's plurality, 954.

St. Lawrence.

1. Fred J. Gray, R., 5,127; J. H. Berry, D., 2,948; Thomas Caldwell, Pro., 305. Gray's plurality, 2,179.

2. Edwin A. Merritt, jr., R., 4,782; Charles A. Murphy, D., 2,679; Ernest E. Floyd, Ind. L., 39; Willis H. Hodges, Pro., 242. Merritt's plurality, 2,103.

Saratoga.

George H. Whitney, R., 6,460; William M. Martin, D. and Ind. L., 7,178; William T. Reynolds, Soc., 324; Charles E. Butler, Pro., 340. Martin's plurality, 718.

Schenectady.

Charles T. Ives, R., 6,784; John C. Myers, D., 6,916; Simon Schermerhorn, Ind. L., 348; Russell R. Hunt, Soc., 2,558; Howard D. Matthews, 385. Meyers's plurality, 132.

Schoharie.

Henry Foland, R., 2,962; Danlel D. Frisbie, 3,567. Frisbie's plurality, 605.

Schuyler.

Lafayette W. Argetsinger, R., 1,685; John W. Gurnett, D., 1,980; Charles M. Weed, Pro., 151. Gurnett's plurality, 295.

Seneca.

Nelson Dunzt, R., 2,922; Charles W. Cosad, D., 3,023; Nelson Duntz, Ind. I., 43; Benjamin B. Williams, Pro., 153. Cosad's plurality, 101.

Steuben.

1. Thomas Shannon, R., 4,506; Chas. S. Smith, D., 4,074; C. Burdette Townsend, Soc., 85; George F. Roody, Pro., 254. Shannon's plurality, 432.

Suffolk.

1. De Witt C. Talmage, R., 4,345; Thomas P. Brennan, D., 3,763; John B. Cameron, Soc., 152; William F. Kilgore, Pro., 187. Talmage's plurality, 582.

2. George L. Thompson, R., 2,917; Frederick Shelde, D., 3,709; Joseph W. Burchard, Soc., 75; George M. Biggs, Pro., 77. Sheide's plurality, 792.

Sullivan.

John T. Curtis, R., 3,012; John K. Evans, D., 4,338; Abner J. Bennett, ——, 120. Evans's plurality, 1,326.

Tioga.

Frank L. Howard, R., 2,620; Otis S. Beach, D., 3,103; E. H. Miller, Pro., 211. Beach's plurality, 483.

Tompkins.

Myron N. Tompkins, R., 3,480; Minor McDaniels, D., 3,848; Murray E. Poole, Ind. L., 33; Joseph G. Roth, Soc., 93; Earl J. Snyder, Pro., 590. McDaniels's plurality, 368.

Ulster.

1. Frederick Stephan, jr., R., 4,356; George Washburn, D. and Ind. L., 4,952; Platt N. Chase, Pro., 182. Washburn's plurality, 596.

2. Samuel C. Waring, R., 4,755; Eldridge M. Gathright, D. and Ind. L., 4,152; Charles W. Alherti, Pro., 238. Waring's plurality, 603.

Warren.

Henry E. H. Brereton, R., 4,412; Daniel P. De Long, D. and Ind. L., 3,329; Gilbert Weaver, Soc., 134; Herbert S. Braley, Pro., 218. Brereton's plurality, 1,115.

Washington.

James S. Parker, R., 6,044; Frederick O. Ives, D. and Ind. L., 3,901; George Henry Northrup, Pro., 662. Parker's plurality, 2,143.

Wayne.

Alhert Yeomans, R., 5,819; Charles Madan, D., 4,764; Elmer Tripp, Pro., 268. Yeomans's plurality, 1,055.

Westchester.

1. Harry W. Haines, R., 6,035; Woodson R. Oglesby, D., 5,781; Harry W. Haines, Ind. L., 242; Emil Neppel, Soc., 241; Frederick A. Victor, Pro., 49. Haines's plurality, 254.

2. William S. Coffey, R., 6,245; Eugene D. Hayes, D., 5,296; James M. Lane, Ind. L., 304; John Hagerty, Soc., 323; George Kimble Pimley, Pro., 48. Coffey's plurality, 949.

3. Frank L. Young, R., 5,572; Wilson R. Yard, D., 5,739; Frank L. Young, Ind. L., 339; Oliver E. Carruth, Soc., 196; Edward Porter Gage, Pro., 111. Yard's plurality, 167.

4. John A. Goodwin, R., 5,156; Oscar Le Roy Warren, D., 4,325; Gilbert H. Knapp, Ind. L., 211; John Peterson, Soc., 130; Lewis H. Miller, Pro., 118. Goodwin's pludality, 831.

Wyoming.

(Returns delayed.)

H. A. Pierce, R., elected.

Yates.

James A. Thayer, R., 2,001; Frank M. Collin, D., 2,360; W. H. Moore, Soc., 50. Collin's plurality, 359.

VOTE FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1910.

First Judicial District.

Edward B. Whitney, R., Ind. L. and C. U., 130,333; John J. Delany, D., 152,-645; Jacob Panken, Soc., 15,442; George K. Hinds, Pro., 429; Edmund Seidel, Soc. Lab., 1,484. Delany's plurality, 22,312.

Second Judicial District.

Garret J. Garretson, R., Ind. L. and Pro., 146,186; Samuel T. Maddox, R., D., Ind. L. and Pro., 286,590; Harrington Putnam, R., D., Ind. L. and Pro., 286,-301; P. E. Callahan, D., 141,762; Thomas A. Hopkins, Soc., 12,104; Louis B. Boudin, Soc., 12,288; Emil Miller, Soc., 12,-107. Putnam's plurality, 144,539; Garretsons plurality, 4,424; Maddox's plurality, 144,829.

Third Judicial District.

Emory A. Chase, R. and D., 115,557; Wm. P. Rudd, R. and Ind. L., 59,600; Joseph A. Lawson, D. and Ind. L., 59,060; James J. Farrell, Pro., 1,627. Chase's plurality, 55,957.

Fifth Judicial District.

Frank H. Hiscock, R. and D., 114,153; Clarence E. Pitts, Pro., 4,482. Hiscock's plurality, 109,671.

Eighth Judicial District.

John Woodward, R. and D., 148,464; Clark H. Timerman, R., 73,764; Chas. A. Pooley, D., Ind. L. and Ind. Jud., 75,652; Lawrence J. McParlin, Ind. L., 1,200. Woodman's plurality, 74,700; Pooley's plurality, 1,888.

Ninth Judicial District.

Michael H. Hirschberg, R., D. and Ind. L., 95,941; Alexander Irvine, Soc., 1,656; Chester Husted, Pro., 990. Hirschberg's plurality, 94,285.

VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE SINCE 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc.	S. L.	Pop.	Ind. L.
1900, President.....	821,992	678,386	22,043	12,869	12,622	——	——
1900, Governor.....	804,859	693,733	22,704	13,493	13,762	——	——
1902, Governor.....	665,150	656,347	20,490	23,400	15,866	——	——
1904, President.....	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883	9,127	7,459	——
1904, Governor.....	813,264	732,704	20,568	36,259	8,976	6,015	——
1906, Governor.....	749,002	691,105	15,985	21,751	4,624	——	——
1908, President.....	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451	3,877	——	85,817
1908, Governor.....	804,651	735,189	18,802	38,994	3,655	——	43,212
1910, Governor.....	622,299	689,700	22,295	48,529	5,717	——	48,470

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1908 AND 1910.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

States.	1908		1910		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	†Scattering.
Alabama	19,112	81,629	14,563	81,369	———
Arkansas	47,582	97,819	9,235	31,828	———
California	202,309	134,699	204,014	111,617	6,653
Colorado	121,265	126,934	101,722	105,700	13,309
Connecticut	111,557	70,029	79,585	73,221	13,341
Delaware	24,234	22,515	22,410	20,281	1,310
Florida	6,254	30,011	1,372	30,995	5,182
Georgia	465	96,226	2,285	45,867	7,640
Idaho	49,983	36,605	46,401	31,832	5,463
Illinois	614,396	458,117	413,589	412,633	56,768
Indiana	344,246	351,698	277,636	312,145	31,943
Iowa	253,829	208,031	206,466	155,019	9,853
Kansas	195,113	160,900	162,880	116,225	16,044
Kentucky	230,990	242,286	147,372	175,574	6,046
Louisiana	5,341	63,891	3,874	46,069	932
Maine	75,307	64,493	67,563	70,542	2,544
Maryland	100,661	106,792	95,203	101,663	7,644
Massachusetts	249,557	147,778	203,136	203,619	19,441
Michigan	323,403	192,079	212,663	146,701	15,310
Minnesota	196,212	102,778	138,434	57,169	4,832
Mississippi	384	58,741	———	23,805	23
Missouri	347,362	349,047	318,857	328,216	24,037
Montana	32,819	29,032	32,525	26,599	5,184
Nebraska	128,896	131,027	115,059	113,525	5,881
Nevada	7,552	11,253	11,056	7,682	2,409
New Hampshire	50,420	34,066	42,580	37,006	1,260
New Jersey	241,619	206,808	187,842	225,817	16,458
New York	826,619	707,542	650,334	695,522	75,253
North Carolina	108,592	143,620	94,430	131,019	362
North Dakota	57,357	29,446	51,646	25,880	3,225
Ohio	552,220	524,086	383,746	454,224	64,472
Oklahoma	91,264	122,977	92,606	118,348	22,909
Oregon	67,468	28,706	56,868	37,709	23,603
Pennsylvania	641,947	401,719	477,406	312,083	150,835
Rhode Island	39,596	30,075	34,664	31,236	1,452
South Carolina	1,687	63,732	386	30,005	———
South Dakota	67,582	38,758	64,777	32,655	5,727
Tennessee	104,891	126,180	72,487	139,126	5,964
Texas	45,930	231,981	20,155	229,676	———
Utah	57,432	35,891	50,604	32,730	18,899
Vermont	45,058	14,942	37,136	14,441	834
Virginia	49,449	89,956	31,610	67,570	1,631
Washington	107,862	56,322	78,291	44,826	15,125
West Virginia	135,674	113,519	94,457	103,293	11,834
Wisconsin	240,058	167,378	161,577	103,868	43,547
Wyoming	21,431	13,643	20,312	14,659	2,155
Totals	7,242,985	6,556,517	5,592,814	5,721,580	727,366
Plurality	686,468		———	128,766	———

Note.—The scattering vote in 1908 was 619,296.

†Included in the scattering column for 1910 are votes cast for candidates other than on the Republican and Democratic tickets, as follows:

California—Soc., 6,653. Colorado—Soc., 8,620; Pro., 4,689. Connecticut—Pro., 10,-304; Soc., 1,874; Soc. Lab., 1,163. Delaware—Pro., 775; Soc., 535. Florida—Soc., 5,182. Georgia—Ind., 7,640. Idaho—Soc., 5,463. Illinois—Pro., 19,064; Soc., 47,704. Indiana—Pro., 13,486; Soc., 18,457. Iowa—Pro., 1,766; Soc., 8,087. Kansas—Soc., 15,489; Pro., 555. Kentucky—Soc., 5,239; Pro., 595; Soc. Lab., 212. Louisiana—Soc., 706; Independent, 226. Maine—Soc., 1,287; Pro., 1,257. Maryland—Pro., 3,720; Soc., 3,924. Massachusetts—Soc., 7,567; Ind., 11,874. Michigan—Soc., 8,116; Pro., 7,194. Minnesota—Soc., 4,832. Mississippi—Soc., 23. Missouri—Pro., 5,054; Soc.. 18,665; Ind., 318. Montana—Soc., 5,184. Nebraska—Soc., 4,321; Pro., 943; Fusionist, 617. Nevada—Soc., 2,409. New Hampshire—Soc., 1,072; Pro., 188. New Jersey—Soc., 9,741; Pro., 2,597; Soc. Lab., 612; Ind., 3,508. New York—Soc., 47,344; Pro.,-22,450; Ind. L., 5,459. North Carolina—Ind., 362. North Dakota—Soc., 3,225. Ohio—Soc., 58,239; Pro., 6,000; Ind., 233. Oklahoma—Soc., 22,909. Oregon—Soc., 10,554; Pro., 13,049. Pennsylvania—Pro., 34,724; Soc., 58,032; City, 26,717; Keystone, 29,888; People's Lab., 562; Ind., 912. Rhode Island—Pro., 923; Soc., 529. South Dakota—Pro., 4,140; Soc., 1,587. Tennessee—Soc., 4,571; Ind., 1,393. Utah—Soc., 4,857; American, 14,042. Vermont—Soc., 834. Virginia—Ind., 1,631. Washington—Soc., 13,064; Pro., 2,061. West Virginia, Soc., 8,152; Pro., 3,675; Ind., 7. Wisconsin—Soc., 40,053; Pro., 3,494. Wyoming—Soc., 2,155.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN FUNDS, 1910.

The Republican Congressional Committee expended $74,373 35 in the Congressional campaign of 1910, while the Democratic Congressional Committee expended $27,771 22, according to sworn statements of Charles H. Duell, treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, and of F. F. Garrett, treasurer of the Democratic Congressional Committee, which were submitted to Congress on December 8, 1910, in accordance with the law passed by Congress on June 25, 1910, requiring publicity of receipts and disbursements of campaign funds by the Congressional committees.

The total receipts of the Republican committee were $77,460 93, of which $47,030 44 was on hand when the new law was passed, and is, therefore, not accounted for in detail. The receipts of the Democratic committee, all told, were $27,790 91, of which $13,258 22 was collected before the publicity act became effective.

The chief contributors to the two funds were:

Republican—John Pitcairn, Pittsburg, $1,000; Representative William B. McKinley, Illinois, chairman Republican Congressional Committee, $5,000; Senator Elihu Root, New York, $500; H. A. Laughlin, Pittsburg, $400; Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, $500; Charles D. Norton, Chicago, private secretary to President Taft, $100; James Laughlin, jr., Pittsburg, $400; Theodore E. Wiederseim, treasurer National Campaign Committee, Union League Club, Philadelphia, $5,750; D. J. Hill, Ambassador to Germany, $100; J. B. Laughlin, Pittsburg, $400; Leslie M. Shaw, treasurer Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, $1,630; A. W. Mellen, Pittsburg, $700; Republican State Committee, Louisiana, $2,000; E. M. Byers, Pittsburg, $250; C. M. Laughlin, jr., Pittsburg, $400; John Hays Hammond, Boston, $100; B. F. Jones, jr., Pittsburg, $100; W. L. Jones, Pittsburg, $100. The Republicans received $2,402 05 in sums less than $100 each, for which no detailed accounting is required by the law.

Democratic—W. C. Beer, New York, $1,000; Representative F. B. Harrison, New York, $100; Representative E. F. Kinkead, New Jersey, $100; Democratic State Committee, South Carolina, $100; Representative J. T. Lloyd, Missouri, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, $100; ex-Representative Trimble, Kentucky, $500; State Committee, Missouri, $450; Colonel A. D. Martin, Frankfort, Ky., $500; Bird S. Coler, New York, $100; J. C. Mayo, Paintersville, Ky., $500.

THE CENSUS OF 1910.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The population of the United States and the different states, territories and dependencies, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila excluded, was made public on December 10, 1910. The population by states, territories and other divisions was:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1910, 1900 AND 1890.

States.	1910	1900	1890	Increase. 1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900	
				Number.	P. C.	Number.	P. C.
The United States (inclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)..	93,402,151	177,256,630	62,979,766	16,145,521	20.9	14,276,864	22.7
Continental United States	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	15,977,691	21.0	13,046,861	20.7
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315 296	20.8
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688	39.3
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	183 353	16.3
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1	271 655	22.4
Colorado	799,024	539,700	413,249	259,324	48.0	126,451	30.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	206,336	22.7	162 162	21.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	17,587	9.5	16 242	9.6
Dist. of Columbia..	331,069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48 326	21.0
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,007	42.4	137 120	35.0
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7	378 978	20.6
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	73 224	82.7
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	995 198	26.0
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058	14.8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	27,082	20.3	319,556	16.7
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	42,387	3.0

States.	1910	1900	1890	Increase. 1900 to 1910 Number.	1900 to 1910 P. C.	1890 to 1900 Number.	1890 to 1900 P. C.
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	288,539	15.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	274,763	19.9	263,037	23.5
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,380	5.0
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	107,302	9.0	145,654	14.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561,070	20.0	566,399	25.3
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	389,191	16.1	327,092	15.6
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,314	18.5	441,111	33.7
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	245,844	15.8	261,670	20.3
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0	427,480	16.0
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	100,405	70.3
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	3,644	0.3
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	[2]5,020	[2]10.6
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,984	4.6	35,058	9.3
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933	633,498	34.7	438,736	30.4
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.5	35,028	21.9
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	1,844,720	25.4	1,265,720	21.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5	275,861	17.1
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	257,910	80.8	128,163	67.1
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	485,216	13.2
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258,657	866,764	109.7	531,734	205.6
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	259,229	62.7	95,832	30.2
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	1,362,996	21.6	1,044,002	19.9
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6	83,050	24.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	189,167	16.4
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	182,318	45.4	52,970	15.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1	253,098	14.3
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	847,832	27.8	813,183	36.4
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9	65,970	31.3
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	12,315	3.6	11,219	3.4
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	198,204	12.0
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	623,887	120.4	160,871	45.0
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	262,319	27.4	196,006	25.7
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	264,818	12.7	375,712	22.2
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	53,434	57.7	29,976	47.9
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,052	784	1.2	31,540	98.4
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	——	37,908	24.6	——	——
Porto Rico	1,118,012	[3]953,243	——	——	——	——	——
Military and naval	——	91,219	——	——	——	——	——

[1]Includes 953,243 persons in Porto Rico (1899 census). [2]Decrease. [3]According to the census of Porto Rico, taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department.

RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The rank of the states and territories in 1910 was as follows:

1—New York.	14—Kentucky.	27—Maryland.	40—New Hampshire.
2—Pennsylvania.	15—Iowa.	28—West Virginia.	41—Montana.
3—Illinois.	16—North Carolina.	29—Nebraska.	42—Utah.
4—Ohio.	17—Tennessee.	30—Washington.	43—Vermont.
5—Texas.	18—Alabama.	31—Porto Rico.	44—Dist. of Columbia.
6—Massachusetts.	19—Minnesota.	32—Connecticut.	45—New Mexico.
7—Missouri.	20—Virginia.	33—Colorado.	46—Idaho.
8—Michigan.	21—Mississippi.	34—Florida.	47—Arizona.
9—Indiana.	22—Kansas.	35—Maine.	48—Delaware.
10—Georgia.	23—Oklahoma.	36—Oregon.	49—Hawaii.
11—New Jersey.	24—Louisiana.	37—South Dakota.	50—Wyoming.
12—California.	25—Arkansas.	38—North Dakota.	51—Nevada.
13—Wisconsin.	26—South Carolina.	39—Rhode Island.	52—Alaska.

DIRECTOR DURAND'S STATEMENT.

Director Durand issued the following statement in explanation of the result of the enumeration:

There has been a very wide disparity in the rate of growth of different states during the last decade—a more marked disparity than has appeared at any other census for a long time. The range is from a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent in Iowa to an increase of 120 per cent in Washington. The country is plainly marked off in broad groups of states, according to the differences in the rate of increase.

Uneven Growth.

The states showing the lowest rates of increase, falling below 10 per cent, are

five in the great central section of the country, namely, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, the three northern New England States and Maryland and Delaware.

The states showing the next higher rates of increase, betwen 10 and 20 per cent, lie adjacent to those showing the lowest rate, and include, in the Middle West, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and, on the other hand, a great belt of Southern states, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

States which show an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent, and which, therefore, exceed the average rate of increase for the United States, are, for the most part, the great manufacturing states of the northeastern section of the country, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; the only other states increasing between 20 and 30 per cent are Arkansas and Texas.

The states which show an increase exceeding 30 per cent are, with the exception of New Jersey and Florida, all located in the West, and make up a solid belt comprising fully one-third of the area of the United States. South Dakota, Colorado and Utah had rates of increase between 30 and 50 per cent, while North Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona increased between 50 and 100 per cent, and Oklahoma, Idaho and Washington more than 100 per cent.

The rate of increase during the ten years 1900 to 1910 was greater than during the previous decade in twenty-six of the forty-nine states, fifteen of these being west of the Mississippi River.

The increase during the last decade was less than during the previous one in twenty-three states, sixteen of which are east of the Mississippi River.

The greatest change in the rate of growth is found in the three Pacific Coast states and Nevada and New Mexico, all of which grew far faster during the past ten years than during the preceding.

Growth of Grand Divisions.

The Census Bureau divides the country into the following nine geographical divisions: First, New England; second, Middle Atlantic States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; third, East North Central States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; fourth, West North Central States, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; fifth, South Atlantic States, from Delaware and Maryland to Florida, including West Virginia; sixth, East South Central States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi; seventh, West South Central States, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas; eighth, Mountain States, and ninth, Pacific States.

The states included in the first four divisions named may be referred to as the Northern Section, those in the South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central as the Southern Section and those in the Mountain and Pacific as the Western Section.

The population of these nine geographic divisions in 1910 is as follows: New England, 6,552,681; Middle Atlantic, 19,315,892; East North Central, 18,250,621; West North Central, 11,637,921; South Atlantic, 12,194,895; East South Central, 8,409,901; West South Central, 8,734,534; Mountain, 2,633,517; Pacific, 4,192,304. The population of the Northern Section is 55,757,115; Southern Section, 29,389,330; Western Section, 6,825,821.

The per cents of increase from 1900 to 1910 in the geographic divisions are as follows: New England, 17.2 per cent; Middle Atlantic, 25; East North Central, 14.2; West North Central, 12.5; South Atlantic, 16.8; East South Central, 11.4; West South Central, 34.5; Mountain, 57.3; Pacific, 73.5. The increase was 17.7 per cent in the Northern Section, 19.8 per cent in the Southern Section and 66.8 per cent in the Western Section.

The per cents of increase from 1890 to 1900 were for the main geographic divisions as follows: New England, 19 per cent; Middle Atlantic, 21.6; East North Central, 18.6; West North Central, 15.8; South Atlantic, 17.9; East South Central, 17.4; West South Central, 37.8; Mountain, 38, and Pacific, 28. During that decade the population of the Northern Section increased 19.4 per cent, Southern Section 22.4 per cent and Western Section 32 per cent.

The fact that the rate of increase for the country as a whole was greater from 1900 to 1910 than during the preceding decade was due entirely to the added rate of growth in the Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific divisions. In all six of the other divisions the increase during the last decade was less than during the previous one.

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1800 TO 1850.

States and Territories.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama	—	—	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897
California	—	—	—	—	—	92,597
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792
Delaware	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
District of Columbia	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Florida	—	—	—	34,730	54,477	87,445
Georgia	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—

States and Territories.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Illinois	—	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470
Indiana	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	43,112	192,214
Kentucky	220,955	406,511	564,135	667,917	779,828	982,405
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	511,762
Maine	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169
Maryland	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Massachusetts	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514
Michigan	—	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	6,077
Mississippi	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Missouri	—	20,845	66,557	140,451	383,702	682,044
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976
New Jersey	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	61,547
New York	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
North Carolina	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	13,294
Pennsylvania	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Rhode Island	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545
South Carolina	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	212,592
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	11,380
Vermont	154,565	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120
Virginia	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,651
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	30,945	305,391
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1860-1910.

States & Territories.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	—	—	33,426	32,052	63,592	64,356
Arizona	—	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,337,549
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
Dist. of Columbia	75,089	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,139
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	154,001	191,909
Idaho	—	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	9,761	68,152	76,895	180,389	392,060	—
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	—	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287

States & Territories.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
North Dakota	——	——	——	190,983	319,146	577,056
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	——	——	——	258,657	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	——	——	——	348,600	401,570	583,888
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351
Vermont	315,98	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	——	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyoming	——	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	154,145
Totals	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,979,766	*76,303,387	†92,284,139

*Inclusive of 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States. †Excluding Porto Rico. The total for Continental United States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, is 91,972,267. Including Porto Rico the total is 93,402,151.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The population of cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants in 1910 was 28,508,007, or 31 per cent of the total population. In 1900 the population of cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more was 25.9 per cent of the total, and in 1890, 22.2 per cent. Later statistics will probably show that more than 45 per cent of the population of the country is urban—that is, in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In the North the proportion of the total population in the cities of 25,000 inhabitants was 40.6 per cent in 1910, 34.2 per cent in 1900 and 28.6 per cent in 1890. In the South the corresponding per cents are 12.8 per cent in 1910, 10.1 per cent in 1900 and 9.5 per cent in 1890. In the West the proportion living in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more is 31.5 per cent in 1910, as compared with 25.2 in 1900 and 22.6 per cent in 1890. The population living in cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants has increased much more rapidly than that in the rest of the country. The population of such cities in 1910 was 28,508,007, as compared with 21,078,189 for the same cities in 1900, the increase being 7,429,818, or 35.2 per cent.

The population in the rest of the country, including smaller cities and rural districts in 1910, was 63,464,259, as compared with 54,916,386 in 1900, the increase being 8,547,873, or only about a million more than the increase of the cities alone. The per cent of increase was 15.6, or less than half the rate shown by cities of 25,000 inhabitants. Stated another way, 46.5 per cent of the increase in the population of the United States from 1900 to 1910 occurred in cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more.

While there has been probably a somewhat greater difference between the rate of growth or urban population and of rural population during the last decade than during that preceding, the difference was not as great as during the decade of 1880 to 1890, or as it was in the earlier decades. The conclusion cannot, therefore, be safely drawn that there is in any broad sense an increasing tendency by the population to leave the country and go to the city.

The decrease in rural porulation in the Middle States is by no means due to lack of prosperity, as the agricultural statistics of the Census Bureau show an extraordinary increase in the value of farm lands and farm property throughout this section, and will doubtless indicate a great increase in the income of the farmers when the statistics are compiled.

Taking the country as a whole, there are 2,925 counties, of which 798, or 27.3, decreased in population during the last decade.

CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION.

Cities.	Population.			P. C. of increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	94,151	94,923	6.5	10.8
Allegheny, Penn.	(2)	129,896	105,287	——	23.4
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,872	65,533	72.3	37.1
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957	434,439	9.7	17.2
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415	26,178	245.4	46.7
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892	448,477	19.6	25.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	70,996	48,866	43.7	45.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	352,387	255,664	20.2	37.8
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886	70,028	14.1	31.2
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	28.7	54.4

Cities.	Population.			P. C. of increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	325,902	296,908	11.8	9.8
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	381,768	261,353	46.9	46.1
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	125,560	88,150	44.6	42.4
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	85,333	61,220	36.6	39.4
Denver, Col	213,381	133,859	106,713	59.4	25.4
Detroit, Mich	465,766	285,704	205,876	63.0	38.8
Fall River, Mass	119,295	104,863	74,398	13.8	40.9
Grand Rapids, Mich	112,571	87,565	60,278	28.6	45.3
Indianapolis, Ind	233,650	169,164	105,436	38.1	60.4
Jersey City, N. J	267,779	206,433	163,003	29.7	26.6
Kansas City, Mo	248,381	163,752	132,716	51.7	23.4
Los Angeles, Cal	319,198	102,479	50,395	211.5	103.4
Louisville, Ky	223,928	204,731	161,129	9.4	27.1
Lowell, Mass	106,294	94,969	77,696	11.9	22.2
Memphis, Tenn	131,105	102,320	64,495	28.1	58.6
Milwaukee, Wis	373,857	285,315	204,468	31.0	39.5
Minneapolis, Minn	301,408	202,718	164,738	48.7	23.1
Nashville, Tenn	110,364	80,865	76,168	36.5	6.2
Newark, N. J	347,469	246,070	181,830	41.2	35.3
New Haven, Conn	133,605	108,027	81,298	23.7	32.9
New Orleans, La	339,075	287,104	242,039	18.1	18.6
New York, N. Y	4,766,883	3,437,202	[3]2,507,414	38.7	37.1
Oakland, Cal	150,174	66,960	48,682	124.3	37.5
Omaha, Neb	124,096	102,555	140,452	21.0	[1]27.0
Paterson, N. J	125,600	105,171	78,347	19.4	34.2
Philadelphia, Penn	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	19.7	23.6
Pittsburg, Penn	533,905	[4]451,512	[4]343,904	18.2	31.3
Providence, R. I	224,326	175,597	132,146	27.8	32.9
Richmond, Va	127,628	85,050	81,388	50.1	4.5
Rochester, N. Y	218,149	162,608	133,896	34.2	21.4
St. Louis, Mo	687,029	575,238	451,770	19.4	27.3
St. Paul, Minn	214,744	163,065	133,156	31.7	22.5
San Francisco, Cal	416,912	342,782	298,997	21.6	14.6
Scranton, Penn	129,867	102,026	75,215	27.3	35.6
Syracuse, N. Y	137,249	108,374	88,143	26.6	23.0
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	131,822	81,434	27.8	61.9
Washington, D. C	331,069	278,718	230,392	18.8	21.0
Worcester, Mass	145,986	118,421	84,655	23.3	39.9

[1]Decrease. [2]Annexed to Pittsburg in 1907. [3]Estimated population in 1890 of the area of present New York; the population of New York as it existed in 1890 was 1,515,301. [4]Includes population of Allegheny as given above.

CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION.

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of Increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Akron, Ohio	69,067	42,728	27,601	61.6	54.8
Allentown, Pa	51,913	35,416	25,228	46.6	40.4
Altoona, Pa	52,127	38,973	30,337	33.8	28.5
Amsterdam, N. Y	31,267	20,929	17,336	49.4	20.7
Atlantic City, N. J	44,461	27,838	13,055	59.7	113.2
Auburn, N. Y	34,668	30,345	25,858	14.2	17.4
Augusta, Ga	37,826	39,441	33,300	*4.1	18.4
Aurora, Ill	29,807	24,147	19,688	23.4	22.6
Austin, Tex	29,860	22,258	14,575	34.2	52.7
Battle Creek, Mich	25,267	18,563	13,197	36.1	40.7
Bay City, Mich	45,166	27,628	27,839	63.5	*0.8
Bayonne, N. J	55,545	32,722	19,033	69.7	71.9
Berkeley, Cal	40,434	13,214	5,101	206.0	159.0
Binghamton, N. Y	48,443	39,647	35,005	22.2	13.3
Bloomington, Ill	25,768	23,286	20,484	10.7	13.7
Brockton, Mass	56,878	40,063	27,294	42.0	46.8
Brookline, Mass	27,792	19,935	12,103	39.4	64.7
Butte, Mont	39,165	30,470	10,723	28.5	184.2
Camden, N. J	94,538	75,935	58,313	24.5	30.2
Canton, Ohio	50,217	30,667	26,189	63.7	17.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	25,656	18,020	27.9	42.4
Charleston, S. C	58,833	55,807	54,955	5.4	1.6
Charlotte, N. C	34,014	18,091	11,557	88.0	56.5
Chattanooga, Tenn	44,604	30,154	29,100	47.9	3.6
Chelsea, Mass	32,452	34,072	27,909	*4.8	22.1

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of Increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,988	20,226	13.4	68.0
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	14,050	32.5	36.4
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	22,698	13,619	12.7	66.7
Colorado Springs, Col.	29,078	21,085	11,140	37.9	89.3
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	15,353	24.7	37.5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	25,802	21,474	13.5	20.2
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	37,371	24.1	14.9
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	42,638	38,067	116.0	12.0
Danville, Ill.	27,871	16,354	11,491	70.4	42.3
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	35,254	26,872	22.1	31.2
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	20,754	16,841	50.0	23.2
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	62,139	50,093	39.0	24.0
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	36,297	30,311	6.1	19.7
Duluth, Minn.	——	52,969	33,115	——	60.0
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,238	14,481	13.0	74.3
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	21,506	13,282	59.8	61.9
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	29,655	15,169	97.4	95.5
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	22,433	17,823	15.8	25.9
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	52,130	37,764	40.8	38.0
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	30,893	4.2	15.5
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	10,338	146.9	53.9
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	40,634	26.2	29.8
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	59,007	50,756	18.0	16.3
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	11,068	37.6	119.9
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	22,037	20.0	43.1
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,103	9,803	194.2	33.7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	45,115	35,393	41.7	27.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,688	23,076	174.7	15.7
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	29,084	*2.1	29.9
Green Bay, Wis.	25,236	18,684	9,069	35.1	106.0
Hamilton, Ohio	35,279	23,914	17,565	47.5	36.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	39,385	27.9	27.4
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	79,850	53,230	23.9	50.0
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	27,412	18.7	35.6
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,230	11,872	78.9	19.9
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	43,648	18.5	36.0
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	35,637	26.3	28.3
Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	27,557	76.6	62.0
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	10,108	161.4	18.0
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	25,180	20,798	24.8	21.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	28,429	17,201	103.0	65.3
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	16,038	36.7	42.7
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	35,936	21,805	54.4	64.8
Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,353	23,264	18.1	26.2
Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	9,943	23.2	161.7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24,404	17,853	61.6	36.7
Kansas City, Kan.	82,331	51,418	38,316	60.1	34.2
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	24,535	21,261	5.6	15.4
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	32,637	22,535	11.4	44.8
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	25,000	5.3	15.2
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,459	32,011	13.9	29.5
Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	13,102	89.4	25.8
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	62,559	44,654	37.3	40.1
Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	21,701	10.5	9.5
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	21,567	33.1	22.3
Lima, Ohio	30,508	21,723	15,981	40.4	35.9
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	55,154	9.5	*27.2
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	25,874	19.9	48.1
Lorain, Ohio	28,833	16,028	4,863	80.2	229.6
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,891	19,709	56.1	*4.2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	68,513	55,727	30.4	22.9
Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	22,746	74.7	2.3
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	20,741	24.7	65.0
Madison, Wis.	25,531	19,164	13,426	33.2	42.7
Malden, Mass.	44,404	33,664	23,031	31.9	46.2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	44,126	22.9	29.1
Meriden, Conn.	27,265	24,296	21,652	12.2	12.2
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	31,076	33.9	23.8
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	21,883	25.7	38.7
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	21,228	10,830	45.7	96.0
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	——	494.2	——
Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,898	19,311	8.8	23.8
Newark, Ohio	25,404	18,157	14,270	39.9	27.2
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	62,442	40,733	54.8	53.3
New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,998	16,519	68.9	57.4
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	24,943	23,087	11.5	8.0

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of Increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,339	11,600	28.0	144.3
Newport, Ky.	30,309	28,301	24,918	7.1	13.6
Newport, R. I.	27,149	22,441	19,457	21.0	15.3
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867	14,720	9,057	96.1	62.5
Newton, Mass.	39,806	33,587	24,379	18.5	37.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	19,457	——	56.5	——
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	46,624	34,871	44.7	33.7
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	22,265	19,791	25.2	12.5
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10,037	4,151	539.7	141.8
Orange, N. J.	29,630	24,141	18,844	22.7	28.1
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	28,284	22,836	16.9	23.9
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	4,882	232.2	86.7
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	27,777	13,028	97.2	113.2
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	39,231	27,633	31.5	42.0
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	56,100	41,024	19.3	36.7
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	9,512	81.5	86.1
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	21,766	17,281	47.6	26.0
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	36,425	16.8	37.7
Portland, Ore.	——	90,426	46,385	——	94.9
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	17,427	13,268	90.5	31.3
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	24,029	22,206	16.3	8.2
Pueblo, Col.	44,395	28,157	24,558	57.7	14.7
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	36,252	31,494	0.9	15.1
Quincy, Mass.	32,642	23,899	16,723	36.6	42.9
Racine, Wis.	38,002	29,102	21,014	30.6	38.5
Reading, Pa.	96,071	78,961	58,661	21.7	34.6
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	21,495	16,159	62.2	33.0
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	31,051	23,584	46.2	31.7
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	29,282	26,386	52.6	11.0
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	42,345	46,322	19.3	*8.6
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	102,979	52,324	*24.8	96.8
Salem, Mass.	43,697	35,956	30,801	21.5	16.7
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	53,531	44,843	73.3	19.4
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	53,321	37,673	81.2	41.5
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	17,700	16,159	123.6	9.5
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	21,500	18,060	34.6	19.0
Savannah, Ga.	65,064	54,244	43,189	19.9	25.6
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	31,682	19,902	129.9	59.2
Seattle, Wash.	——	80.671	42,837	——	88.3
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398	22,962	16,359	15.0	40.4
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	15,944	26.8	27.5
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	11,979	75.0	33.7
Sioux City, Iowa	47,828	33,111	37,806	44.4	*12.4
Somerville, Mass.	77,236	61,643	40,152	25.3	53.5
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	35,999	21,819	49.1	65.0
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	8,062	1.0	222.5
Spokane, Wash.	——	36,848	19,922	——	85.0
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	34,159	24,963	51.3	36.8
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	62,059	44,179	43.3	40.5
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	23,267	21,850	51.3	6.5
Springfield, Ohio	46,921	38,253	31,895	22.7	19.9
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	†	57.1	——
Superior, Wis.	——	31,091	11,983	——	159.5
Tacoma, Wash.	82,972	37,714	36,006	120.0	4.7
Tampa, Fla.	38,524	15,839	5,532	143.2	186.3
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	31,036	25,448	10.4	22.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	36,673	30,217	52.6	21.4
Topeka, Kan.	43,684	33,608	31,007	30.0	8.4
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	73,307	57,458	32.1	27.6
Troy, N. Y.	76,813	60,651	60,956	26.6	*0.5
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	44,007	32.0	28.1
Waco, Tex.	26,425	20,686	14,445	27.7	43.2
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	23,481	18,707	18.5	25.5
Warwick, R. I.	26,629	21,316	17,761	24.9	20.0
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45.859	28,646	59.5	60.1
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	12,580	6,674	112.2	88.5
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	21,696	14,725	23.2	47.3
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,094	11,665	53.3	98.0
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	38,878	34,522	7.1	12.4
Wichita, Kan.	52,450	24,671	23,853	112.6	3.6
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	51,721	37,718	29.7	37.1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	28,757	27,132	10.8	6.0
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	76,508	61,431	14.3	24.5
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	20,976	20,056	22.7	4.6

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125	28,204	20,830	38.7	35.4
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	47,931	32,033	66.5	49.6
York, Pa.	44,750	33,708	20,793	32.8	62.1
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	44,885	33,220	76.2	35.1
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	23,538	21,009	19.1	12.0

*Decrease. †Figures not given.

THE CENSUS OF 1900.

SEX, NATIVITY AND RACE OR COLOR.

States and Territories.	Population.	Sex.		Native and foreign born.		[1]Race and color.	
		Males.	Females.	Native.	[2]Foreign.	White.	Negro.
Alabama	1,828,697	916,764	911,933	1,814,698	24,233	1,001,152	827,307
Alaska	63,592	45,872	17,720	50,105	14,592	30,493	168
Arizona	122,931	71,795	51,136	98,931	12,661	92,203	1,848
Arkansas	1,311,564	675,312	636,252	1,297,275	14,289	944,580	366,856
California	1,485,053	820,531	664,522	1,117,813	367,240	1,402,727	11,045
Colorado	539,700	295,332	244,368	448,545	91,155	529,046	8,570
Connecticut	908,420	454,294	454,126	670,210	238,210	892,424	15,226
Delaware	184,735	94,158	90,577	170,945	13,810	153,977	30,697
D. of Columbia	278,718	132,004	146,714	258,599	20,119	191,532	86,702
Florida	528,542	275,246	253,296	504,710	23,832	297,333	230,730
Georgia	2,216,331	1,103,201	1,113,130	2,203,928	12,403	1,181,294	1,034,813
Hawaii	154,001	106,369	47,632	63,221	90,780	66,890	233
Idaho	161,772	93,367	68,405	137,168	24,604	154,495	293
Illinois	4,821,550	2,472,782	2,348,768	3,854,803	966,747	4,734,873	85,078
Indiana	2,516,462	1,285,404	1,231,058	2,374,341	142,121	2,458,502	57,505
Indian Ter.	392,060	208,952	183,108	387,202	4,858	302,680	36,852
Iowa	2,231,853	1,156,849	1,075,004	1,925,933	305,920	2,218,667	12,693
Kansas	1,470,495	768,716	701,779	1,343,810	126,685	1,416,319	52,003
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,090,227	1,056,947	2,096,925	50,249	1,862,309	284,706
Louisiana	1,381,625	694,733	686,892	1,328,722	52,903	729,612	650,894
Maine	694,466	350,995	343,471	601,136	93,330	692,226	1,319
Maryland	1,188,044	589,275	598,769	1,094,110	93,934	952,424	235,064
Massachusetts	2,805,346	1,367,474	1,437,872	1,959,022	846,324	2,769,764	31,974
Michigan	2,420,982	1,248,905	1,172,077	1,879,329	541,653	2,398,563	15,816
Minnesota	1,751,394	932,490	818,904	1,246,076	505,318	1,737,030	4,959
Mississippi	1,551,270	781,451	769,819	1,543,289	7,981	641,200	907,630
Missouri	3,106,665	1,595,710	1,510,955	2,890,286	216,379	2,944,843	161,234
Montana	243,329	149,842	93,487	176,262	67,067	226,283	1,523
Nebraska	1,066,300	564,592	501,708	888,953	177,347	1,056,526	6,209
Nevada	42,335	25,603	16,732	32,242	10,093	35,405	134
N. Hampshire	411,588	205,379	206,209	323,481	88,107	410,791	662
New Jersey	1,883,669	941,760	941,909	1,451,785	431,884	1,812,317	69,844
New Mexico	195,310	104,228	91,082	181,685	13,625	180,207	1,610
New York	7,268,894	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,368,469	1,900,425	7,156,881	99,232
N. Carolina	1,893,810	938,677	955,133	1,889,318	4,492	1,263,603	624,469
North Dakota	319,146	177,493	141,653	206,055	113,091	311,712	286
Ohio	4,157,545	2,102,655	2,054,890	3,698,811	458,734	4,060,204	96,901
Oklahoma	398,331	214,359	183,972	382,651	15,680	367,524	18,931
Oregon	413,536	232,985	180,551	347,788	65,748	394,582	1,105
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	3,204,541	3,097,574	5,316,865	985,250	6,141,664	156,845
Rhode Island	428,556	210,516	218,040	294,037	134,519	419,050	9,092
S. Carolina	1,340,316	664,895	675,421	1,334,788	5,528	557,807	782,321
South Dakota	401,570	216,164	185,406	313,062	88,508	380,714	465
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,021,224	999,392	2,002,870	17,746	1,540,186	480,232
Texas	3,048,710	1,578,900	1,469,810	2,869,353	179,357	2,426,669	620,772
Utah	276,749	141,687	135,062	222,972	53,777	272,465	672
Vermont	343,641	175,138	168,503	298,894	44,747	342,771	826
Virginia	1,854,184	925,897	928,287	1,834,723	19,461	1,192,855	660,722
Washington	518,103	304,178	213,925	406,739	111,364	496,304	2,514
West Virginia	958,800	499,242	459,558	936,349	22,451	915,233	43,499
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,067,562	1,001,480	1,553,071	515,971	2,057,911	2,542
Wyoming	92,531	58,184	34,347	75,116	17,415	89,051	940
United States	[1]76,303,387	39,079,242	37,244,145	65,843,302	10,460,085	*66,099,788	*8,840,789

[1]This total includes population enumerated by the Census Office as follows: Continental United States, 75,994,575; Alaska, 63,592; Hawaii, 154,001; military and naval, 91,219. The population for the entire United States is 84,233,069, the totals for the insular dependencies being: Philippines, 6,961,339; Porto Rico, 953,243;

Guam, 9,000; Samia, 6,100. [2]Of these 10,250,063 are whites and 210,022 colored, including Chinese, Japanese, etc. [3]In addition to the negro population there are in the United States classified as colored 119,050 Chinese, 85,986 Japanese, 137,242 Indians taxed, 129,518 Indians not taxed. [4]These totals include 84,209 whites and 6,394 negroes in the military and naval service.

Of the native born, 33,329,130 are males and 32,514,172 females; of the foreign born, 5,730,112 are males and 4,729,973 females; of the total white, 34,349,021 are males and 32,641,781 females; of the native white 28,803,188 are males and 27,937,551 females; of the native white of native parents, 20,934,099 are males and 20,119,318 females; of the native white of foreign parents, 7,869,089 are males and 7,818,233 females; of the foreign white, 5,545,833 are males and 4,704,230 females; of the total colored, 4,710,221 are males and 4,602,204 females; of the negroes, 4,393,221 are males and 4,447,568 females; of the Chinese, 111,054 are males and 7,996 females; of the Japanese, 71,386 are males and 14,600 females; of the Indians, 134,560 are males and 132,200 females.

NATIVITY, ILLITERACY AND VOTING AGE.

States and Territories.	Native white.		Males, voting age.		White males, voting age.		Illiterates 10 years or over.
	Native parents.	[5]Foreign parents.	White.	Negro.	Native.	Foreign born.	
Alabama ...	956,685	30,156	232,294	181,471	224,212	8,082	443,590
Alaska	17,494	4,215	25,953	141	18,001	7,952	23,311
Arizona	44,830	25,678	34,911	1,084	22,750	12,161	27,307
Arkansas ...	897,668	32,726	226,597	87,157	218,319	8,278	190,655
California ..	644,428	441,794	489,545	3,711	309,251	180,294	58,959
Colorado ...	311,335	127,236	181,616	3,215	130,454	51,162	17,779
Connecticut .	372,783	282,245	275,126	4,576	168,723	106,403	42,973
Delaware ..	118,029	22,219	45,592	8,374	38,845	6,747	17,779
D. of Col'mbia	134,073	37,939	60,318	23,072	50,718	9,600	20,028
Florida	254,032	24,044	77,962	61,417	68,237	9,725	84,285
Georgia	1,144,360	24,913	277,396	223,073	270,789	6,707	480,402
Hawaii	37,918	16,223	19,576	93	12,876	6,700	42,340
Idaho	89,851	42,754	50,328	130	36,837	13,491	5,505
Illinois	2,271,765	1,498,473	1,370,209	29,762	903,086	467,123	157,958
Indiana	1,952,194	364,447	701,761	18,186	628,674	73,087	90,539
Indian Ter..	287,647	10,247	77,865	9,146	74,922	2,943	52,052
Iowa	1,261,068	651,817	630,665	4,441	472,759	157,906	40,172
Kansas	1,013,655	276,087	398,552	14,695	331,614	66,938	32,513
Kentucky ..	1,673,413	138,763	469,206	74,728	444,067	25,139	262,954
Louisiana ..	469,962	107,797	177,878	147,348	152,538	25,340	381,145
Maine	493,082	106,209	216,856	445	178,341	38,515	29,060
Maryland ..	680,049	179,231	260,979	60,406	218,968	42,011	101,947
Massach'setts	1,032,264	897,386	830,049	10,456	486,527	343,522	134,043
Michigan ...	1,026,714	831,653	712,245	5,168	450,830	261,415	80,482
Minnesota ..	425,780	806,321	502,384	2,168	241,631	260,753	52,946
Mississippi .	614,067	19,508	150,530	197,936	145,815	4,715	351,461
Missouri ...	2,204,874	524,194	809,797	46,418	697,314	112,483	152,844
Montana ...	92,937	70,973	94,873	711	54,890	39,983	11,675
Nebraska ...	553,524	325,885	297,817	2,298	206,892	90,925	17,997
Nevada	15,111	11,713	14,652	70	8,855	5,797	4,645
N. H'mpshire	242,614	80,216	130,648	230	95,819	34,769	21,075
New Jersey..	823,973	556,294	532,750	21,474	336,152	196,598	86,058
New Mexico.	149,029	17,917	50,804	775	43,553	7,251	46,971
New York...	2,851,513	2,415,845	2,145,057	31,425	1,315,583	829,474	318,100
No. Carolina.	1,250,811	8,398	289,263	127,114	286,812	2,451	386,251
No. Dakota..	65,811	133,311	93,237	115	37,679	55,558	12,719
Ohio	2,651,440	950,864	1,180,599	31,235	954,911	225,688	131,541
Oklahoma ..	313,905	38,015	101,543	4,827	92,946	8,597	15,774
Oregon	256,125	84,596	131,261	560	99,775	31,386	10,686
Pennsylv'nia	3,729,093	1,430,028	1,763,482	51,668	1,278,679	484,803	299,376
Rhode Island	144,986	140,292	124,001	2,765	70,233	53,768	29,004
So. Carolina.	540,766	11,670	130,375	152,860	127,396	2,979	338,659
So. Dakota..	136,191	156,194	107,353	184	61,907	45,446	14,832
Tennessee .	1,481,636	40,964	375,046	112,236	365,537	9,509	306,930
Texas	1,959,762	289,326	559,961	136,875	514,188	85,773	314,018
Utah	104,026	115,635	65,205	358	40,799	24,406	6,141
Vermont	225,381	72,696	108,027	289	87,181	20,846	16,247
Virginia	1,141,213	32,574	301,379	146,122	290,294	11,085	312,120
Washington .	265,068	129,111	183,999	1,230	122,254	61,745	12,740
W. Virginia.	843,981	48,873	233,129	14,786	220,251	12,878	80,105
Wisconsin ..	585,903	956,303	567,213	1,006	309,909	257,304	73,779
Wyoming ..	47,982	24,487	36,262	481	25,651	10,611	2,878
Totals ...	[1]41,053,417	[1]15,687,322	[2]19,036,143	[2]2,065,989	[3]14,103,619	[3]4,982,524	[4]6,246,857

[1]These totals include 48,643 of native parentage and 20,867 of whole or partial foreign parentage in the military or naval service. [2]These totals include 71,917 whites and 5,453 negroes in the military and naval services. [3]These totals include 58,315 natives and 13,602 foreign born in the military and naval services. [4]This total includes 1,137 illiterates in the military and naval services. [5]One or both.

CITIES AND TOWNS BETWEEN 3,000 AND 25,000, 1900.

Alabama—	
Anniston	9,695
Avondale	3,060
Bessemer	6,358
Decatur	3,114
Dothan	3,275
Eufaula	4,532
Florence	6,478
Gadsden	4,282
Girard	3,840
Greenville	3,162
Huntsville	8,068
New-Decatur	4,437
Opelika	4,245
Phœnix	4,163
Pratt City	3,485
Selma	8,718
Sheffield	3,333
Talladega	5,056
Troy	4,097
Tuscaloosa	5,094
Alaska—	
Nome	12,488
Skagway	3,117
Arizona—	
Phœnix	5,544
Prescott	3,559
Tucson	7,531
Arkansas—	
Eureka Sp'ngs	3,576
Fayetteville	4,061
Fort Smith	11,587
Helena	5,550
Hot Springs	9,973
Jonesboro	4,508
Mena	3,423
Paragould	3,324
Pine Bluff	11,496
Texarkana	4,914
California—	
Alameda	16,464
Bakersfield	4,836
Berkeley	13,214
Eureka	7,327
Fresno	12,470
Grass Valley	4,719
Marysville	3,497
Napa	4,036
Nevada City	3,250
Pasadena	9,117
Petaluma	3,871
Pomona	5,526
Redlands	4,797
Riverside	7,973
Salinas	3,304
S. Bernardino	6,150
San Diego	17,700
San Jose	21,500
San Luis Obispo	3,021
San Rafael	3,879
Santa Ana	4,933
Santa Barbara	6,587
Santa Clara	3,650
Santa Cruz	5,659
Santa Monica	3,057
Santa Rosa	6,673
Stockton	17,506
Vallejo	7,965
Visalia	3,085
Watsonville	3,528
Colorado—	
Aspen	3,303
Boulder	6,150
Canyon City	3,775
Central City	3,114
Colorado Sp's	21,085
Cripple Creek	10,147
Durango	3,317
Florence	3,728
Fort Collins	3,053
Gr. Junction	3,503
Greeley	3,023
Leadville	12,455
Salida	3,722
Trinidad	5,345
Victor	4,986
Connecticut—	
Ansonia	12,681
Berlin	3,448
Branford	5,706
Bristol	6,268
Danbury	16,537
Darien	3,116
Derby	7,930
East Hartford	6,406
East Windsor	3,158
Enfield	6,669
Fairfield	4,489
Farmington	3,331
Glastonbury	4,260
Greenwich	12,172
Griswold	3,490
Groton	5,962
Hamden	4,626
Litchfield	3,214
Manchester	10,601
Meriden	24,296
Middletown	9,589
Milford	3,783
Naugatuck	10,541
New Hartford	3,424
New London	17,548
New Milford	4,804
Newtown	3,276
Norwalk	6,125
Norwich	17,251
Plainfield	4,821
Portland	3,856
Putnam	6,667
Rockville	7,287
Salisbury	3,489
Seymour	3,541
Southington	3,411
South Norw'lk	6,591
Stafford	4,297
Stamford	15,997
Stonington	8,540
Stratford	3,657
Suffield	3,521
Thomaston	3,300
Thompson	6,442
Torrington	8,360
Wallingford	6,737
Watertown	3,100
West Hartford	3,186
West Haven	5,247
Westport	4,017
Willimantic	8,937
Windsor	3,614
Windsor Locks	3,062
Winsted	6,804
Delaware—	
Dover	3,329
Newcastle	3,380
Florida—	
Apalachicola	3,077
Fernandina	3,245
Gainesville	3,633
Key West	17,114
Lake City	4,013
Ocala	3,380
Palatka	3,301
Pensacola	17,747
St. Augustine	4,272
Tampa	15,839
Georgia—	
Albany	4,600
Americus	7,674
Athens	10,245
Barnesville	3,036
Brunswick	9,081
Cartersville	3,135
Columbus	17,614
Cordele	3,473
Dalton	4,315
Elberton	3,834
Gainesville	4,382
Griffin	6,857
La Grange	4,274
Macon	23,272
Marietta	4,446
Milledgeville	4,219
Newnan	3,654
Rome	7,291
Summerville	3,245
Thomasville	5,322
Valdosta	5,613
Washington	3,300
Waycross	5,919
Idaho—	
Boise	5,957
Pocatello	4,046
Illinois—	
Alton	14,210
Aurora	24,147
Batavia	3,871
Beardstown	4,827
Belleville	17,484
Belvidere	6,937
Bloomington	23,286
Blue Island	6,114
Braidwood	3,279
Cairo	12,566
Caton	6,564
Carbondale	3,318
Carlinville	3,502
Centralia	6,721
Champaign	9,098
Charleston	5,448
Chicago Heights	5,400
Clinton	4,452
Collinsville	4,021
Danville	16,354
Decatur	20,754
Dekalb	5,904
Dixon	7,917
Duquoin	4,358
Edwardsville	4,157
Effingham	3,774
Elgin	22,433
Eureka	1,661
Evanston	19,259
Freeport	13,258
Galena	5,005
Galesburg	18,607
Geneseo	3,356
Granite	3,122
Harlem	4,085
Harvey	5,395
Havana	3,268
Hoopeston	3,823
Jacksonville	15,078
Jerseyville	3,517
Kankakee	13,595
Kewanee	8,382
Lagrange	3,969
La Salle	10,446
Lincoln	8,962
Litchfield	5,918
Macomb	5,375
Mattoon	9,622
Maywood	4,532
Mendota	3,736
Metropolis	4,069
Moline	17,248
Monmouth	7,460
Morris	4,273
Mt. Carmel	4,311
Mt. Vernon	5,216
Murphysboro	6,463
Normal	3,795
Olney	4,260
Ottawa	10,588
Pana	5,530
Paris	6,105
Paxton	3,036
Pekin	8,420
Peru	6,863
Pontiac	4,266
Princeton	4,023
Rock Island	19,493
Savanna	3,325
Shelbyville	3,546
Spring Valley	6,214
Sterling	6,309
Streator	14,079
Sycamore	3,653
Taylorville	4,248
Urbana	5,728
Waukegan	9,426
Indiana—	
Alexandria	7,221
Anderson	20,178
Attica	3,005
Auburn	3,396
Aurora	3,645
Bedford	6,115
Bloomington	6,460
Bluffton	4,470
Brazil	7,786
Columbus	8,130
Connersville	6,836
Crawfordsville	6,649
Decatur	4,142
Dunkirk	3,187
East Chicago	3,417
Elkhart	15,184
Elwood	12,950
Fairmount	3,205
Frankfort	7,100
Franklin	4,005
Garrett	3,910
Gas City	3,622
Goshen	7,810
Greencastle	3,661
Greenfield	4,489
Greensburg	5,034
Hammond	12,376
Hartford City	5,912
Huntington	9,491
Jeffersonville	10,774
Kendallville	3,354
Kokomo	10,609
Lafayette	18,116
Laporte	7,113
Lawrenceburg	4,326
Lebanon	4,465
Linton	3,071
Logansport	16,204
Madison	7,835
Marion	17,337
Martinsville	4,038
Michigan City	14,850
Mishawaka	5,560
Montpelier	3,405
Mt. Vernon	5,132

Muncie 20,942
New Albany..20,628
New Castle... 3,406
Noblesville ... 4,792
Peru 8,463
Plymouth 3,656
Portland 4,798
Princeton 6,041
Richmond 18,226
Rochester 3,421
Rushville 4,541
Seymour 6,445
Shelbyville ... 7,169
Sullivan 3,118
Tipton 3,764
Valparaiso ... 6,280
Vincennes 10,249
Wabash 8,618
Warsaw 3,987
Washington .. 8,551
Whiting 3,983
Winchester .. 3,705

Iowa—
Atlantic 5,046
Belle Plaine.. 3,283
Boone 8,880
Burlington ...23,201
Cedar Falls... 5,319
Centerville ... 5,256
Chariton 3,989
Charles City.. 4,227
Cherokee 3,865
Clorinda 3,276
Clinton 22,698
Creston 7,752
Decorah 3,246
Eagle Grove.. 3,557
Estherville ... 3,237
Fairfield 4,689
Fort Dodge...12,162
Fort Madison. 9,278
Glenwood 3,040
Grinnell 3,860
Independence.. 2,656
Indianola 3,261
Iowa City.... 7,987
Keokuk 14,641
Knoxville 3,131
Le Mars..... 4,146
Maquoketa ... 3,777
Marion 4,102
Marshalltown.11,544
Mason City... 6,746
Missouri Val'y 4,010
Mt. Pleasant.. 4,109
Muscatine ...14,073
Newton 3,682
Oelwein 5,142
Oskaloosa 9,212
Ottumwa 18,197
Perry 3,986
Red Oak..... 4,355
Shenandoah .. 3,573
Spencer 3,095
Vinton 3,499
Washington .. 4,255
Waterloo 12,580
Waverly 3,177
Webster City. 4,613
Winterset 3,039

Kansas—
Abilene 3,507
Argentine 5,878
Arkansas City 6,140
Atchison 15,722
Chanute 4,208
Cherryvale ... 3,472
Clay Center... 3,069
Coffeyville ... 4,953
Concordia 3,401
Eldorado 3,466
Emporia 8,223
Fort Scott....10,322
Galena 10,155
Holton 3,082
Horton 3,398
Hutchinson .. 9,379
Independence. 4,851
Iola 5,791
Junction 4,695
Lawrence 10,862
Leavenworth. 20,735
Manhattan ... 3,438
Newton 6,208
Olathe 3,451
Osawatomie .. 4,191
Ottawa 6,934
Paola 3,144
Parsons 7,682
Pittsburg 10,112
Rosedale 3,270
Salina 6,074
Wellington ... 4,245
Wichita 24,671
Winfield 5,554

Kentucky—
Ashland 6,800
Bellevue 6,332
Bowling Green 8,226
Catlettsburg . 3,081
Cynthiana ... 3,257
Danville 4,285
Dayton 6,104
Earlington ... 3,012
Frankfort 9,487
Georgetown .. 3,823
Henderson ...10,272
Hopkinsville . 7,280
Lebanon 3,043
Ludlow 3,334
Madisonville.. 3,628
Mayfield 4,081
Maysville 6,423
Middlesboro .. 4,162
Mt. Sterling.. 3,561
Owensboro ...13,189
Paducah 19,446
Paris 4,603
Richmond 4,653
Shelbyville .. 3,016
Somerset 3,384
Winchester ... 5,964

Louisiana—
Alexandria ... 5,648
Baton Rouge.11,269
Crowley 4,214
Donaldsonville 4,105
Houma 3,212
Lafayette 3,314
Lake Charles. 6,680
Monroe 5,428
New Iberia .. 6,815
Plaquemine .. 3,590
Shreveport ...16,013
Thibodaux ... 3,253

Maine—
Auburn 12,951
Augusta 11,683
Bangor 21,850
Bath 10,477
Belfast 4,615
Biddeford 16,145
Brewer 4,835
Brunswick ... 5,210
Calais 7,655
Caribou 4,708
Chelsea 3,092
Eastport 5,311
Eden 4,379
Ellsworth 4,297
Fairfield 3,878
Farmington .. 3,288
Fort Fairfield 4,181
Gardiner 5,501
Houlton 4,686
Kennebunk .. 3,228
Lewiston 23,761
Lisbon 3,603
Lubec 3,005
Old Town..... 5,763
Orono 3,257
Paris 3,225
Presque Isle.. 3,804
Rockland 8,150
Saco 6,122
Sanford 6,078
Skowhegan ... 4,266
South Berwick 3,188
South Portland..... 6,287
Waldoboro ... 3,145
Waterville ... 9,477
Westbrook ... 7,283

Maryland—
Annapolis ... 8,525
Cambridge ... 5,747
Chestertown .. 3,008
Crisfield 3,165
Cumberland ..17,128
Easton 3,074
Frederick 9,296
Frostburg 5,274
Hagerstown ..13,591
Havre deGrace 3,423
Salisbury 4,277
Westminster . 3,199

Massachusetts—
Abington 4,489
Adams 11,134
Amesbury 9,473
Amherst 5,028
Andover 6,813
Arlington 8,603
Athol 7,061
Attleboro 11,335
Barnstable ... 4,364
Belmont 3,929
Beverly 13,884
Blackstone ... 5,721
Braintree 5,981
Bridgewater . 5,806
Brookfield 3,062
Brookline 19,935
Canton 4,584
Chelmsford .. 3,984
Chicopee 19,167
Clinton 13,667
Concord 5,652
Dalton 3,014
Danvers 8,542
Dartmouth ... 3,669
Dedham 7,457
Dracut 3,253
Dudley 3,553
E. Bridgewater 3,025
Easthampton . 5,603
Easton 4,837
Everett 24,336
Fairhaven 3,567
Falmouth 3,500
Foxboro 3,266
Framingham .11,302
Franklin 5,017
Gardner 10,813
Grafton 4,869
Great Barrington 5,854
Greenfield 7,927
Hardwick ... 3,203
Hingham 5,059
Hudson 5,454
Hyde Park...13,244
Ipswich 4,658
Lee 3,596
Leicester 3,416
Leominster ...12,392
Lexington 3,831
Ludlow 3,536
Mansfield 4,006
Marblehead .. 7,582
Marlboro 13,609
Maynard 3,142
Medford 18,244
Melrose 12,962
Methuen 7,512
Middleboro ... 6,885
Milford 11,376
Millbury 4,460
Milton 6,578
Monson 3,402
Montague 6,150
Nantucket ... 3,006
Natick 9,488
Needham 4,016
Newburyport .14,478
North Adams.24,200
Northampton. 18,643
N. Andover... 4,243
N. Attleboro.. 7,253
Northbridge .. 7,036
N. Brookfield. 4,587
Norwood 5,480
Orange 5,520
Palmer 7,801
Peabody 11,523
Pepperell 3,701
Pittsfield 21,766
Plymouth 9,592
Provincetown. 4,247
Quincy 23,899
Randolph 3,993
Reading 4,969
Revere 10,395
Rockland 5,327
Rockport 4,592
Saugus 5,084
Southbridge ..10,025
South Hadley. 4,526
Spencer 7,627
Stoneham 6,197
Stoughton 5,442
Sutton 3,328
Swampscott . 4,548
Templeton ... 3,419
Tewksbury ... 3,683
Uxbridge 3,599
Wakefield 9,290
Walpole 3,572
Waltham 23,481
Ware 8,263
Wareham 3,432
Warren 4,417
Watertown ... 9,706
Webster 8,804
Wellesley 5,072
Westboro 5,400
Westfield 12,310
W. Springfield 7,105
Weymouth ...11,324
Whitman 6,155
Williamstown. 5,013
Winchendon . 5,001
Winchester ... 7,248
Winthrop 6,058
Woburn 14,254

Michigan—
Adrian 9,654
Albion 4,519
Alpena 11,802

Ann Arbor....14,509
Battle Creek..18,563
Belding 3,282
Bentun Harbor 6,562
Bessemer 3,911
Big Rapids... 4,686
Cadillac 5,997
Charlotte 4,092
Cheboygan ... 6,489
Coldwater ... 6,216
Crystal Falls. 3,231
Delray 4,573
Dowaglac 4,151
Escanaba 9,549
Flint 13,103
Gladstone ... 3,380
Grand Haven. 4,743
Greenville ... 3,381
Hancock 4,050
Hastings 3,172
Hillsdale 4,151
Holland 7,790
Houghton 8,359
Ionia 5,209
Iron Mountain 9,242
Ironwood 9,705
Ishpeming . .13,255
Kalamazoo ..24,404
Lansing 16,485
Lapeer 3,297
Laurium 5,643
Ludington ... 7,166
Manistee 14,260
Manistique .. 4,126
Marine City.. 3,829
Marquette ...10,058
Marsnall 4,370
Menominee ..12,818
Monroe 5,043
Mt. Clemens.. 6,576
Mt. Pleasant. 3,662
Muskegon 20,818
Negaunee 6,935
Niles 4,287
Norway 4,170
Owosso 8,606
Petoskey 5,285
Pontiac 9,769
Port Huron...19,158
Red Jacket... 4,668
St. John's.... 3,388
St. Joseph.... 5,155
Sault Ste. Marie 10,538
South Haven. 4,009
Three Rivers. 3,550
Traverse City. 9,407
W. Bay City.13,119
Wyandotte ... 5,183
Ypsilanti 7,378

Minnesota—
Anoka 3,760
Albert Lea.... 4,500
Austin 5,474
Brainerd 7,524
Cloquet 3,072
Crookston 5,339
Ely 3,717
Fairmount .. 3,040
Faribault 7,868
Fergus Falls.. 6,072
Hastings 3,811
Little Falls... 5,774
Mankato 10,599
Moorhead 3,730
New Ulm..... 5,403
Northfield ... 3,210
Owatonna 5,561
Red Wing.... 7,525
Rochester 6,843
St. Cloud..... 8,663
St. Peter..... 4,302
Stillwater ...12,318
Two Harbors. 3,278
Waseca 3,103
Willmar 3,409
Winona 19,714

Mississippi—
Aberdeen 3,434
Biloxi 5,467
Canton 3,404
Columbus 6,484
Corinth 3,661
Greenville 7,642
Greenwood ... 3,026
Hattiesburg .. 4,175
Jackson 7,816
Laurel 3,193
McComb 4,477
Meridian 14,050
Natchez 12,210
Vicksburg 14,834
Water Valley. 3,813
Wesson 3,279
West Point... 3,193
Yazoo City... 4,944

Missouri—
Aurora 6,191
Boonville 4,377
Brookfield ... 5,484
Butler 3,158
C. Girardeau. 4,815
Carrolton 3,854
Carterville ... 4,445
Carthage 9,416
Chillicothe ... 6,905
Clinton 5,061
Columbia 5,651
De Soto 5,611
Fulton 4,883
Hannibal 12,780
Independence.. 6,974
Jefferson City. 9,664
Kirksville 5,906
Lexington 4,190
Louisiana 5,131
Macon 4,068
Marshall 5,086
Maryville 4,577
Mexico 5,099
Moberly 8,012
Monett 3,115
Nevada 7,461
Poplar Bluff.. 4,321
Rich Hill..... 4,053
Richmond ... 3,478
St. Charles... 7,982
Sedalia 15,231
Springfield ...23,267
Trenton 5,396
Warrensburg.. 4,724
Washington .. 3,015
Webb City.... 9,201

Montana—
Anaconda 9,453
Billings 3,221
Bozeman 3,419
Great Falls...14,930
Helena 10,770
Missoula 4,366

Nebraska—
Beatrice 7,875
Columbus 3,522
Fairbury 3,140
Falls City.... 3,022
Fremont 7,241
Grand Island. 7,554
Hastings 7,188
Holdredge ... 3,007
Kearney 5,634
Nebraska City 7,380
Norfolk 3,853
North Platte.. 3,640
Plattsmouth . 4,964
York 5,132

Nevada—
Reno 4,500

New Hampshire—
Berlin 8,886
Claremont ... 6,498
Concord 19,632
Conway 3,154
Derry 3,583
Dover 13,207
Exeter 4,922
Franklin 5,846
Haverhill 3,414
Keene 9,165
Laconia 8,042
Lancaster 3,190
Lebanon 4,965
Littleton 4,066
Milford 3,739
Nashua 23,898
Newport 3,126
Pembroke 3,183
Portsmouth ..10,637
Rochester 8,466
Somersworth.. 7,023

New Jersey—
Asbury Park.. 4,148
Bloomfield ... 9,668
Boonton 3,901
Bordentown .. 4,110
Bridgeton 13,913
Burlington ... 7,392
Dover 5,938
East Orange..21,567
Englewood ... 6,253
Garfield 3,504
Gloucester C'y 6,840
Guttenburg .. 3,825
Hackensack .. 9,443
Hammonton .. 3,481
Harrison 10,596
Irvington 5,255
Kearny 10,896
Keyport 3,413
Lambertville.. 4,637
Long Branch.. 8,872
Millville 10,583
Montclair 13,962
Morristown ..11,267
N. Brunswick.20,006
Newton 4,376
N. Plainfield.. 5,069
Orange 24,141
Perth Amboy.17,699
Phillipsburg .10,052
Plainfield 15,369
Princeton 3,899
Rahway 7,935
Raritan 3,244
Red Bank.... 5,428
Rutherford ... 4,843
Salem 5,811
Somerville ... 4,843
South Amboy. 6,349
South Orange. 4,608
Summit 5,302
Union 15,187
Vineland 4,370
Washington .. 3,580
W. Hoboken..23,094
W. New York 5,267
West Orange.. 6,889
Woodbury ... 4,087

New Mexico—
Albuquerque.. 6,238
Las Vegas.... 5,552
Raton 3,540
Santa Fe..... 5,603

New York—
Albion 4,447
Amsterdam ..20,929
Ballston Spa.. 3,923
Batavia 9,180
Bath 4,994
Brockport ... 3,398
Canandalgua.. 6,151
Canastota 3,030
Catskill 5,484
Cohoes 23,910
Corning 11,061
Cortland 9,014
Dansville 3,633
Depew 3,379
Dunkirk 11,616
Fishkill L'd'g 3,673
Fort Edward. 3,521
Fredonia 4,127
Fulton 5,281
Geneva 10,433
Glens Falls...12,613
Gloversville ..18,349
Gouverneur .. 3,689
Green Island.. 4,770
Haverstraw .. 5,935
Hempstead .. 3,582
Herkimer 5,555
Hoosick Falls 5,671
Hornellsville .11,918
Hudson 9,528
Ilion 5,138
Ithaca 13,136
Jamestown ...22,892
Johnstown ...10,130
Kingston 24,535
Lancaster 3,750
Lansingburg .12,595
Leroy 3,144
Lestershire .. 3,111
Little Falls...10,381
Lockport 16,581
Lyons 4,300
Malone 5,935
Matteawan .. 5,807
Mechanicsville 4,695
Medina 4,716
Middletown ..14,522
Mt. Vernon...21,228
Newark 4,578
Newburg ... 24,943
New Rochelle.14,720
Niagara Falls.19,457
N. Tarrytown 4,241
N. Tonawanda 9,069
Norwich 5,766
Nyack 4,275
Ogdensburg ..12,633
Olean 9,462
Oneida 6,364
Oneonta 7,147
Ossining 7,939
Oswego 22,199
Owego 5,039
Peekskill 10,358
Penn Yan..... 4,650
Plattsburg ... 8,434
Port Chester.. 7,440
Port Jervis... 9,385
Potsdam 3,843
Poughkeepsie.24,029
Rensselaer ... 7,466
Rome 15,343
Salamanca ... 4,251
Sandy Hill.... 4,473
Saratoga Sps.12,409
Saugerties ... 3,697
Seneca Falls.. 6,519
Solvay 3,493
Tarrytown ... 4,770
Tonawanda .. 7,421

Walden 3,147
Wappinger's Falls 3,504
Warsaw 3,048
Waterford ... 3,146
Waterloo 4,256
Watertown ..21,696
Watervliet ...14,321
Waverly 4,465
Wellsville 8,556
Whitehall 4,377
White Plains. 7,899

North Carolina—

Asheville 14,694
Burlington ... 3,692
Charlotte 18,091
Concord 7,910
Durham 6,679
Edenton 3,046
Elizabeth City 6,348
Fayetteville .. 4,670
Gastonia 4,610
Goldsboro 5,877
Greensboro ..10,035
Henderson 3,746
High Point... 4,163
Kinston 4,106
Newbern 9,090
Raleigh 13,643
Reidsville 3,262
Salem 3,642
Salisbury 6,277
Statesville ... 3,141
Washington .. 4,842
Wilmington ..20,976
Wilson 3,525
Winston 10,008

North Dakota—

Bismarck 3,319
Fargo 9,589
Grand Forks.. 7,652

Ohio—

Alliance 8,974
Ashland 4,037
Ashtabula ...12,949
Athens 3,066
Barberton ... 4,354
Barnesville .. 3,721
Bellaire 9,912
Bellefontaine.. 6,640
Bellevue 4,101
Bowling Green 5,067
Bridgeport ... 3,963
Bryan 3,131
Bucyrus 6,560
Cambridge ... 8,241
Canal Dover.. 5,442
Chillicothe ...12,976
Circleville ... 6,991
Colinwood ... 3,639
Conneaut 7,133
Coshocton 6,473
Crestline 3,282
Cuyahoga Falls 3,186
Defiance 7,579
Delaware 7,940
Delphos 4,517
Dennison 3,763
E Liverpool..16,485
Eaton 3,155
Elyria 8,791
Findlay 17,613
Fostoria 7,730
Fremont 8,439
Galion 7,282
Gallipolis ... 5,432
Glenville 5,588
Greenfield ... 3,975
Greenville ... 5,501
Hamilton 23,914
Hillsboro 4,535
Ironton 11,868
Jackson 4,672
Kent 4,541
Kenton 6,852
Lakewood ... 3,355
Lancaster ... 8,991
Lima 21,723
Lisbon 3,330
Logan 3,480
London 3,511
Lorain 16,028
Madisonville.. 3,140
Mansfield 17,640
Marietta 13,348
Marion 11,862
Martins Ferry 7,760
Marysville ... 3,048
Masillon 11,944
Miamisburg.. 3,941
Middletown .. 9,215
Mt. Vernon .. 6,633
Napoleon .. . 3,639
Nelsonville... 5,424
Newark 18,157
Newburg 5,909
N. Philad'lphia 6,213
Niles 7,468
N. Baltimore. 3,561
Norwalk 7,074
Norwood 6,480
Oberlin 4,082
Painesville .. 5 024
Piqua 12,172
Pomeroy 4,639
Portsmouth ..17,870
Ravenna 4,003
Reading 3,076
St. Bernard.. 3,384
St. Marys.... 5,359
Salem 7,582
Sandusky ...19,664
Shelby 4,685
Sidney 5,688
Steubenville ..14,349
Tiffin 10,589
Toronto 3,526
Troy 5,881
Uhrichsville.. 4,582
U. Sandusky.. 3,355
Urbana 6,808
Van Wert.... 6,422
Wauakoneta.. 3,915
Warren 8,529
Washington C. House 5,751
Wellston 8,045
Wellsville ... 6,146
Wilmington... 3,613
Wooster 6,063
Xenia 8,696
Zanesville ...23,538

Oklahoma—

Ardmore 5,681
Chickasha ... 3,209
El Reno..... 3,383
Enid 8,444
Guthrie 10,006
Muscogee 4,254
Oklahoma C'y.10,037
Perry 3,351
Shawnee 3,462
S. McAlester.. 3,479

Oregon—

Albany 3,149
Astoria 8,381
Baker City... 6,663
Eugene 3,236
Oregon City.. 3,494
Salem 4,258
The Dalles... 3,542

Pennsylvania—

Archbald 5,396
Ashland 6,438
Ashley 4,046
Athens 3,749
Avoca 3,487
Bangor 4,106
Beaver Falls.10,054
Bellefonte ... 4,216
Bellevue 3,416
Berwick 3,916
Bethlehem ... 7,293
Blairsville ... 3,386
Blakely 3,915
Bloomsburg .. 6,170
Braddock 15,654
Bradford 15,029
Bridgeport ... 3,097
Bristol 7,104
Butler 10,853
Carbondale ..13,536
Carlisle 9,626
Carnegie 7,330
Catasauqua .. 3,963
Chambersburg 8,864
Charleroi 5,930
Clearfield 5,081
Coatesville .. 5,721
Columbia 12,316
Connelsville... 7,160
Conshohocken 5,762
Corry 5,369
Coudersport... 3,217
Danville 8,042
Darby 3,429
Dickson 4,948
Doylestown... 3,034
Dubois 9,375
Dunmore 12,583
Duquesne 9,036
East Mauch Chunk 3,458
Edwardsville.. 5,165
Elliott 3,345
Etna 5,384
Forest City... 4,279
Franklin 7,317
Freelsnd 5,254
Gettysburg .. 3,495
Gilberton 4,373
Girardville .. 3,666
Greensburg .. 6,508
Greenville ... 4,814
Hanover 5,302
Hazleton 14,230
Homestead ..12,554
Huntington .. 6,053
Indiana 4,142
Jeannette ... 5,865
Jersey Shore.. 3,070
Johnsonburg.. 3,894
Kane 5,296
Kingston 3,846
Kittanning .. 3,902
Knoxville 3,511
Lansford 4,888
Latrobe 4,614
Lehanon 17,628
Lehighton ... 4,629
Lewisburg ... 3,457
Lewistown .. 4,451
Lock Haven.. 7,210
Luzerne 3,817
McKees Rocks 6,352
Mahanoy City13,504
Mauch Chunk 4,029
Meadville 10,291
Mechanicsburg 3,841
Media 3,075
Meyersdale .. 3,024
Middletown... 5,608
Millvale 6,736
Milton 6,175
Minersville .. 4,815
Monongahela.. 5,173
Mt. Carmel..13,179
Mt. Pleasant. 4,745
Nanticoke ...12,116
New Brighton 6,820
N. Kensington 4,665
Norristown ..22,265
N. Braddock.. 6,535
Oil City.....13,264
Old Forge.... 5,630
Olyphant 6,180
Philipsburg .. 3,266
Phoenixville... 9,196
Pittston 12,556
Plymouth 13,649
Pottstown ...13,696
Pottsville 15,710
Punxsutawney 4,375
Quakertown... 3,014
Rankin 3,775
Renovo 4,082
Reynoldsville. 3,435
Ridgway 3,515
Rochester 4,688
St. Clair.... 4,638
St. Marys.... 4,295
Sayre 5,243
Schuyl. Haven 3,654
Scottdale 4,261
Sewickley 3,568
Shamokin 18,202
Sharon 8,916
Sharpsburg... 6,842
Shenandoah ..20,321
Shippensburg. 3,228
Slatington ... 3,773
S. Bethlehem.13,241
S. W'msport.. 3,328
Steelton 12,086
Stroudsburg.. 3,450
Sunbury 9,810
Susquehanna. 3,813
Tamaqua 7,267
Tarentum ... 5,472
Taylor 4,215
Titusville ... 8,244
Towanda 4,663
Turtle Creek.. 3,262
Tyrone 5,847
Union City... 3,104
Uniontown ... 7,344
Warren 8,043
Washington... 7,670
Waynesboro.. 5,396
W. Bethlehem 3,465
West Chester. 9,524
West Pittston 5,846
Wilkinsburg .11,886
Wilmerding .. 4,179
Winton 3,425

Rhode Island—

Bristol 6,901
Burrillville ... 6,317
Central Falls.18,167
Coventry 5,279
Cranston 13,343
Cumberland.. 8,925
E. Providence12,138
Johnston 4,305
Lincoln 8,937
Newport 22,034
N. Kingston.. 4,194
N. Providence 3,016
Scituate 3,361
S. Kingston.. 4,972
Warren 5,108
Warwick 21,316
Westerly 7,541

South Carolina—	
Abbeville	3,766
Aiken	3,414
Anderson	5,498
Beaufort	4,110
Chester	4,075
Columbia	21,108
Darlington	3,028
Florence	4,647
Gaffney	3,937
Georgetown	4,138
Greenville	11,800
Greenwood	4,824
Laurens	4,029
Newberry	4,607
Orangeburg	4,455
Rock Hill	5,485
Spartanburg	11,395
Sumter	5,673
Union	5,400
South Dakota—	
Aberdeen	4,087
Deadwood	3,498
Lead	6,210
Mitchell	4,055
Sioux Falls	10,266
Watertown	3,352
Yankton	4,125
Tennessee—	
Bristol	5,271
Clarksville	9,431
Cleveland	3,858
Columbia	6,052
Dyersburg	3,647
Harriman	3,442
Jackson	14,911
Johnson City	4,645
Murfreesboro	3,999
Union City	3,407
Texas—	
Abilene	3,411
Austin	22,258
Beaumont	9,427
Belton	3,700
Bonham	5,042
Brenham	5,968
Brownsville	6,305
Brownwood	3,965
Bryan	3,589
Calvert	3,332
Cameron	3,341
Cleburne	7,493
Corpus Christi	4,703
Corsicana	9,313
Cuero	3,422
Denison	11,807
Denton	4,187
El Paso	15,906
Ennis	4,919
Gainesville	7,874
Gonzales	4,279
Greenville	6,860
Hillsboro	5,346
Laredo	13,429
Longview	3,591
McKinney	4,342
Marlin	3,092
Marshall	7,855
Navasota	3,857
Oak Cliff	3,630
Orange	3,835
Palestine	8,297
Paris	9,358
Sherman	10,243
Sulphur Spgs.	3,635
Taylor	4,211
Temple	7,065
Terrell	6,330
Texarkana	5,256
Tyler	8,069
Victoria	4,010
Waco	20,686
Waxahachie	4,215
Weatherford	4,786
Yoakum	3,499
Utah—	
Eureka	3,085
Logan	5,451
Ogden	16,313
Park City	3,759
Provo City	6,185
Springville	3,422
Vermont—	
Barre (city)	8,448
Barre (town)	3,346
Bellows Falls	4,337
Bennington	5,656
Brattleboro	5,297
Burlington	18,640
Derby	3,274
Hartford	3,817
Middlebury	3,045
Montpelier	6,266
Newport	3,113
Poultney	3,108
Randolph	3,141
Rutland	11,499
St. Albans	6,239
St. Johnsbury	5,666
Springfield	3,432
Swanton	3,745
Winooski	3,783
Virginia—	
Alexandria	14,528
Berkeley	4,988
Bristol	4,579
Charlottesville	6,449
Clifton Forge	3,212
Danville	16,526
Fred'ricksburg	5,068
Harrisonburg	3,521
Lexington	3,203
Lynchburg	18,891
Manchester	9,715
Newport Nws.	19,635
Petersburg	21,810
Portsmouth	17,427
Radford	3,344
Roanoke	21,495
Salem	3,412
Staunton	7,289
Suffolk	3,827
Winchester	5,161
Wytheville	3,003
Washington—	
Aberdeen	3,747
Ballard	4,568
Everett	7,838
Fairhaven	4,228
N. Whatcom	6,834
N. Yakima	3,154
Olympia	3,865
Pt. Townsend	3,443
Vancouver	3,126
Walla Walla	10,049
West Virginia—	
Benwood	4,511
Bluefield	4,644
Charleston	11,099
Clarksburg	4,050
Fairmont	5,655
Grafton	5,650
Hinton	3,763
Huntington	11,923
Martinsburg	7,564
Moundsville	5,362
Parkersburg	11,703
Wisconsin—	
Antigo	5,145
Appleton	15,085
Ashland	13,074
Baraboo	5,751
Beaverdam	5,128
Beloit	10,436
Berlin	4,489
Chippewa Falls	8,084
Depere	4,038
Eau Claire	17,517
Fond du Lac	15,110
Ft. Atkinson	3,043
Grand Rapids	4,493
Green Bay	18,684
Hudson	3,259
Janesville	13,185
Kaukauna	5,115
Kenosha	11,606
Madison	19,164
Manitowoc	11,786
Marinette	16,195
Marshfield	5,240
Manasha	5,589
Menominee	5,655
Merrill	8,537
Monroe	3,927
Neenah	5,954
Oconto	5,646
Platteville	3,340
Portage	5,459
P. Wash'gton	3,010
Pr. du Chien	3,232
Rhinelander	4,998
Rice Lake	3,002
Sheboygan	22,962
S. Milwaukee	3,392
Sparta	3,555
Stevens Pt.	9,524
Stoughton	3,431
Sturgeon Bay	3,372
Two Rivers	3,784
Watertown	8,437
Waukesha	7,419
Waupun	3,185
Wausau	12,354
Whitewater	3,405
Wyoming—	
Cheyenne	14,087
Laramie	8,207
Rock Springs	4,3[illegible]3

INTERDECENNIAL STATE CENSUSES.

Since the United States census of 1900 twelve states have made and published enumerations of population—namely, Michigan in 1904, and Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming in 1905. A federal census was taken in the new State of Oklahoma in 1907. Results of these censuses were:

Population by Censuses, with Increase or Decrease.

State.	U. S. census, 1900.	State census, 1905.	Increase from 1900.	Decrease from 1900.	Per cent of increase.
Iowa	2,231,835	2,210,337	——	21,498	——
Kansas	1,470,495	1,543,818	73,323	——	5
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,998,958	193,612	——	7
Michigan	2,420,982	*2,530,016	109,034	——	4
Minnesota	1,751,394	1,979,912	228,518	——	13
New Jersey	1,883,669	2,144,143	260,474	——	14
†New York	7,268,894	8,066,672	797,778	——	11
North Dakota	319,146	437,070	117,924	——	37
Oklahoma	‡790,391	¶1,414,177	623,786	——	78.9
Rhode Island	428,556	480,082	51,526	——	12
South Dakota	401,570	455,269	53,699	——	13
Wisconsin	2,069,042	2,228,949	159,907	——	8
Wyoming	92,531	101,816	9,285	——	10

*In 1904. †For census of New York by counties see under "New York State" in this volume. ‡Total for Oklahoma and Indian Territory. ¶In 1907.

Iowa's population has been stationary for a decade and is now slightly decreasing.

The four years' growth of Michigan, 1900 to 1904, shows a rate of only 4 per cent, the rural population having increased only 1.5 per cent and the cities 8 per cent, the latter containing a little more than half the people of the state. The rate of increase for the six years 1894 to 1900 was 8 per cent.

Wisconsin has increased in population 8 per cent—a rate slightly greater than the rate between 1895 and 1900, which was 7 per cent. Its rural element increased 6 per cent, and its cities of over one thousand inhabitants, which, taken collectively, constitute 44 per cent of the population, increased 10 per cent. Minnesota increased at a still more rapid rate—13 per cent. Its rate of growth from 1900 to 1905 was even more rapid than in the preceding five-year period, which was 11 per cent. The rural element, which constitutes 55 per cent of the entire population, increased 8 per cent between 1900 and 1905, and the cities 20 per cent.

South Dakota increased at the same rate as Minnesota—13 per cent—a rate much less than that of the preceding five years—namely, 21 per cent. The rural population, which comprised four-fifths of the total population in 1905, increased 10 per cent, and the urban element 27 per cent.

Of all the states taking censuses, North Dakota had the most rapid growth, its per cent of increase in the five years being 37. The rural element, about five-sixths of the whole population, gained 35 per cent, and the urban element 45 per cent.

Kansas, which from 1895 to 1900 gained 10 per cent in population, made a gain of only 5 per cent between 1900 and 1905. This gain was entirely in the cities, which formed a little more than one-third of the population. They increased at the rate of 25 per cent, while the rural districts lost nearly 10,000 inhabitants, or at the rate of 1 per cent.

For a frontier state, Wyoming is having very slow growth. Between 1890 and 1900 it added only 31,826 to its population, or at the rate of 49 per cent.

New York increased in the five years at the rate of 11 per cent. As there was no state census in 1895, this can only be compared with the decennial increase from 1890 to 1900, which was 21 per cent, showing the rate to be maintained. Practically all of this increase was in the cities and towns, since the rural population increased only 0.6 per cent, while the towns and cities of over 1,000 inhabitants gained 14 per cent.

New Jersey showed a good rate of growth—14 per cent—slightly greater than in the five years from 1895 to 1900, which was 13 per cent. This growth was mainly in the cities and towns, which contain more than three-fourths of the entire population. The urban growth was at the rate of 16 per cent, and the rural element 7 per cent only.

Massachusetts increased only 7 per cent between 1900 and 1905, as compared with 12 per cent in the preceding five-year period.

Rhode Island made the notable increase of 14 per cent, which may be compared with the increase in the preceding five years (1895 to 1900) of 11 per cent.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITIES AND TOWNS, 1910.

Following is the population of the cities of New York, according to the federal census of 1910, with their population at the preceding census:

City.	1910.	1900.	City.	1910.	1900.
Albany	100,253	94,151	Newburg	25,473	24,943
Amsterdam	31,267	20,909	New Rochelle	28,867	14,270
Auburn	34,668	30,345	New York City	3,437,202	4,766,883
Binghamton	48,443	39,647	Niagara Falls	30,445	19,457
Buffalo	423,725	352,387	North Tonawanda	11,955	9,069
Cohoes	24,709	23,910	Ogdensburg	15,933	12,633
Corning	13,730	11,061	Olean	14,743	9,462
Cortland	11,504	9,014	Oneida	8,317	6,664
Dunkirk	17,221	11,616	Oneonta	9,491	22,199
Elmira	37,176	35,672	Oswego	23,368	22,199
Fulton	10,480	5,281	Plattsburg	11,138	8,434
Geneva	12,446	10,433	Port Jervis	9,314	9,385
Glens Falls	15,243	12,613	Poughkeepsie	27,936	24,029
Gloversville	20,642	18,349	Rensselaer	10,171	7,466
Hornell	13,617	11,918	Rochester	218,149	162,608
Hudson	11,417	9,528	Rome	20,497	15,343
Ithaca	14,802	13,136	Schenectady	72,826	31,682
Jamestown	31,297	22,892	Syracuse	137,249	108,374
Johnstown	10,447	10,130	Tonawanda	8,290	7,421
Kingston	25,908	24,535	Troy	76,813	60,651
Lackawanna	14,549	——	Utica	74,419	56,383
Little Falls	12,273	10,381	Watertown	26,730	21,696
Lockport	17,970	16,581	Watervliet	15,074	14,321
Middletown	15,313	14,522	Yonkers	79,803	47,931
Mount Vernon	30,919	21,228			

Following is the population of the larger incorporated villages in New York:

Village.	1910.	1900.	Village.	1910.	1900.
Albion	5,016	4,477	Medina	5,683	4,716
Batavia	11,613	9,180	Newark	6,227	4,578
Canandaigua	7,217	6,151	North Tarrytown	5,421	4,241
Catskill	5,296	5,484	Norwich	7,422	5,766

Village.	1910.	1900.	Village.	1910.	1900.
Fredonia	5,285	4,127	Ossining	11,480	7,939
Haverstraw	5,669	5,935	Peekskill	15,245	10,358
Herkimer	7,520	5,555	Port Chester	12,809	7,440
Hoosick Falls	5,532	5,671	Salamanca	5,792	4,251
Hudson Falls	5,189	4,473	Saratoga Springs	12,693	12,409
Ilion	6,588	5,138	Seneca Falls	6,588	6,519
Malone	6,467	5,935	Solvay	5,139	3,493
Mamaroneck	5,699	——	Tarrytown	5,600	4,770
Matteawan	6,727	5,807	White Plains	15,949	7,899
Mechanicsville	6,634	4,695			

THE BALLINGER-PINCHOT INVESTIGATION.

Early in the Taft administration the President, on the recommendation of Secretary Ballinger, restored to entry approximately one million acres of the public domain which had been withdrawn late in the previous administration to protect water power sites. Secretary Ballinger held that the withdrawals had been made without sufficient warrant of law and on inadequate information regarding the location of power sites. The release was criticised and Mr. Ballinger, having caused further investigation to be made, withdrew three hundred thousand acres covering sites which had been protected by the earlier withdrawals.

The Glavis Charges.

Friction had developed between Secretary Ballinger and Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the Agricultural Department. In the summer of 1909 an Irrigation Congress was held at Seattle, during which the so-called Glavis charges became partially public. L. R. Glavis, a special agent of the General Land Office, charged that, as Commissioner of the General Land Office during the previous administration, Mr. Ballinger had passed to patent or "clearlisted" certain claims to Alaska coal lands filed by the Cunningham brothers and others to the number of thirty-three, when such clearlisting was not warranted by facts. Mr. Glavis accused the Cunninghams and their associates of a conspiracy to defraud the government in that they were taking up these lands through collusion with individual entrymen. The charges were put in legal form, and, armed with a letter, Mr. Glavis went to Beverly and submitted them to the President.

After calling on Secretary Ballinger and his associates for a statement of their side of the case, and after consulting the Attorney General and receiving his oral opinion, President Taft directed Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, to prepare for the signature of the Executive a letter addressed to Mr. Ballinger, exonerating him and his associates of all blame, denouncing the charges as "disingenuous" and directing the dismissal of Glavis for filing such charges against his superiors. Such a letter, containing only a small portion of the Lawler draft, President Taft made public on September 15, 1909.

The Investigation.

President Taft, after receiving the oral opinion of the Attorney General at Beverly, instructed him to prepare it in writing. Soon after Congress met in December, 1909, Secretary Ballinger, with the permission of the President, wrote to Senator Jones, of Washington, a letter demanding an investigation of his department and of the Bureau of Forestry, to the end that he might be exonerated of the charges which had been spread by the latter and that the blame for their circulation might be fixed. Senator Jones introduced the necessary resolution just before the Christmas recess, and it passed both houses of Congress. The investigating committee, as appointed by the Vice-President and elected by the House, consisted of Senators Nelson, Flint, Root and Sutherland Republicans, and Purcell and Fletcher, Democrats, and of Representatives McCall, Denby, Olmstead and Madison, Republicans, and James and Graham, Democrats. The resolution, printed in full on page 144 of this volume, called on the President to submit all papers which had led to his decision, and among these he submitted the written opinion of the Attorney General, which conformed to the oral opinion given at Beverly, although prepared much later.

On the day the opinion of the Attorney General reached Congress and was made public Senator Dolliver read in the Senate a letter from Mr. Pinchot, presenting his side of the controversy. This letter was written in disobedience of a general order of the President which forbade a subordinate official to communicate with members of Congress without the permission of the member of the Cabinet who was the superior of such subordinate. For this act of insubordination President Taft dismissed Mr Pinchot from the public service.

Premature Minority Reports.

The investigating committee of the two houses of Congress met in January and held sessions more or less regularly until the termination of the second session of the Sixty-first Congress. The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, without passing upon the testimony taken. Pursuant to a call of the chairman the committee met in Minneapolis on September 7, and with only six members, or less than a quorum, present—the four Democrats, Mr. Madison and Chairman Nelson—the Democrats and Mr. Madison adopted a resolution censuring Secretary Ballinger. Senator Nelson refused to vote, and declared that no quorum was present. A little later six of the eight Republican members of the committee met in Chicago and adopted a resolution rebuking their colleagues for attempting to railroad through a resolution when no quorum was present.

The four Democratic members of the committee reached the following conclusion: "That Richard A. Ballinger has not been true to the trust reposed in him as Secretary of the Interior, that he is not deserving of public confidence, and that he should be requested by the proper authorities to resign his office."

The Democratic Finding.

Mr. Madison, in a separate report, made this finding: "That the charges made by L. R. Glavis against Secretary Ballinger should be sustained; that in the matter of the disposition of the Cunningham coal lands Mr. Ballinger was not a faithful trustee of the interests of the people, and did not perform his duty in such a manner as to properly protect such interests.

Mr. Madison's View.

"That the charges made by Mr. Pinchot should be sustained; that Mr. Ballinger's course in the administration of the Department of the Interior has been characterized by a lack of fidelity to the public interests. That this has been shown in his treatment of the Cunningham coal claims, the restoration of the water power sites to entry without intention to rewithdraw, and in his administration of the reclamation service, the latter resulting in unnecessary humiliation to the director and tending toward the disintegration of the service.

"He has not shown himself to be that character of a friend to the policy of conservation of our natural resources that the man should be who occupies that important post of Secretary of the Interior in our government, and he should not be retained in that office."

The majority of the committee submitted a report, signed by Senators Nelson, Flint, Sutherland and Root and Representatives McCall, Olmsted and Denby, declaring the charges made against Secretary Ballinger to be unsustained by the evidence given. The majority of the committee reached the conclusion that "neither any fact proved nor all the facts put together exhibit Mr. Ballinger as being anything but a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest."

Mr. Ballinger Exonerated.

The main findings of the majority report were:

First—That the charges and insinuations against Secretary Ballinger in regard to the Cunningham coal land entries or other coal land claims in Alaska are not justified and his conduct in respect thereto is not justly censurable.

Second—That he was, under the circumstances stated, fully justified in revoking the Indian co-operative agreement.

Third—That the restoration of water power sites by Secretary Ballinger was made in good faith and not in enmity to the government and policy of conservation of natural resources, but pursuant to an honest opinion as to the legality of the withdrawals, in which many members of the Senate and House, as well as many competent and disinterested authorities in private life, agree with him; that the question is a doubtful one, and in the opinion of the committee the withdrawals could not be justified on the broad grounds of supervisory power which had been alleged in their support, and Secretary Ballinger is not censurable for having or acting on his honest opinion thereon; that the rewithdrawal of the portions of the lands in question necessary to enable Congress to act, and for that purpose only, was justifiable, and that no injury appears to have been done to the government or the cause of conservation by either the restorations or rewithdrawals.

Fourth—That, in view of the opinion of the Attorney General, he was justified in abandoning the use of the so-called water users' co-operative certificates in connection with the reclamation of arid lands.

Fifth—That the administration of the reclamation law presented features justly subject to criticism. More projects were undertaken than the money in hand would complete; some projects applied to little or no government land and were wholly or chiefly for the benefit of private lands. In some cases the cost was greatly in excess of what settlers had been led to expect; the scope of the work had been enlarged beyond the cash resources contemplated by the statute by the use of so-called co-operative certificates of doubtful legality. These things called for active investigation, criticism and corrective measures, so far as practicable, on the part of the Secretary of the Interior. No unfair criticism or improper conduct on Secretary Ballinger's part has been shown, nor any action by him not within the sound discretion of the head of the Interior Department in the faithful performance of his duty.

Sixth—That he is not an enemy of nor hostile to a reasonable and judicious policy of conservation, and that no ground whatever has been shown justifying the opinion that he is not a faithful and efficient public officer.

PROTECTION TO STOCKHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS.

In order to protect stockholders in corporations, by giving them access to the statements of earnings filed with the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the corporation tax section of the Payne tariff law, Secretary MacVeagh issued on November 25, 1910, with the approval of President Taft, the following rules and regulations giving limited publicity to corporation returns:

1.—The return of every corporation shall be open to the inspection of the proper

officers and employes of the Treasury Department. Where access to any return is desired by an officer or employe of any other department of the government, an application for permission to inspect such return, setting out the reasons therefor, shall be made in writing, signed by the head of the executive department or other government establishment in which such officer or employe is employed, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, the return is desired to be used in any legal proceedings, or to be used in any manner by which any information contained in the return could be made public, or access to any return is desired by any official of any state or territory of the United States, the application for permission to inspect such return shall be referred to the Attorney General, and, if recommended by him, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Applications from Federal or State Officials.

2.—The Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, upon application to him made, setting forth what constitutes a proper showing of cause, may permit inspection of the return of any corporation by any bona fide stockholder in such corporation. The person desiring to inspect such return shall make application in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the reasons why he should be permitted to make such inspection, and shall attach to his application a certificate signed by the president or other principal officer of such corporation, countersigned by the secretary, under the corporate seal of the company, that he is a bona fide stockholder in said company. The privilege of inspecting the return of any corporation is personal to the stockholders, and the permission granted by the Secretary cannot be delegated to any other person.

Applications from Stockholders.

3.—The returns of the following corporations shall be open to the inspection of any person upon written application to the Secretary of the Treasury, which application shall set forth, briefly and succinctly, all facts necessary to enable the Secretary to act upon the request.

Applications from Other Persons.

(A) The returns of all companies whose stock is listed upon any duly organized and recognized stock exchange within the United States for the purpose of having its shares dealt in by the public generally.

(B) All corporations whose stock is advertised in the press or offered to the public by the corporation itself for sale.

In case of doubt as to whether any company falls within the classification above, the person desiring to see such return should make application, supported by advertisements, prospectus or such other evidence as he may deem proper to establish the fact that the stock of such corporation is offered for general public sale.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

There were more than 11,000,000,000 messages sent over the telephone wires in the United States in 1907, an increase of 124 per cent over the 5,000,000,000 similar conversations reported in 1902, according to estimates presented in the Census Bureau's reports for 1907, covering the physical equipment, service and financial operations of the commercial, mutual and independent rural telephone lines for 1907.

In 1907 the total number of systems and lines was 22,971, as compared with 9,136 in 1902, an increase of 151.4 per cent. The miles of wire in 1907 were 12,999,369, as compared with 4,900,451 in 1902. The salaried employes in 1907 numbered 25,298, as compared with 14,124 in 1902. Salaries amounted to $19,298,423, against $9,885,886 in 1902. The average number of wage earners in 1907 was 118,871, as against 64,628 in 1902, an increase of 83.9 per cent, belonging to the Bell system, and outstanding in 1907 was $814,616,004, while in 1902 it was $348,031,058, an increase of 134.1 per cent. The income in 1907 was $184,461,747, as compared with $85,825,536 in 1902, a gain of 112.5 per cent.

The first telegraph line was opened for business in 1844, and thirty-two years later the telephone was introduced. The telephone industry is largely concentrated in the populous North Atlantic and North Central states.

Of the 22,971 systems and lines represented in the census of 1907, 175, or 8 per cent, belonged to the Bell system, and 22,796, or 99.2 per cent, were independent. But the Bell company operated 8,947,266 miles of wire, or 68.8 per cent of the total. The Bell system in 1907 had 31,132,063 stations or telephones, 51.2 per cent of the total, and the non-Bell operated 2,986,515, 48.8 per cent. The Bell system controlled more than half the telephones in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central and Western divisions, and in twenty-eight states and territories.

OCEAN CABLES OF THE WORLD.

The first ocean cable to be laid was one across the English Channel between Dover and Calais, which was opened in 1850. This line was laid with English capital, and English capital still controls more than half the length of the submarine lines of the world.

Of the 252,436 miles of ocean cables in operation in 1904, only 38,797 miles, or about 15 per cent, were owned by governments, the remainder belonging to private owners. Of the total, 139,136 miles were owned by English corporations and 14,963 miles by the British Government.

The most important of these English cables are the five lines which stretch

across the North Atlantic, and the one across the Pacific connecting Vancouver with the Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, New Zealand and Australia.

The United States ranks next to Great Britain in number of miles of ocean cable operated. The most important of these lines are the five across the Atlantic and the Pacific cable which connects San Francisco with Honolulu, Midway Island, Guam, the Philippines, China and Japan.

France ranked third among the nations in 1904 as to miles of ocean cable owned, the French Government owning 10,092 miles, or 42 per cent of all the French lines. Denmark was fourth, with 9,488 miles, and Germany fifth, with 9,288 miles, of which more than one-third was owned by the Government. The seventeen other countries having financial interest in submarine cables had only 11,131 miles of lines, almost all of which were owned by the various governments.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

A sudden revolutionary outbreak in Lisbon October 4, 1910, changed the former constitutional monarchy hereditary in the House of Saxe-Coburg-and-Gotha Braganza into a republic. After brief street fighting the republic was proclaimed on October 5, the emblem of the monarchy on the palace was replaced by the flag of Red and Green, the colors of the Republican party, and the Braganza family by a decree of the provisional government relegated to the position of an exiled house.

Portugal proper is divided into seventeen districts, and with the Azores and Madeira into twenty-one districts, covering an area of 35,490 square miles, with a population of 5,423,000. The colonial possessions in Africa and Asia have an area of 802,952 square miles and a population of 9,144,316.

Capital: Lisbon. **National Colors:** Green, red.

President of the Provisional Government.....**Dr. Theophyio Brago**

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Senhor Machado**
Minister of Justice.....**Dr. Affonso Costa**
Minister of the Interior.....**Antonio Jose d'Alonida**
Minister of Finance.....**Jose Reloas**
Minister of War.....**Colonel Rapozo Botelho**
Minister of Marine.....**Amaro d'Azeveolo Gomes**
Minister of Commerce and Public Works.....**Dr. Antonio Luiz Gomes**
Civil Governor of Lisbon.....**Senhor Leao**

Constitution and Government.

The new government abolished the State Council and House of Peers and proposed the formation of a committee to raise a national subscription for the purpose of liquidating a portion of the foreign floating debt. It is expected that a constitutional assembly will be convened in April, 1911. The present plans call for the creation of a single chamber legislative body of two hundred members, which will elect the President of the Republic for a five-year term.

Dependencies.

Possessions.	Area in Square miles.	Popula'n.	Possessions.	Square miles. Area in	Popula'n.
In Africa:			**In Asia:**		
Cape Verde Isl..	1,480	147,424	In India, Goa..	1,469	475,513
Guinea	13,940	820,000	Damao, Diu....	169	56,285
Prince's and St. Thomas Isl...	360	42,103	Indian Archipelago (Timor, etc.)...	7,330	300,000
Angola	484,800	4,119,000	China-Macao, etc.	4	63,991
East Africa.....	293,400	3,120,000	Total, Asia...	8,972	895,789
Total Africa..	793,980		Total, colonies	802,952	9,144,316

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

The policy of prohibition by state law the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages began with the law of Maine of 1846, replaced in 1851 by a more stringent one, which, with the exception of the years 1856 and 1857, has been in force ever since that time. The "Maine law" was enacted in Vermont in 1852 and in New Hampshire in 1855. Prohibition laws have at one time or another been enacted in Connecticut (1854); in New York (in 1855, repealed in 1857); Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio and North and South Dakota, but were repealed after a longer or shorter trial.

At present there are nine prohibition states—Maine (1854), Kansas (1880), North Dakota (1890), North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama (in each of which states the law went into effect January 1, 1909); Tennessee (July 1, 1909); Georgia

(1907), and Oklahoma (1907). A state prohibition amendment was defeated in Florida in November, 1910.

While a number of bills for federal prohibition have been introduced in Congress the only federal legislation of a prohibitionist nature enacted has had reference to the sale of alcoholic liquors to Indians living in tribal relations and to the sale of intoxicating beverages in army canteens (1901).

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The National Womsn's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18-20, 1874, incorporated March 1, 1883. It is now organized in every state of the Union. There are ahout 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts in the national society and in nearly every state. All the states in the republic have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and many industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of the society; also refuges for erring women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many Legislatures through the influence of the union.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded through the influence of Miss Frances E. Willard in 1883 and already has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members.

The headquarters of the national organization is the Willard Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; vice-president-at-large, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Valley City, N. D.; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston Ill.

Officers of the World's W. C. T. U. are: President, the Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England; vice-president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Danville, Quebec, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is a federation of national suffrsge associations and numbers twenty-three national suxiliaries. Its officers are: President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, No. 2 West 86th street, New York, N. Y.; first vice-president, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, LL. D., London, England; second vice-president, Miss Annie Furuhjelm, Helsingfors, Finland; secretaries, Miss Martina Kramers, Rotterdam, Holland; Mrs. Anna Lindemann, Stuttgart, Germany; Miss Signe Bergman, Stockholm, Sweden. The next meeting will be held in Stockholm, June 12 to 17, 1911.

The affiliated associations are:

Australia—Women's Political Association; president, Miss Vida Goldstein, Whitehall, Bank Place, Melbourne.

Belgium—President, Mme. Dr. Julie Gilain, 39 Rue Charles Martel, Brussels.

Bulgaria—Woman's Rights Alliance; president, Mme. I. Malinoff, Uliza Graf-Ignatieff II, Sofia.

Canada—Dominion Woman Suffrage Association; president, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, 461 Spadina avenue, Toronto.

Denmark—Danske Kvindeforenigers Valgretsforbund; president, Fru Louise Norlund, 28 Ahlefeldtsgade, Copenhagen.

Finland—Finsk Kvinnosaksforbundet Unionem; president, Annie Furuhjelm, Helsingfors.

France—President, Mme. Dr. Jeanne E. Schmahl, 41 Rue Gazan, Paris.

Germany—Deutscher Verband für Frauenstimmrecht; president, Dr. Jur. Anita Augspurg, Hugling, Oberbayern.

Great Britain—Union of Woman Suffrage Societies; president, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, 2 Gower street, London.

Hungary—Feministak Egyesulete; president, Fräulein Vilma Glücklich, VI Kemnitzer-u-19, Budapest.

Italy—Comitato Nazionale per il Voto alla Donna; president, Signora Giacenta Martini, Piazza Pilotta 5, Rome.

Netherlands—Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht; president, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam.

Norway—Landskvindestemmeretsforenigen; president, Fru F. M. Qvam, Gjevran per Stenkjaer.

Russia—Union of Defenders of Women's Rights; secretary, Mme. Marie Tschekoff, Rue Nikolaevskaia, Maison 84, log 9, St. Petersburg.

Servia—President, Mrs. Savka Subbotitch, 17 Brancova ouliza, Belgrade.

South Africa—Cape Colony: Women's Enfranchisement League; president, Mrs.

Irene Ashby Macfadyen, Lunderston, Plumstead. Natal: Women's Suffrage League; president, Mrs. Oona Anketill, 160 Bellevue road, Durban.

Sweden—Landsforeningen för Kvinnans Politiska Röstratt; president, Dr. Lydia Wahlström, 22 Johannesgatan, Stockholm.

Switzerland—Verband für Frauenstimmrecht; president, M. M. de Morsier, Deputy, Geneva.

The United States—National-American Woman Suffrage Association; president, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Moylan, Penn.

Affiliated committees are:

Austria—Frau E. von Furth, VIII Reichsratsgasse, Vienna.

Bohemia—Miss M. Stepankova, 23 Vsehrdova, Prague III.

THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION.

This organization was formerly called the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women. Its headquarters are at No. 46 East 29th street, New York City. The officers are: Founder and president, Harriot Stanton Blatch; vice-president, Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook; secretary, L. L. Dock; treasurer, Marcia Townsend; auditor, Kate H. Cleghorn; executive board, Eunice Dana Brannan, Nora Blatch de Forest, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Clara Grymes, Florence Kelley, Caroline Lexow, Mary Murphy, Alice J. G. Perkins, Bertha Rembaugh and Sarah Splint.

CARNEGIE PEACE FUND.

On December 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, valued at $11,500,000, the revenue of which will be used to hasten the abolition of international war and establish a lasting world peace. The method by which the annual income of half a million dollars shall be expended is left by Mr. Carnegie entirely in the hands of the trustees. The foundation is to be perpetual, and, when the establishment of universal peace is attained, the donor provides that the revenue shall be devoted to the banishment of the "next most degrading evil or evils," the suppression of which would "most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man."

Trustees of the Fund. The trustees of the fund are Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Joseph H. Choate, Albert K. Smiley, Charles W. Eliot, James Brown Scott, John W. Foster, Andrew J. Montague, William M. Howard, Thomas Burke, James L. Slayden, Andrew D. White, Robert S. Brookings, Samuel Mather, J. G. Schmidlapp, Arthur William Foster, R. A. Franks, Charlemagne Tower, Oscar Straus, Austen G. Fox, John L. Cadwalader, John Sharp Williams, C. L. Taylor, George W. Perkins, Robert S. Woodward and Cleveland H. Dodge. Senator Root was chosen president of the board and James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the State Department, secretary.

DEATHS OF 1910.

To keep this record complete and continuous deaths are included which occurred after December 24, 1909.

AMERICAN.

AGASSIZ, Alexander, scientist, 75, at sea, March 28.

ALEXANDER, Edward P., brigadier general, C. S. A., military critic, 74, Savannah, Ga., April 28.

AMES, James B., dean of the Harvard Law School, writer on legal subjects, 63, Cambridge, Mass., January 8.

ANDERSON, A. L., brigadier general, U. S. A., 75, Santa Barbara, Cal., June 9.

ANDREWS, Wesley R., Pennsylvania editor and politician, 72, Washington, D. C., February 5.

ATKINSON, Louis E., ex-Representative from Pennsylvania, 69, Mifflin, Penn., February 5.

ATWATER, John M., ex-Representative in Congress from North Carolina, 77, Durham, N. C., July 5.

BALLANCE, John G., brigadier general, U. S. A. (retired), ——, Miami, Fla., February 11.

BARKER, George Frederick, physicist and inventor of scientific apparatus, 78, Philadelphia, Penn., May 25.

BARTLETT, Edward T., associate judge, New York Court of Appeals, 68, Albany, N. Y., May 3.

BENEDICT, Frank Lee, magazine editor and author, 76, Philadelphia, Penn., December 17.

BEARD, W. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 73, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7.

BEVERIDGE, John L., ex-Governor of Illinois, ex-Representative in Congress from Illinois, 86, Hollywood, Cal., May 3.

BIDDLE, Craig, Philadelphia jurist, 87, Philadelphia, Penn., July 26.

BIDDLE, James, brigadier general, U. S. A. (retired), 78, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., June 9.

BLACKWELL, Dr. Emily, physician and hospital founder and worker, 84, York, Me., September 8.

BLODGETT, Rufus, ex-United States Senator from New Jersey, 76, Long Branch, N. J., October 3.

BOWERS, Lloyd W., Solicitor General of the United States, 51, Boston, Mass., September 9.

BOWNE, the Rev. Dr. Borden P., teacher and philosophical and theological writer, 63, Brookline, Mass., April 1.

BRADLEY, Luther P., brigadier general, U. S. A. (retired), 87, Tacoma, Wash., March 13.

BRADY, the Rt. Rev. John, Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop of Boston, 67, Boston, Mass., January 6.
BRAYTON, Charles R., brevet brigadier general, U. S. V., Rhode Island politician, 70, Providence, R. I., September 23.
BREWER, David J., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 72, Washington, D. C., March 28.
BREWER, William H., geographer and explorer, 82, New Haven, Conn., November 2.
BROWARD, Napoleon B., ex-Governor of Florida, 53, Jacksonville, Fla., October 1.
BRYANT, David E., United States District Judge for the eastern district of Texas, 60, St. Louis, Mo., February 5.
BURGESS, Neil, actor, 58, New York City, February 19.
BYRNES, Thomas, New York police superintendent, 68, New York City, May 7.
CANDLER, Allen D., ex-Governor of Georgia, ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia, 66, Atlanta, Ga., October 26.
CALL, Wilkinson, ex-United States Senator from Florida, 76, Washington, D. C., August 24.
CARR, Eugene A., major general U. S. A. (retired), 80, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.
CARLISLE, John G., ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex-United States Senator from Kentucky, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, 75, New York City, July 31.
CARLETON, Henry Guy, author and playwright, 64, Hot Springs, Ark., December 10.
CHANUTE, Octave, engineer and pioneer in air navigation, 78, Chicago, Ill., November 23.
CLAY, Alexander S., United States Senator from Georgia, 57, Atlanta, Ga., November 13.
CLEMENS, Samuel L. ("Mark Twain"), author and humorist, 74, Redding, Conn., April 21.
CLEMENT, Clay, actor and dramatist, 46, Kansas City, Mo., February 21.
CLARKE, Creston, actor, 44, Asheville, N. C., March 21.
CONVERSE, John H., locomotive builder and philanthropist, 69, Rosemont, Pa., May 3.
COMSTOCK, Cyrus B., brigadier general, U. S. A. (retired), 79, New York City, May 28.
COOK, Joel, journalist, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 68, Philadelphia, Penn., December 15.
COVERT, James W., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 61, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16.
CRUZ, Anibal, Chilean Minister to the United States, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.
CUDAHY, Michael, Chicago meat packer, 68, Chicago, Ill., November 27.
CURTIS, Newton M., major general, U. S. V., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 74, New York City, June 8.
DA COSTA, John C., surgeon, 76, Philadelphia, Penn., December 6.
DANIEL, John W., United States Senator from Virginia, ex-Representative in Congress from Virginia, 67, Lynchburg, Va., June 29.
DAVIS, Mrs. Rebecca Harding, author, 80, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., September 29.
DAY, the Rev. Dr. Charles Orrin, theologian, ex-president Andover Theological Seminary, 58, Andover, Mass., April 5.
DAYTON, Charles W., Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, ex-Postmaster of New York City, 64, New York City, Dec. 7.
DEXTER, Henry, founder and president American News Company, philanthropist, 97, New York City, July 11.
DICKINS, Francis W., rear admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 65, New York City, September 15.
DILL, James B., ex-judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, corporation lawyer, 56, Orange, N. J., Dec. 2.
DOLLIVER, Jonathan P., United States Senator from Iowa, ex-Representative from Iowa, 52, Fort Dodge, Ia., October 15.
DONOHUE, Charles, ex-Justice of the New York Supreme Court, 87, New York City, April 16.
DRAPER, William F., brigadier general, U. S. V., ex-Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, ex-United States Ambassador to Italy, 67, Washington, D. C., January 28.
DUMONT, James A., ex-supervising inspector general of steam vessels, 87, Rochester, N. Y., June 14.
DUNNE, the Rt. Rev. Edward J., Roman Catholic bishop of Dallas, Tex., 62, Green Bay, Wis., August 5.
DYER, Nehemiah M., rear admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 71, Melrose, Mass., January 27.
ECKERT, Thomas T., brevet brigadier general, U. S. V., general superintendent of military telegraph in Civil War, ex-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 85, New York City, October 19.
EDDY, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover, founder of the Christian Science Church, 89, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Dec. 3.
EDWARDS, Julien, composer, 55, Yonkers, N. Y., September 4.
ENTWISTLE, James, rear admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 71, Paterson, N. J., March 23.
EVERETT, William, ex-Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, clergyman and author, 70, Quincy, Mass., February 16.
FIGUERAS, José M., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, —, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 2.
FINN, Daniel E., New York City magistrate and politician, 64, New York City, March 23.
FOOTE, Wallace T., jr., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 46, New York City, December 17.
FOSS, the Rev. Dr. Cyrus D., Methodist Episcopal bishop, 75, Philadelphia, Penn., January 29.
FOSTER, Mrs. Judith Ellen H., lecturer and reformer, 70, Washington, D. C., August 11.
FOULKROD, William W., Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 63, Philadelphia, Penn., November 13.
FOX, James D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, 63, St. Louis, Mo., October 6.

FRENCH, Samuel G., major general, C. S. A., 91, Florala, Ala., April 20.
FULLER, Melville W., Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 77, Sorrento, Me., July 4.
GANS, Joe, prize fighter, 34, Baltimore, Md., August 10.
GARDINER, Mills, ex-Representative in Congress from Ohio, 80, Washington Court House, Ohio, February 20.
GENTH, Frederick A., chemist and mineralogist, 55, Lansdowne, Penn., September 2.
GILLIS, James H., Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 79, Melbourne Beach, Fla., Dec. 6.
GILIBERT, Charles, opera singer, 44, New York City, October 11.
GOBIN, J. P. S., brigadier general, U. S. V., ex-Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, major general Pennsylvania National Guard, 73, Lebanon, Penn., May 1.
GOODYEAR, Ellsworth D. S., brigadier general, U. S. V., 84, North Haven, Conn., September 3.
GRANT, Hugh G., ex-Mayor of New York, 52, New York City, November 3.
GRIGGS, James M., Representative in Congress from Georgia, 48, Dawson, Ga., January 5.
HAMMOND, the Rev. Edward Payson, evangelist and religious writer, 78, Hartford, Conn., August 14.
HANSON, John F., Georgia railroad man, 70, Atlanta, Ga., December 15.
HARRIS, A. B., ex-Governor of Louisiana, ——, Chicago, Ill., April 13.
HARRIS, Joseph S., ex-President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 74, Philadelphia, Penn., June 2.
HASBROUCK, Henry C., Brigadier General, U. S. A. (retired), 71, Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 17.
HAWKINS, Hamilton S., brigadier general, U. S. A. (retired), 75, Glens Springs, N. Y., March 27.
HIBBARD, George A., ex-Mayor of Boston, 46, Boston, Mass., May 29.
HICHBORN, Philip, rear admiral, U. S. N. (retired), naval constructor, 71, Washington, D. C., May 1.
HILL, David B., political leader, ex-Governor of New York, ex-United States Senator from New York, 67, Albany, N. Y., October 20.
HOMER, Winslow, painter, 74, Scarboro, Me., September 30.
HOWE, Mrs. Julia Ward, author and philanthropist, 91, Middletown, R. I., October 17.
HOYT, Henry M., counsellor for the Department of State, ex-Solicitor General of the United States, 53, Washington, D. C., November 20.
HUYLER, John S., candy manufacturer and philanthropist, 64, Rye, N. Y., October 1.
JAMES, Louis, actor, 67, Helena, Mont., March 5.
JAMES, William, philosopher, 68, Chocorua, N. H., August 26.
JOURDAN, James, major general, U. S. V., Brooklyn politician and business man, 79, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 1.
JOHNSTON, George D., brigadier general, C. S. A., ex-United States Civil Service Commissioner, 78, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dec. 8.
JOHNSTONE, Ralph, aviator, holder of world's record for high flight, 30, Denver, Col., November 17.
JONES, Alford M. ("Long Jones"), Illinois politician, 73, Milwaukee, Wis., July 10.
KASSON, John A., ex-Representative in Congress from Iowa, ex-United States Minister to Austria-Hungary and to Germany, diplomat and author, 88, Washington, D. C., May 18.
KELLY, Myra (Mrs. Allan MacNaughtan), short-story writer, Forgway, England, March 31.
KENDALL, Ezra F., comedian, 48, Martinsville, Ind., January 23.
KEYES, Elisha W., Wisconsin politician, 82, Madison, Wis., Nov. 30.
KING, Adam E., ex-United States Consul General at Paris, Maryland politician, 67, Baltimore, Md., November 19.
LA FARGE, John, painter and glass and mural decorator, 75, Providence, R. I., November 14.
LANDON, Melville De Lancey ("Eli Perkins"), humorist and lecturer, 71, Yonkers, N. Y., December 16.
LETCHWORTH, William P., nature lover and philanthropist, 87, Portage, N. Y., Dec. 1.
LOOKER, Thomas H., commodore, U. S. N. (retired), ex-Paymaster General in the Navy, 80, Washington, D. C., July 25.
LINNEY, Romulus Z., ex-Representative in Congress from North Carolina, 68, Taylorsville, N. C., April 16.
LOVERING, William C., Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, 75, Washington, D. C., February 4.
LOWRY, Robert, brigadier general, C. S. A., ex-Governor of Mississippi, 78, Jackson, Miss., January 19.
McCALLA, Bowman H., rear admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 65, Santa Barbara, Cal., May 6.
McENERY, Samuel D., United States Senator from Louisiana, ex-Governor of Louisiana, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, 83, New Orleans, La., June 28.
McGRAW, John H., ex-Governor of Washington, 60, Seattle, Wash., June 23.
McVICKAR, the Rt. Rev. William N., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island, 67, Beverly, Mass., June 28.
MARSHALL, James W., ex-Postmaster General, ex-First Assistant Postmaster General, 87, Washington, D. C., February 5.
MAXWELL, J. Rogers, financier and yachtsman, 64, Brooklyn, December 11.
MERRITT, Wesley, Major General, U. S. A. (retired), 74, Natural Bridge, Va., Dec. 3.
MEYER, Cord, New York business man and politician, 56, Great Neck, L. I., October 14.
MICKEY, John H., ex-Governor of Nebraska, 60, Osceola, Neb., June 2.
MILLS, D. O., pioneer, banker and philanthropist, 84, Millbrae, Cal., January 3.
MOODY, William V., poet and playwright, 41, Colorado Springs, Col., October 17.
MUNGER, the Rev. Dr. Theodore T., religious writer, 79, New Haven, Conn., January 11.
NILES, William H., geologist and teacher, 72, Boston, Mass., September 13.

OATES, William C., ex-Governor of Alabama, Representative in Congress from Alabama, colonel, C. S. A., and brigadier general, U. S. V., 75, Montgomery, Ala., September 9.
OAKES, James, brigadier general, U. S. V., 85, Washington, D. C., November 27.
OVERSTREET, Jesse, ex-Representative in Congress from Indiana, 50, Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.
PAINE, Robert Treat, philanthropist, president of the American Peace Society, 74, Waltham, Mass., August 11.
PATTERSON, Edward, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 79, New York, January 28.
PATTERSON, Robert W., editor of the Chicago Tribune, 59, Philadelphia, Penn., April 1.
PEAK, John L., ex-Minister of the United States to Switzerland, 71, Kansas City, Mo., September 24.
PERKINS, James B., Representative in Congress from New York, 62, Washington, D. C., March 11.
PLATT, Thomas C., ex-United States Senator from New York, ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 77, New York City, March 6.
PORTER, William Sidney ("O. Henry"), short story writer, 43, New York City, June 5.
RANDOLPH, Wallace F., major general, U. S. A. (retired), 69, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.
RANKEN, David, jr., philanthropist, 74, Atlantic City, N. J., August 18.
REMINGTON, Frederick, illustrator and sculptor, 47, Ridgefield, Conn., December 26, 1909.
RIDDLE, George, actor and Shakespearian reader, —, Boston, Nov. 26.
RIDGWAY, James W., ex-District Attorney of Kings County, Democratic politician, 58, Paris, France, July 28.
ROBERTS, W. P., brigadier general, C. S. A., ——, Norfolk, Va., March 27.
ROBERTSON, Beverly H., brigadier general, C. S. A., 83, Washington, D. C., November 13.
ROELKER, Charles R., rear admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 69, Washington, D. C., September 29.
ROLFE, William J., scholar and Shakespearean editor, 83, Tisbury, Mass., July 7.
ROSSER, Thomas L., major general, C. S. A., brigadier general, U. S. V., 73, Charlottsville, Va., March 29.
ROSSITER, Edward Van Wyck, New York railroad man, 66, New York City, December 11.
RUCKER, Daniel H., brigadier general, U. S. A. (retired), former quartermaster general of the army, 98, Washington, D. C., January 6.
RUGG, the Rev. Dr. Henry W., Masonic writer and official, 78, Providence, R. I., July 21.
SAVAGE, Mrs. Richard Henry, lecturer and writer, 67, New York City, July 7.
SCHOEFFEL, Agnes Booth, actress, 63, Brookline, Mass., January 2.
SCHAEFER, Jacob, billiardist, 54, Denver, Col., March 8.
SCOTT, Harvey W., journalist, editor of "The Portland Oregonian," 72, Baltimore, Md., August 7.
SHEPHERD, James E., ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 62, Baltimore, Md., February 7.
SILLIMAN, Horace B., philanthropist, 84, Cohoes, N. Y., May 4.
SEWARD, George F., insurance president, ex-United States Minister to Korea and to China, 70, New York City, November 28.
SIMMONS, J. Edward, financier and banker, 58, Lake Mohonk, N. Y., August 5.
SMITH, Charles Sprague, sociologist, founder of the People's Institute, New York City, 56, Montclair, N. J., March 30.
SPAETH, the Rev. Dr. Adolph, Lutheran theologian, 69, Philadelphia, Penn., June 27.
SPELLMEYER, the Rev. Dr. Henry, Methodist Episcopal bishop, 62, Atlantic City, March 12.
STANLEY, W. E., ex-Governor of Kansas, 62, Wichita, Kan., October 13.
STEVENS, John Austin, patriotic organizer and writer, 83, Newport, R. I., June 16.
SULLIVAN, Daniels ("Daniel Sully"), actor, 54, Woodstock, N. Y., June 25.
SUMNER, William G., Yale University professor, writer and lecturer on political economy, 70, Englewood, N. J., April 12.
SWOPE, John A., ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 87, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.
TAYLER, Robert W., United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, ex-Representative in Congress from Ohio, 58, Cleveland, Ohio, November 26.
TAYLOR, Horace A., ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and ex-United States Commissioner of Railroads, 73, Washington, D. C., August 5.
TERRELL, Edward H., ex-United States Minister to Belgium, 62, San Antonio, Tex., July 1.
THOMPSON, Albert C., United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, ex-Representative in Congress from Ohio, 67, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 26.
TIRRELL, Charles I., Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, 65, Natick, Mass., July 31.
TRASK, Spencer, banker and philanthropist, 65, Croton, N. Y., December 31, 1909.
TREAT, Charles H., ex-Treasurer of the United States, 68, New York City, May 31.
TREE, Lamhert, ex-United States Minister to Belgium and to Russia, 77, New York City, October 9.
TREMAIN, Henry E., brigadier general, U. S. V., New York, lawyer and journalist, 70, New York City, Dec. 9.
TRUAX, Charles H., ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 63, New York City, January 14.
TURLEY, Thomas B., ex-United States Senator from Tennessee, 65, Memphis, Tenn., July 1.
TWOMBLY, Hamilton McK., railroad manager, 60, Morristown, N. J., January 11.
VAN CLEAVE, James Wallace, ex-president National Association of Manufacturers, antagonist of union labor, 61, St. Louis, Mo., May 15.
VEEDER, William D., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, ex-Surrogate of Kings County, 76, Brooklyn,

N. Y., Dec. 2.
VENABLE, Richard M., Maryland lawyer, 71, Baltimore, Md., July 10.
WACHTER, Frank C., ex-Representative in Congress from Maryland, 48, Baltimore, Md., July 1.
WALKER, Edwin, Chicago railroad and corporation lawyer, 78, Wequetonsing, Mich., September 3.
WALSH, Thomas F., miner and capitalist, 58, Washington, D. C., April 8.
WARD, John Q. A., sculptor, 79, New York City, May 2.
WARD, Leslie D., life insurance director, 65, London, England, July 13.
WARNER, Adoniram J., brigadier general, U. S. V., ex-Representative in Congress from Ohio, free silver coinage advocate, 76, Marietta, Ohio, August 13
WERTS, George T., ex-Governor of New Jersey, 63, Jersey City, N. J., January 17.
WEBSTER, Sidney, international lawyer, 82 Newport, R. I., May 30.
WEIR, Levi C., president of the Adams Express Company, 68, New York City, March 28.
WETMORE, Moses C., Missouri, tobacco manufacturer and political manager, 65, St. Louis, Nov. 26.
WEYMOUTH, George W., ex-Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, 60, Bingham, Me., September 7.
WHITNEY, James L., librarian, head of the Boston library, 74, Cambridge, Mass., September 25.
WHITNEY, Myron W., singer, 74, Sandwich, Mass., September 19.
WILSON, Richard T., New York banker, 79, New York City, November 26.
WILLIAMS, George H., ex-Chief Justice of the Territory of Oregon, ex-United States Senator from Oregon, ex-Attorney General of the United States, 87, Portland, Ore., April 4.
WILLIAMS, Rt. Rev. Channing Moore, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Japan, 82, Richmond, Va., Dec. 2.
WILSON, Francis H., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn, 66, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 25.
WILSON, Thomas, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, ex-Representative in Congress from Minnesota, 82, St. Paul, Minn., April 3.
WOLVERTON, Simon P., ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 73, Sunbury, Penn., October 25.

NOTABLE DEATHS ABROAD.

AGNEW, Sir William, publisher of London "Punch," 85, London, Eng., Oct. 31.
ALBANO, Elias Fernandes, Vice-President of Chili and Acting President, Santiago, Chili, Sept. 6.
ALEXIS, Nord, ex-President of Hayti, 92, Kingston, Jamaica, May 1.
AZAD EL-MULK, Regent of Persia, 72, Teheran, Persia, Sept. 22.
BAHADUR, Said Mohammed Rakhim, Khan of Khiva, 65, Khiva, Aug. 29.
BARBOUX, Henri, French Academician, 74, Paris, France, April 25.
BJORNSON, Björnstjerne, Norwegian poet, novelist, dramatist and publicist, 78, Paris, France, April 26.
BOCK, Gustav, Cuban cigar manufacturer, 73, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15.
BORJA, Cæsar, Ecuadoran Minister of Finance and Public Credit, ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 58, Guayaquil, Ecuador, Feb. 1.
CHARTRES, Duke of, French Orleanist leader and soldier in the United States, 70, Paris, France, Dec. 5.
CHAVEZ, George, aviator, mortally injured in alighting from flight across the Alps from Brieg, Switzerland, to Domo d'Ossola, Italy, 23, Domo d'Ossola, Italy, Sept. 27.
CHULALONGKORN I, King of Siam, 57, Bangkok, Siam, Oct. 23.
COLONNE, Edouard, French, musical composer and conductor, 71, Paris, France, March 28.
DE BEYLIE, Leon Marie Eugene, French archæologist, 61, Saigon, Cochin China, July 17.
DELAGRANGE, Leon, French aviator, Bordeaux, France, Jan. 4 .
DELISLE, Leopold Victor, French historian and academician, 84, Paris, France, July 22.
DE VOGUE, Viscount Marie-Eugene-Melchoir, French author and academician, 61, Paris, France, March 24.
DUNANT, Henri, Swiss humanitarian, founder of the International Red Cross Society, ——, Heiden, Switzerland, Oct. 30.
EDWARD VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, 68, London, Eng., May 7.
ERBSLOEH, Oscar, German aeronaut and inventor, Leichlingen, Germany, July 13.
FAHLBERG, Charles, chemist and co-discoverer with Dr. Ira Remsen, of Saccharin, Bad Nassau, Germany, Aug. 16.
FURNIVALL, Frederick J., philologist, editor, 85, London, Eng., July 2.
FREMIET, Emmanuel, French sculptor, 85, Paris, France, Sept. 11.
GALLE, Johann Gottfried, German astronomer, 98, Potsdam, Germany, July 11.
GIFFEN, Sir Robert, English financial writer and statistician, 73, London, Eng., April 12.
HUGGINS, Sir William, English astronomer, 86, London, Eng., May 12.
HUNT, William Holman, English painter and founder of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, 83, London, Eng., Sept. 7.
HUTIN, Maurice, ex-President of the French Panama Canal Company, Paris, France, March 16.
KNAUS, Ludwig, German painter, 81, Berlin, Germany, Dec. 7.
KOCH, Robert, German physician and bacteriologist, 66, Baden-Baden, Germany, May 27.
LEYDEN, Ernst von, German physician and scientist, 78, Berlin, Oct. 5.
MACLAGAN, Most Rev. William D., former Archbishop of York, England, 84, London, Eng., Sept. 14.
MARISCAL, Ignacio, Secretary of Foreign Relations for Mexico, Mexican statesman, 83, Mexico City, April 16.
MATZEN, Henning, Danish member of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration, Copenhagen, Denmark, July 18.
MANTEGAZZA, Paul, Italian anthropologist, 79, Spezzia, Italy, Aug. 28.
MONTT, Pedro, President of Chili, Chilian statesman, 64, Bremen, Germany, Aug. 16.
NABUCO, Joaquin, Ambasador of Brazil

to the United States, 60, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.
NELIDOFF, Alexander Ivanovitch de, Russian diplomatist, Ambassador to France, president of the second Hague Peace Conference, 74, Paris, France, Sept. 17.
NEWNES, Sir George, English editor and publisher, 59, London, Eng., June 9.
NIGHTINGALE, Miss Florence, philanthropist, Crimean war nurse, founder of the modern military hospital systems, 90, London, Eng., Aug. 14.
ORCHARDSON, Sir William I., English painter, 74, London, Eng, April 13.
PRIOR, Melton, English war correspondent and artist, ——, London, England, November 2.
RAABE, Wilhelm, German novelist, 79, Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 15.
RASSAM, Harmuzd, Assyriologist, 84, Brighton, Eng., Sept. 16.
REICH, Emil, historian and geographer, 56, London, England, December 11.
ROD, Edouard, French novelist, 52, Grasse, France, Jan. 29.
ROLLS, the Hon. Charles S., English aviator, 33, Bournemouth, Eng., July 12.
SAMBOURNE, Linley, English cartoonist, 65, London, Eng., Aug. 3.
SATOLLI, the Very Rev. Francisco di Paoli, Roman Catholic Cardinal, Archbishop, former Apostolic Delegate to the United States, 78, Rome, Italy, Jan. 8.
SCHIAPARELLI, Giovanni J., Italian astronomer, 75, Milan, Italy, July 4.
SMITH, Goldwin, Canadian publicist and author, 87, Toronto, Canada., June 7.
SONE, Viscount Arasuke, Japanese statesman and Privy Counsel, former Resident General in Corea, 61, Tokio, Japan, Sept. 13.
SPENCER, Earl of, English statesman and Cabinet officer, 75, London, Eng., Aug. 13.
TOLSTOY, Count Leo, Russian novelist and reformer, 82, Astapova, Russia, Nov. 20.
and reformer, 82, Astapova, Russia, Nov. 20.
VANDAL, Louis Jules Albert, French historical writer and academician, 57, Paris, France, Aug. 30.
VEZIN, Hermann, actor, 81, London, Eng., June 12.
WIGGINS, L. Stone, Canadian weather prophet, 71, Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 14.
WILLIAMS, Juan, vice-admiral of the Chilian navy, Santiago de Chili, June 25.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1910.

January 5—Secretary Knox addressed a circular to the Powers suggesting that the international prize court of The Hague be invested with the powers of a court of arbitral justice.

January 5—President Taft removed Gifford Pinchot, the Forester of the Department of Agriculture, for insubordination.

January 19—President Taft approved a joint resolution of Congress providing for an investigation of the Glavis-Pinchot charges against Secretary Ballinger.

January 20 to 28—Great floods in Paris caused enormous losses, estimated at $200,000,000.

February 19—The Senate of South Carolina ratified the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution, completing the state's approval of the amendment.

February 25—The Chinese Government announced that it had deposed the Dalai Lama of Thibet because of treasonable insubordination.

March 1—José Domingo de Obaldia, President of Panama, died at Panama.

March 1—The House of Representatives of Illinois ratified the income tax amendment, completing the state's approval of the amendment.

March 4—The House of Representatives of Oklahoma ratified the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution, completing the state's approval of the amendment.

March 19—The House of Representatives adopted an amendment to the rules requiring the Committee on Rules to be elected by the House instead of being appointed by the Speaker and excluding the Speaker from membership of the committee, thus overthrowing the system of one-man rule in the House of Representatives popularly designated as "Cannonism."

March 23—Oxford University defeated Cambridge in the 67th annual four-mile boat race on the Thames, winning in 20 minutes 14 seconds.

March 28—The Prince of Monaco granted his subjects universal suffrage and a parliamentary form of government.

March 29—The New York State Senate found State Senator Jotham P. Allds guilty of bribery by a vote of 40 to 9. Allds resigned before action could be taken to expel him.

March 31—President Taft signed the last of a series of proclamations announcing that all the other nations of the world, with their colonies and dependencies, were entitled to export goods to the United States under the provisions of the minimum schedule of the Payne Tariff law.

April 4—Benn Conger, New York State Senator, resigned rather than face an investigation as a bribe giver in the Allds case.

April 4—The Maryland Senate ratified the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution, completing the state's approval of the amendment.

April 4—Governor Hughes of New York sent a special message to the legislature demanding a full investigation into the use of corrupt and improper means for the promotion or defeat of legislation.

April 13—Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee pardoned Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, convicted of the murder of ex-Senator E. W. Carmack, immediately after the Supreme Court of the state had affirmed his conviction. This action led to a non-partisan revolt against the Democratic organization headed by Patterson, compelled his withdrawal as the Democratic nominee for Governor, and resulted in the election of a Governor supported by

the Republicans and Independent Democrats.

April 15—The United States Steel Corporation announced the institution of a voluntary "employers' liability" relief system for the benefit of its employes.

April 25—Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship, Zeppelin II, was destroyed, breaking loose from its moorings at Lemburg-Ander-Lahn, Germany.

April 25—Elections for a new French Chamber of Deputies resulted in a victory for the parties of the Left, the so-called "Republican bloc."

May 4—An earthquake destroyed the Costa Rican city of Cartago. The dead numbered over a thousand.

May 6—Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, died and was succeeded by George V.

May 9—President Taft approved an act passed by Congress providing for the removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana, Cuba.

May 18—The tail of Halley's comet passed through or near the earth's atmospheric envelope. No disturbing phenomena were observed.

May 21—By the will of Isaac C. Wyman, of Salem, Mass., Princeton University received a bequest from his estate estimated at $10,000,000.

May 26—The French submarine Pluviose, with a crew of twenty-seven men, was sunk in the harbor of Calais by a collision with a Channel steamer.

May 31—The union of the South African British colonies—Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Natal and the Transvaal—was effected, Viscount Gladstone being inducted into office as Governor General of the Union.

June 10—Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, was found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States government of customs duties.

June 18—Ex-President Roosevelt landed in New York City, after an absence of more than a year in Africa and Europe.

June 18—President Taft approved an act of Congress providing for the admission of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

June 26—President Porfirio Diaz and Vice-President Rama Corral of Mexico were re-elected for six-year terms by an overwhelming popular majority.

June 28—The Zeppelin dirigible airship Deutschland was wrecked in a storm and destroyed in the Teutoburgian forest, Germany.

July 4—Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at Sorrento, Me.

July 12—The lower branch of the General Assembly of Georgia ratified the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, completing the state's approval of the amendment.

July 21—An explosion at gun practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia, killed eight men and fatally injured two others.

July 30 to August 10—Diplomatic relations between the Spanish government and the Vatican became strained, and the Marquis de Ojeda, the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, was recalled. Differences as to decrees of the government compelling religious orders to register and authorizing dissident sects to display the emblems of public worship creating much disturbance in Spain, and threatening a Carlist uprising.

August 1—Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, accused of murdering his wife in London, was arrested on the Canadian Pacific steamship Montrose at Father Point, Quebec, in company with Ethel C. Leneve, who fled with him.

August 8 to 14—Floods in Japan, especially in Tokio, caused great property losses, 1,112 persons being returned dead or missing.

August 9—William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, was shot on board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at Hoboken, N. J., the assailant being a discharged city employe, James J. Gallagher.

August 9—An attempted revolt against the government of Honduras proved a failure, an expedition under General Bonilla abandoning Honduras and taking refuge in Guatemala.

August 10—Robert Lorraine flew across the Irish Sea from Blackpool, England, to Llandudno, Wales, a distance of about fifty miles.

August 13—Fire destroyed part of the buildings of the Belgium Exposition at Brussels, many valuable exhibits being consumed. The loss was estimated at about $10,000,000.

August 20 to 27—Forest fires in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Western Montana caused great destruction and loss of life.

August 22—The forces of General Juan J. Estrada entered Managua, Nicaragua, and General Estrada was proclaimed provisional President of Nicaragua. President Madriz fled from the capital on August 21 and took refuge in Honduras.

August 28—The principality of Montenegro was elevated to the rank of a kingdom, Prince Nicholas assuming the title of king.

August 29—The former kingdom of Corea was formally annexed by Japan. The treaty of annexation was signed on August 22.

August 30—Juan J. Estrada, provisional President of Nicaragua, was installed in the presidency at Managua and appointed a cabinet.

September 5—At a meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, England, Drs. Russell and Hutchinson announced the discovery of the micro-organism which destroys the bacteria essential to the fertility of the soil.

September 5—Mme. Sklodowska Curie announced to the Academy of Sciences in Paris that she had succeeded in obtaining pure radium.

September 6—John B. Moisant completed his aeroplane trip with a passenger from Paris to London. He flew from Paris to Deal, England, on August 16-17, but was delayed more than two weeks in completing the voyage by a series of mishaps.

September 6—Vice-President Elias F. Albano, Acting President of Chili, died at Santiago de Chili.

September 7—The Newfoundland fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain was decided by the Hague Arbitration Court, Great Britain winning on two of the points and the United States on five of the points submitted.

September 7—The Democratic members of the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation committee, in co-operation with

Representative Madison, of Kansas, Republican, submitted reports declaring Secretary Ballinger guilty on the Glavis-Pinchot charges and recommending his removal from office.

September 8—An explosion at gun practime on the battleship North Dakota off Old Point Comfort, Va., killed three men and injured nine others.

September 8—The Pennsylvania Railroad's tubes under the East River, giving direct service from all points on Long Island to the terminal in Manhattan, were opened to public use.

September 9—A Pere Marquette car ferry steamer from Ludington, Mich., to Milwaukee, sank in Lake Michigan, twenty-nine lives being lost.

September 12—The federal grand jury in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois brought in indictments against Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, Edward Morris and other officials of the Armour, Swift, Morris and National Packing companies, charging them with engaging in a combination to restrain interstate trade in fresh meats, conspiring to restrain such trade and creating a monopoly in the fresh meat industry.

September 14—Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship Zeppelin VI was destroyed by fire following an explosion of one of its engines at Baden-Baden, Germany.

September 18—Marane, the French aviator, made a world's record for one hundred kilometres (62½ miles) at Bordeaux, France, flying that distance in 1 hour 6 minutes, 36 seconds.

September 21—Charles E. Otis, special master in chancery, filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit at St. Paul, Minn., findings declaring confiscatory and unconstitutional passenger and freight rates made by the Minnesota Railroad Commission.

September 23—George Chavez, the Peruvian aviator, flew over the Alps from Brieg, Switzerland, to Domo d'Ossola, Italy, where he was injured while landing and died a few days later.

September 29—Walter Brookins flew from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., 187 miles, in 7 hours and 12 minutes, making two stops.

October 1—Henri Wynmalen, a French aviator, flew to a height of 9,186 feet at Mourmelon, France.

October 3—The Imperial Senate of China was opened at Peking.

October 5—A revolution broke out in Lisbon, Portugal, and King Manuel was obliged to take refuge on a foreign warship. A republic was proclaimed, with Theophile Braga as provisional president.

October 5—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, New York City, was consecrated.

October 8—Arch Hoxsey, an American aviator, flew from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., covering 104 miles without a stop.

October 15—Ramon B. Luco was elected President of the Republic of Chili.

October 15—Walter Wellman's dirigible balloon America started from Atlantic City, N. J., on a flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

October 16—The French dirigible balloon Clement-Bayard, commanded by M. Clement, made the voyage from Compiègne, France, to London, England, in six hours.

October 17—A cyclone of unusual violence caused great destruction of property in Western Cuba.

October 18—Walter Wellman's dirigible airship, the America, was abandoned at sea in latitude 35.18 North, longitude 68.13 West, about 408 miles from Sandy Hook, N. J. Wellman and his crew were rescued by the Bermuda Line steamer Trent. The balloon left Atlantic City, N. J., on the morning of October 15, and had been in the air about seventy hours, breaking the record of continuous flight for dirigible balloons.

October 19—Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post, in the balloon America II, landed at Lake Tshishigama, near Peribonka, Quebec, travelling 1,335 miles from St. Louis, Mo., winning the international contest and breaking the world's record for continuous balloon flight.

October 22—Dr. Hawley H. Crippen was convicted in London of the murder of his wife and sentenced to death.

October 23—King Chulalongkorn I of Siam died at Bangkok, Siam, and was succeeded by the crown prince, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh.

October 24—J. Armstrong Drexel, the aviator, broke the American record for high flying at Belmont Park, Long Island, going up 7,105 feet.

October 31—Ralph Johnstone, the aviator, broke the world's record for high flying at Belmont Park, Long Island, going up 9,714 feet.

November 8—Elections held in all the states; a Democratic House of Representatives chosen.

November 17.—Ralph Johnstone, aviator, was killed by a fall at Overland Park, Denver, Col.

November 20—Count Lyof Tolstoy died at Astapova, Russia.

November 23—J. Armstrong Drexel, American aviator, broke the world's record for high flight, going up 9,970 feet at Philadelphia. The record was disputed later by the Aero Club.

November 26—The mutinous crews of the Brazilian warships Minas Geraes, Sao Paula, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul and Deodora forced Congress to yield to their demands for shorter hours of service, the abolition of corporal punishment in the navy and the adjustment of minor grievances.

November 27—The Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York, giving through underground service to New Jersey and Long Island, was officially opened for all branches of service.

November 28—The British Parliament was dissolved and elections were ordered for a new Parliament to assemble on January 31, 1911.

November 28—The United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a petition asking for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company and twenty-nine other corporations forming the sugar trust. The petition charges illegal restraint of trade.

November 28—The second British Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII, which met on February 15, 1910, was dissolved and elections for a new House of Commons were ordered.

November 29—The Governors of the

states of the Union met in conference at Frankfort, Ky., to discuss the issues confronting the various states.

December 5—The third session of the Sixty-first Congress opened.

December 7—The majority of the joint committee charged with the investigation of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy submitted a report exonerating Richard A. Ballinger from all blame in connection with the Glavis charges and the charges of Gifford Pinchot and his associates in the Bureau of Forestry.

December 9—M. Legagneaux, a French aviator, broke the world's record for high flight at Pau, France, going up 10,499 feet.

December 10—The Director of the Census announces that the population of continental United States is 91,972,-266; of the United States, inclusive of Alaska (64,356), Hawaii (191,909) and Porto Rico (1,118,012), 93,402,151, to which must be added the Philippine Islands, which in 1903 had a population of 7,635,426.

December 10—A mutinous naval battalion on Cobra Island, in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, joined by the scoutship Rio Grande, surrendered to the Brazilian Government after a severe artillery engagement, in which two hundred of the rebels were killed and wounded.

December 14—Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, the income of which is to be used to hasten the abolition of international war and establish a lasting world's peace.

December 19—An explosion in the power house at the Grand Central Railroad Station, New York City, killed ten persons and injured over a hundred.

December 19—Parliamentary elections in England closed with a coalition majority of the government party of 126, two more than the combined advantage over the Unionists in the preceding Parliament.

CHIEF AMERICAN RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

MILEAGE, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OFFICERS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

Mileage—Arizona & California Ry. Co., 106.84; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., 7,458.47; Beaumont Wharf & Terminal Co., 2.75; Eastern Ry. Co. of New Mexico, 227.29; Grand Canyon Ry Co., 66.89; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., 1,518.18; Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. Co., 151.82; Pecos River R. R. Co., 54.27; Santa Fe, Prescott & Phœnix Ry. Co., 257.40; Southern Kansas Ry. Co. of Texas, 125.07; Texas & Gulf Ry. Co., 740.18; total, 10,043.16.

Operating Revenues—$104,993,194 67.

Operating Expenses—$69,761,819 67.

Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

Officers—Edward P. Ripley, president; J. W. Kendrick, G. T. Nicholson, W. B. Jansen, W. E. Hodges and W. B. Storey, jr., vice-presidents; directors, Howel Jones, Edward P. Ripley, Byron L. Smith, Charles Steele, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles S. Gleed, Walker D. Hines, Edward J. Berwind, Henry C. Frick, Andrew C. Jobes, John G. McCullough, Benjamin P. Cheney, Paul Morton and T. De Witt Cuyler.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Mileage—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 3,992.42; Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co., 194 88; Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co., 92.72; Ohio & Little Kanawha R. R. Co., 74.26; Ravenswood, Spencer & Glenville Ry. Co., 32.40; Sharpsville R. R. Co., 17.75; Staten Island Ry. Co., 12.65; Staten Island Rapid Transit Co., 10.87; Valley R. R. Co., of Virginia, 62.12; total, 4,490.07.

Operating Revenues—$88,901,252 37.

Operating Expenses—$61,333,800 79.

Last Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

Officers—President, Daniel Willard; first vice-president, George F. Randolph; directors, Oscar G. Murray, chairman; Edward R. Bacon, Joseph R. Foard, John P. Green, R. Brent Keyser, L. F. Loree, R. S. Lovett, Samuel Rea, Norman B. Ream, James Speyer, James Stillman and Joseph Wood.

BOSTON & MAINE.

Mileage—Boston & Maine R. R., 2,242.80; Maine Central R. R. Co., 931.40; St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R. Co., 125.50; Somerset Ry. Co., 93.91; Sullivan County R. R., 26; Vermont Valley R. R., 24; Washington County Ry. Co., 138.78; York Harbor & Beach R. R. Co., 11.51; total, 3,593.90.

Operating Revenues—$43,357,178.

Operating Expenses—$31,336,324.

Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

Officers—President, Lucius Tuttle; directors, C. S. Mellen, F. C. Dumaine, J. E. Staples, E. S. Marshall, S. W. Junkins and Joseph W. Symonds.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Mileage—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 9,020.82; Colorado & Southern Ry. Co., 1,249.76; Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. Co., 74.30; Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co., 454.14; Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City R. R. Co.,

262; Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. Co., 455.21; Wichita Valley Ry. Co., 174.40; total, 11,690.63.

Operating Revenue—$87,869,517.

Operating Expenses—$63,010,965.

Rate of Dividend—Eight per cent.

Officers—President, Darius Miller; vice-presidents, H. E. Byram, C. G. Burnham, Thomas S. Howland and W. W. Baldwin; directors, George B. Harris, chairman; George F. Baker, George C. Clark, William P. Clough, James N. Hill, Norman B. Ream, John F. Talmage, Samuel Thorne, Darius Miller, Howard Elliott and James J. Hill.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Mileage—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., 7,511.56; Montana R. R. Co., 155.30; Tacoma Eastern R. R. Co., 91.91; total, 7,758.77.

Operating Revenue—$64,846,894.

Operating Expenses—$47,620,370.

Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent on both common and preferred stocks.

Officers—President, A. J. Earling; vice presidents, E. W. McKenna, J. H. Hiland and E. S. Keeley; secretary, E. W. Adams; treasurer, F. G. Ranney.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

Mileage—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 1,903; Virginia Air Line Ry. Co., 30; total, 1,933.

Operating Revenues—$31,237,169.

Operating Expenses—$18,936,699.

Rate of Dividend—Five per cent.

Officers—President, Frank Trumbull; directors, Decatur Axtell, James H. Dooley, Edwin Hawley, Henry E. Huntington, Frederic W. Scott, Theodore P. Shonts, George W. Stevens, Frank Trumbull and Frank A. Vanderlip.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Mileage—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., 7,635.49; Macoupin County Ry. Co., 23.90; Pierre & Fort Pierre Bridge Ry. Co., 1.82; Wyoming & Northwestern Ry. Co., 147.89; total, 7,809.10.

Operating Revenues—$74,175,684.

Operating Expenses—$52,153,619.

Rate of Dividend—Eight per cent on preferred stock; 7 per cent on common stock.

Officers—President, Marvin Hughitt; directors, Marvin Hughitt, Frank Work, James Stillman, Oliver Ames, Zenas Crane, William A. Gardner, W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Byron L. Smith, Cyrus H. McCormick, Chauncey Keep, Chauncey M. Depew, James C. Fargo, Henry C. Frick, David P. Kimball, John V. Farwell and Homer A. Miller.

ERIE.

Mileage—Bath & Hammondsport R. R. Co., 10.00; Chicago & Erie R. R. Co., 209.56; Erie R. R. Co., 1,901.60; New Jersey & New York R. R. Co., 47.76; New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. Co., 151.44; Wilkes-Barre & Eastern R. R. Co., 92.36; total, 2,472.72.

Operating Revenue—$54,866,189.

Operating Expenses—$37,725,575.

Rate of Dividend—None.

Officers—President—F. D. Underwood; directors, George F. Baker, Elbert H. Gary, James J. Goodwin, William Pierson Hamilton, Leonor F. Loree, Robert S. Lovett, John G. McCullough, Ogden Mills, Charles A. Peabody, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, G. A. Richardson, Charles Steele and Francis Lynde Stetson.

GREAT NORTHERN.

Mileage—Farmers' Grain & Shipping Co., 66.12; Great Northern Ry. Co., 6,961.88; Minneapolis Western Ry. Co., 2.03; total, 7,030.03.

Operating Revenue—$64,465,369.

Operating Expenses—$39,278,096.

Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent.

Officers—President, Louis W. Hill; directors, Henry W. Cannon, William B. Dean, Samuel Thorne, James J. Hill, Frederick Weyerhæuser, Edward T. Nichols, Robert L. Farrington and Edward Sawyer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Mileage—Central of Georgia Ry. Co., 1,915.85; Illinois Central R. R. Co., 4,550.54; Indianapolis Southern R. R. Co., 179.26; Louisville & Wadley R. R. Co., 10.00; Omaha Bridge & Terminal Ry. Co., 9.84; St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Ry. Co., 13.00; Wadley Southern Ry. Co., 90.00; Wrightsville & Tennille R. R. Co., 105.17; Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co., 1,370.66; total, 8,244.32.

Operating Revenue—$57,884,721.

Operating Expenses—$43,320,730.

Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

Officers—President, Charles H. Markham; directors, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry W. De Forest, Robert S. Lovett, John Jacob Astor, J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Peabody, John G. Shedd, Alexander G. Hackstaff, Walther Luttgen, John W. Auchincloss and Robert Walton Goelet.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Mileage—1,441.31.
Operating Revenue—$36,167,398.
Operating Expenses—$21,684,147.
Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.
Officers—E. B. Thomas, president; J. A. Middleton, T. N. Jarvis and L. D. Smith, vice presidents; directors, George F. Baer, George F. Baker, Alfred C. Harrison, Edward S. Moore, William H. Moore, Abram Nesbitt, Daniel G. Reid, Edward B Smith, Charles Steele, Edward T. Stotesbury, P. A. B. Widener and Simon P. Wolverton.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Mileage—Arkansas & Louisiana Ry. Co., 25.54; Arkansas Central R. R. Co., 46.13; Arkansas Midland R. R. Co., 47.45; Arkansas Southwestern Ry. Co., 33.01; Brinkley, Helena & Indian Bay R. R. Co., 22.97; Central Branch Ry. Co., 388.19; Coal Belt Ry. Co., 14.42; El Dorado & Bastrop Ry. Co., 43.94; Farmerville & Southern R. R. Co., 28.30; Gurdon & Fort Smith R. R. Co., 39.39; Little Rock & Hot Springs Western R. R. Co., 30.90; Little Rock & Monroe Ry. Co., 44.70; Mississippi River, Hamburg & Western Ry. Co., 50.93; Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. and branches, 3,491.73; Natchez & Southern Ry. Co., 2.29; New Orleans & Northwestern R. R. Co., 115.48; Pine Bluff & Western R. R. Co., 46.00; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co., 2,608.59; St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Ry. Co., 98.37; total, 7,178.33.
Operating Revenue—$53,019,137.
Operating Expenses—$37,547,372.
Rate of Dividend—None.
Officers—President, George J. Gould; vice presidents, Charles S. Clarke, Martin L. Clardy, J. M. Johnson, O. B. Huntsman, Kingdon Gould and Frank J. Gould; directors, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould, Kingdon Gould, E. T. Jeffrey, F. T. Gates, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. M. Sallaway, J. J. Slocum, C. S. Clark, O. L. Garrison, W. K. Bixby and S. F. Pryor.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Mileage—Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R. Co., 340.91; Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Ry. Co., 55.30; Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co., 247.76; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., 1,982.21; Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co., 43.50; Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg R. R. Co., 90.51; Fulton Chain Ry. Co., 2.21; Indiana Harbor Belt R. R. Co., 104.87; Kankakee & Seneca R. R. Co., 42.52; Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co., 886.13; Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling R. R. Co., 87.68; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co., 1,511.10; Little Falls & Dodgeville R. R. Co., 13.97; Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co., 2.60; Michigan Central R. R. Co., 1,746.46; Mount Gilead Short Line Ry. Co., 2.00; New York & Ottawa Ry. Co., 69.60; New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., 3,587.08; New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 556.68; Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co., 351.61; Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. Co., 191.25; Raquette Lake Ry. Co., 24.27; Rutland R. R. Co., 468.11; St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co., 65.29; Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., ———; Zanesville & Western Ry. Co., ———; total, 12,473.62. (For calendar year 1909.)
Operating Revenue—$93,171,860.
Operating Expenses—$64,593,826.
Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.
Officers—President, W. C. Brown; vice-presidents, E. V. Rossiter, John Carstensen, Alfred H. Smith, Ira A. Place and Charles F. Daly; directors, Chauncey M. Depew (chairman), William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Brown, J. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, jr., James Stillman, William H. Newman, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard and Marvin Hughitt.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Mileage—Big Fork & International Falls Ry. Co., 33.70; Minnesota & International Ry. Co., 177.04; Northern Pacific Ry. Co., 5,692.27; Port Townsend Southern R. R. Co., 41.20; total, 5,944 21.
Operating Revenue—$73,763,866.
Operating Expenses—$47,934,880.
Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent.
Officers—President, Howard Elliott; vice-presidents, James N. Hill and Jule M. Hannaford; directors, Howard Elliott, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George W. Perkins, Charles Steele, George F. Baker, Arthur Curtis James, William S. Tod, Grant B. Schley, William Sloane, William P. Clough, Alexander Smith Cochran, Amos Tuck French, James N. Hill, Payne Whitney and J. Pierpont Morgan, jr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mileage—Baltimore & Sparrows Point R. R. Co., 4.77; Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry. Co., 87.66; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley R. R. Co., 148.46; Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Ry. Co., 45.44; Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co., 210.07; Cornwall & Lebanon R. R. Co., 26.44; Cumberland Valley R. R. Co., 162.19; Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co., 591.27; Long Island R. R. Co., 391.59; Louisville Bridge Co., 2.84; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Ry. Co., 83.52; New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. Co., 112.00; Northern Central Ry. Co., 466.37; Pennsylvania, 1,415.82; Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 4,017.20; Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washingtotn R. R. Co., 716.09; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., 1,471.72; Rosslyn Connecting R. R. Co., 3.16; Union R. R. Co., of Bal-

timore, 9.50; Vandalia R. R. Co., 829.35; Waynesburg & Washington R. R. Co., 28.16; West Jersey & Seashore R. R. Co., 355.95, Wheeling Terminal Ry. Co., 9.65; total, 11,189.52.

(For calendar year 1909.)

Operating Revenue—$315,406,804.
Operating Expenses—$229,143,591.
Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

Officers—President, James McCrea; vice presidents, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, John B. Thayer, Henry Tatnall, W. W. Atterbury, directors, William H. Barnes, George Wood, Stuart Patterson, Clement A. Griscom, Henry C. Frick, Charles E. Ingersoll, Percival Roberts, jr., N. Parker Shortridge, Rudolph Ellis, Effingham B. Morris, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, James McCrea and Lincoln Godfrey.

READING.

Mileage—Atlantic City R. R. Co., 166.54; Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. Co., 30.89; Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey, 668.11; Chester & Delaware River R. R. Co., 5.35; Gettysburg & Harrisburg Ry. Co., 31.06; Middletown & Hummelstown R. R. Co., 6.30; Northeast Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 25.49; Perkiomen R. R. Co., 38.06; Philadelphia & Chester Valley R. R. Co., 23.88; Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co., 1,024.03; Philadelphia, Newtown & New York R. R. Co., 21.09; Pickering Valley R. R. Co., 11.15; Port Reading R. R. Co., 21.04; Reading & Columbia R. R. Co., 59.13; Rupert & Bloomsburg R. R. Co., 1.53; Stony Creek R. R. Co., 9.97; Tamaqua, Hazleton & Northern R. R. Co., 8.89; Williams Valley R. R. Co., 11.04; total, 2,165.15.

Operating Revenue—$45,428,083.
Operating Expenditure—$26,563,618.
Rate of Dividend—Four per cent on first and second preferred stocks, 5 per cent on common stock.

Officers—George F. Baer, president; W. R. Taylor, vice president.

ROCK ISLAND.

Mileage—Chicago, Rock Island & El Paso Ry. Co., 111.50; Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co., 517.55; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., 7,414.24; Morris Terminal Ry. Co., 3.88, total, 8,047.17.

Operating Revenue—$66,220,578.
Operating Expenses—$48,169,368.
Rate of Dividend—Five per cent (on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.).

Officers—President, H. U. Mudge; directors, William H. Moore, George T. Boggs, George G. McMurtry, D. G. Reid, Edward S. Moore, Roberts Walker, John J. Mitchell, E. D. Kenna, James H. Moore, F. L. Hine, Ogden Mills and W. T. Graham.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.

Mileage—Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Ry. Co., 116.84; Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co., 965.68; Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., 310.41; Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. Co. 195.88; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico R. R. Co., ———; Orange & Northwestern R. R. Co., 61.55; Paris & Great Northern R. R. Co., 16.94; St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., 4,726.64; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry. Co., 135.64; total, 6,529.58.

Operating Revenue—$41,165,939.
Operating Expenses—$28,676,842.
Rate of Dividend—Four per cent on first preferred.

Officers—President, B. L. Winchell; directors, William K. Bixby, James Campbell, Benjamin P. Cheney, C. R. Gray, A. S. Greig, Edwin Hawley, C. W. Hillard, E. V. R. Thayer, Frank Trumbull, Thomas H. West, B. L. Winchell, Hans Winterfeldt and B. F. Yoakum.

SOUTHERN.

Mileage—Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co., 309.41; Asheville & Craggy Mountain Ry. Co., 2.26; Augusta Southern R. R. Co., 82.93; Blue Ridge Ry. Co., 44.00; Cumberland R. R. Co., 8.20; Danville & Western Ry. Co., 83.00; Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. Co., 395.00; Hartwell Ry. Co., 10.10; Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., 1,114.26; Northern Alabama Ry. Co., 112.50; Southern Ry. Co., 7,050.17; Southern Ry. Co. in Mississippi, 280.61; Tallulah Falls Ry. Co., 58.00; Virginia & Southwestern Ry. Co., 183.53; total, 9,733.97.

Operating Revenue—$57,204,508.
Operating Expenses—$38,335,745.
Rate of Dividend—None.

Officers—President, William W. Finley; directors, Adrian Iselin, jr., Charles Lanier, Edmund D. Randolph, George F. Baker, jr., Harris C. Fahnestock, Elbert H. Gary, Charles Steele, Alexander B. Andrews, Robert M. Gallaway and Samuel M. Inman.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Mileage—Arizona Eastern R. R. Co., 299.28; Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern R. R. & Navigation Co., 31.46; Corvallis & Eastern R. R. Co., 140.58; Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co., 1,338.69; Hearne & Brazos Valley R. R. Co., 19.74; Houston & Shreveport R. R. Co., 39.78; Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., 789.01; Houston, East & West Texas Ry. Co., 190.94; Iberia & Vermilion R. R. Co., 21.00; Lake Charles & Northern R. R. Co., 65.10; Louisiana Western

R. R. Co., 198.28; Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co., 350.95; Nevada & California Ry. Co., 422.16; Southern Pacific., 5,621.29; Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co., 457.71; total, 9,985.88.

Operating Revenue—$135,022,607.

Operating Expenses—$87,784,222.

Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

Officers—President, Robert S. Lovett; directors, W. Bayard Cutting, Henry W. de Forest, Robert Goelet, Robert W. Goelet, Marvin Hughitt, H. E. Huntington, Otto H. Kahn, Robert S. Lovett, Clarence H. Mackay, Ogden Mills, Charles A. Peabody, William Rockefeller, Mortimer L. Schiff, W. V. S. Thorne and Frank A. Vanderlip.

UNION PACIFIC.

Mileage—Iiwaco R. R. Co., 28.65; Oregon & Washington R. R. Co., 6.10; Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co., 1,326.90; Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., 1,508.69; Oregon, Washington & Idaho R. R. Co., 72.03; Union Pacific R. R. Co., 3,309.75; total, 6,252.12.

Operating Revenue—$90,228,092.

Operating Expenses—$50,203,256.

Rate of Dividend—Ten per cent on common stock and 4 per cent on preferred stock.

Officers—President, Robert S. Lovett; directors, Oliver Ames, A. J. Earling, Henry W. de Forest, Henry C. Frick, Robert W. Goelet, Marvin Hughitt, Otto H. Kahn, Robert S. Lovett, Charles A. Peabody, William Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, Joseph F. Smith, W. V. S. Thorne, P. A. Valentine and Frank A. Vanderlip.

WABASH.

Mileage—Lorain & West Virginia Ry. Co., 34.98; Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western R. R. Co., 27.31; Wabash R. R. Co., 2,514 60; Wabash Pittsburg Terminal Ry. Co., 63.40; West Side Belt R. R. Co., 22.46; Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co., 442.18; total, 3,104 93.

Operating Revenue—$28,886,055.

Operating Expenses—$20,536,222.

Rate of Dividend—None.

Officers—President, Frederic A. Delano; directors, George J. Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, Edgar T. Welles, Jay Gould, Wells H. Blodgett, S. C. Reynolds, Robert C. Clowry, Thomas H. Hubbard, John T. Terry, J. J. Slocum, Winslow S. Pierce and Robert M. Gallaway.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Charles W. Dayton, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 1st Judicial District, died on December 7, 1910, making a vacancy in that district. According to Governor White's announcement of December 20 it is to be filled by the appointment of Justice Edward B. Whitney.

The British elections for members of the House of Commons, which ended on December 19 1910, resulted in a net gain of one seat for the coalition forces, compared with the state of the parties in the preceding Parliament, elected in January, 1910. The government majority consequently rose from 124 to 126. The state of the parties in the new Parliament is as follows: Unionists, 272; Coalitionists, 398. The Coalitionists consist of 271 Liberals, 73 Irish Nationalists, 11 Independent Nationalists and 43 Labor members.

The official canvass of the vote of Connecticut in 1910 for state officers showed the following results: For Governor—Charles A. Goodwin, R., 73,528; Simeon E. Baldwin, D., 77,243; Robert Hunter, Soc., 12,179; Emil L. G. Hohenthal, Pro., 2,026; Fred Fellerman, Soc. Lab., 1,205. Baldwin's plurality, 3,715. Lieutenant Governor—Dennis A. Blakeslee, R., 78,572; Andrew J. Bronghel, jr., D., 73,903. Blakeslee's plurality, 4,669. Secretary of State—Matthew H. Rogers, R., 79,386; Zalmon B. Goodsell, D., 73,704. Rogers's plurality, 5,682. Treasurer—Costello Lippitt, R., 79,383; Edward T. Brown, D., 73,511. Lippitt's plurality, 5,872. Controller—Thomas D. Bradstreet, R., 79,743; John M. Brady, D. 73,169. Bradstreet's plurality, 6,574. Attorney General—John H. Light, R., 79,700; Talcott H. Russell, D., 73,303. Light's plurality, 6,397.

John D. Rockefeller made on December 20, 1910, a "single and final gift" of $10,000,000 to the University of Chicago. This sum, which is to be paid in ten annual instalments, beginning January 1, 1911, will make a total of approximately $35,000,000 that Mr. Rockefeller has given to the university. John D. Rockefeller, jr., and Frederick T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's personal representatives on the board of trustees, resigned.

Page 51—Berlin's population on December 1, 1910, was 2,180,000, against 2,040,148 in 1905, showing an increase of 6.8 per cent.

Page 179—H. B. Hedge has been appointed Pension Agent at Des Moines, Iowa, succeeding W. V. Willcox, and Abram W. Smith has been appointed Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan., succeeding W. S. Metcalf.

Page 339—The Republican state chairman for Nevada should be Andrew Maute, Carson, and the Democratic state chairman should be Clay Tallman, Rhyolite.

Page 427—The Attorney General of Colorado should be Benjamin Griffith, R., and the foot note to Colorado should read "All state officers Democrats except Attorney General, R."

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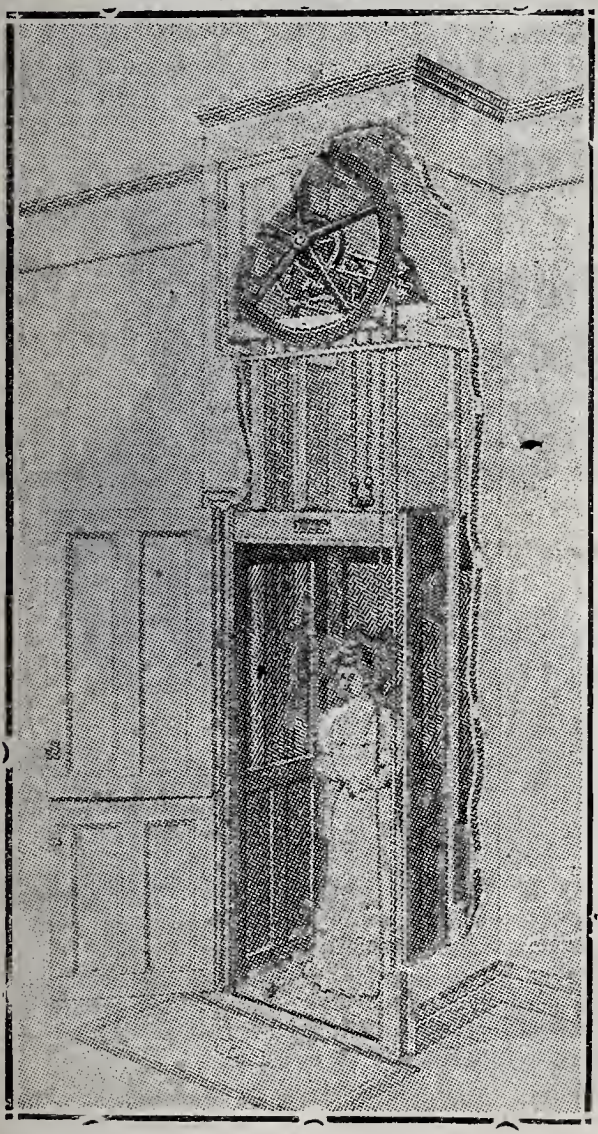

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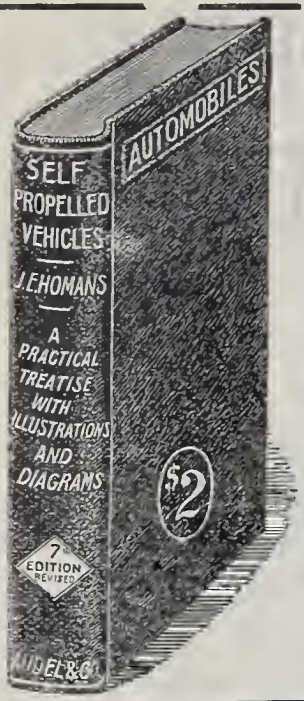

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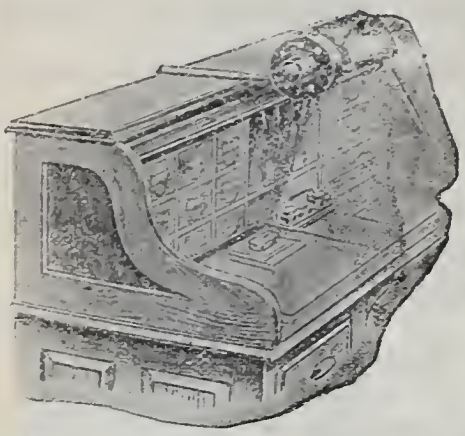

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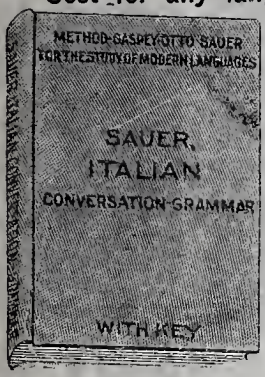

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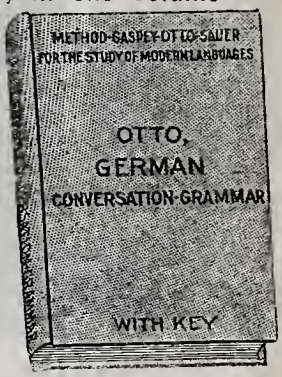

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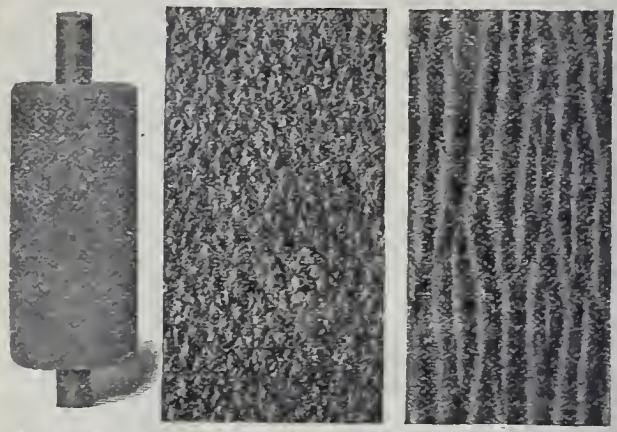

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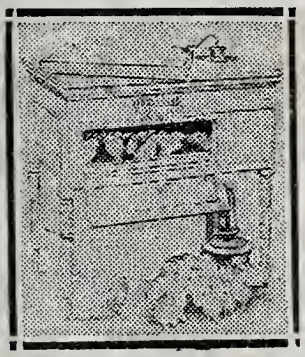

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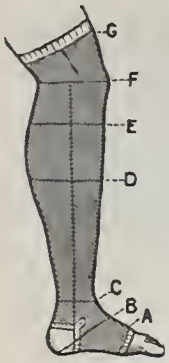

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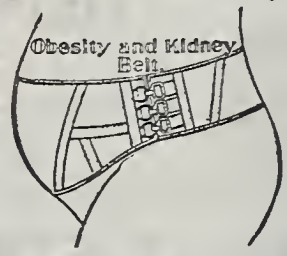

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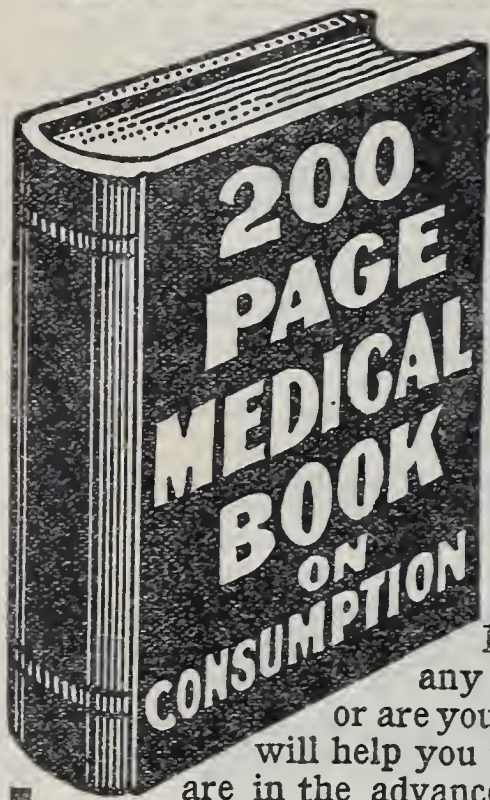

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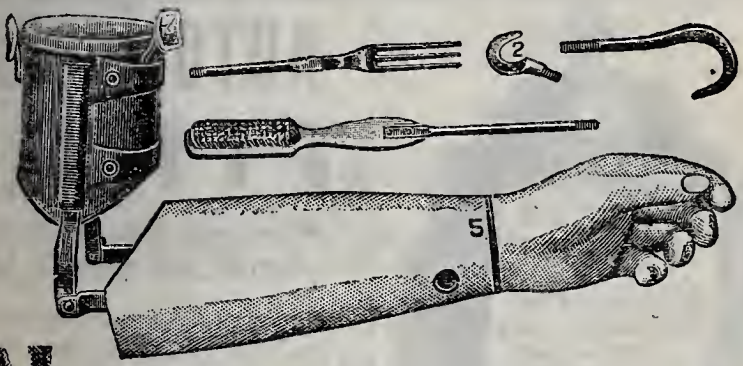

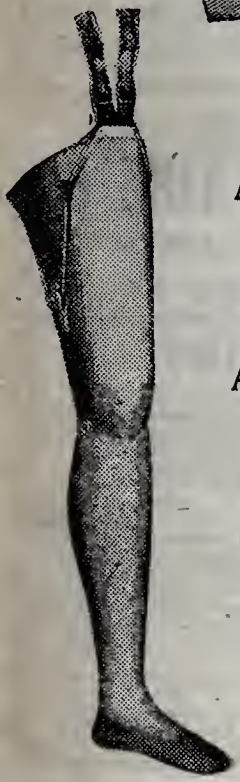

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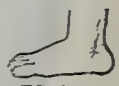

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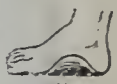

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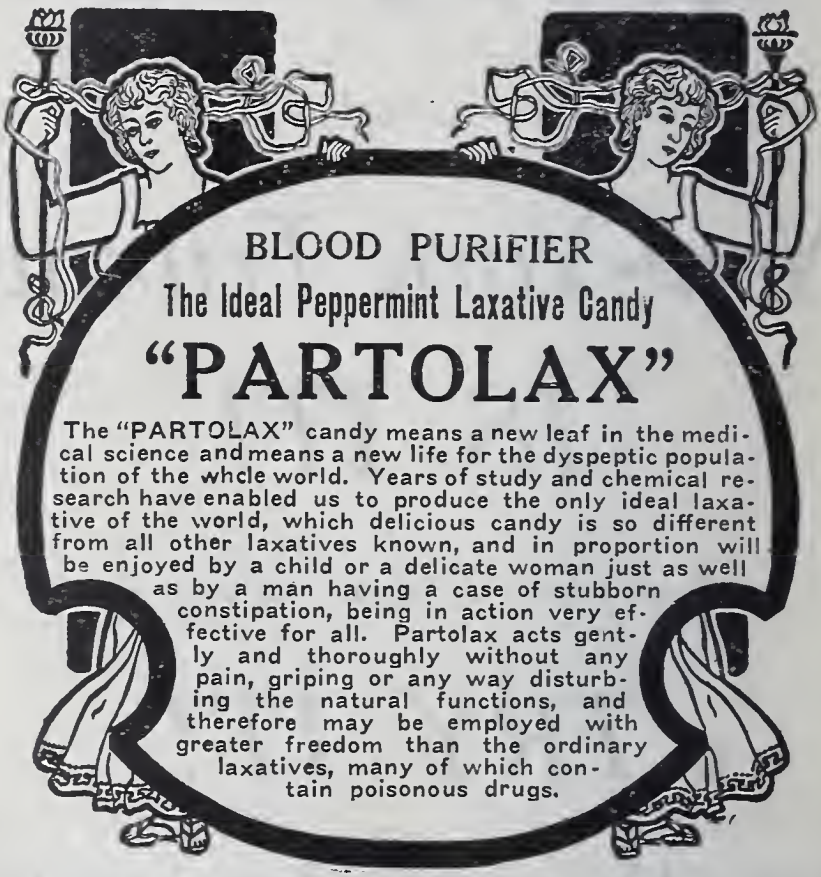

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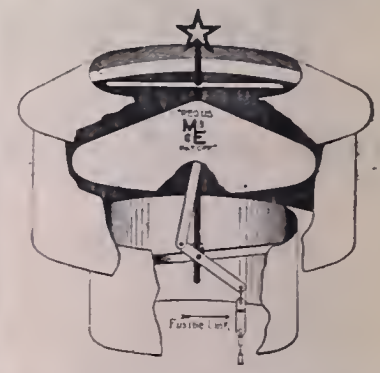

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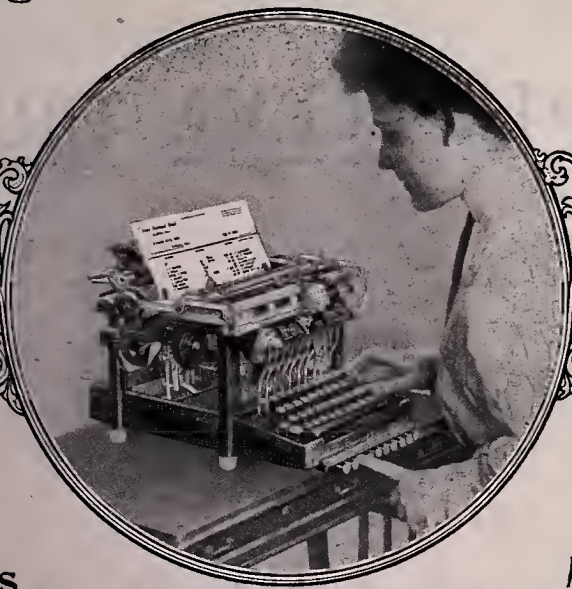

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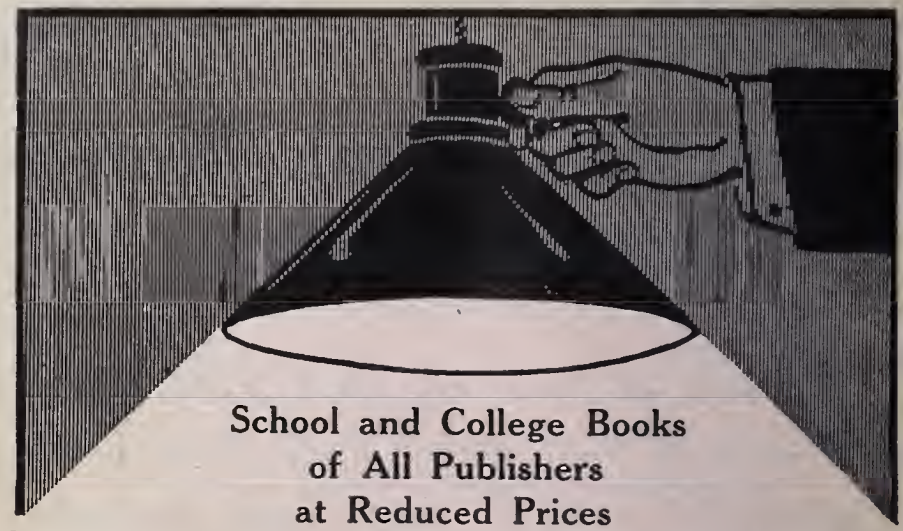

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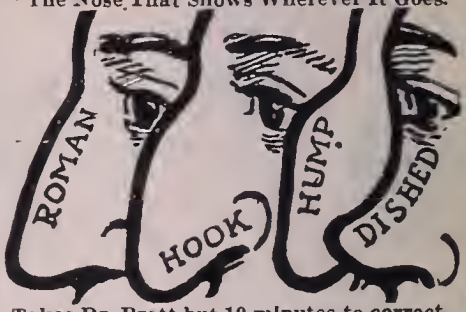

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